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IDAHO
ECONOMIC FORECAST

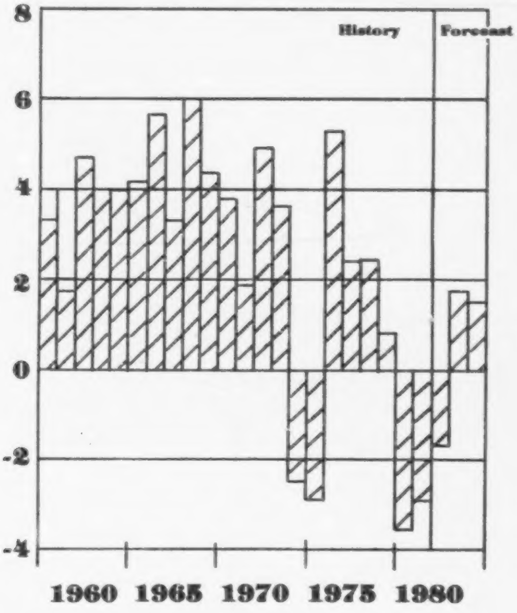
John V. Evans, Governor

Division of Financial Management

Vol. IV, No. 2
Summer 1982

- Forecast 1982-1987
- Comparative Property Tax Study
- Implications of Data Revisions
- Alternative Forecasts

The Growth of U.S. Energy Consumption
(Quadrillion Btu, percent change)



Source: Data Resources, Inc.

STATE OF IDAHO

The

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

1982—1987

JOHN V. EVANS
GOVERNOR

PREFACE

The Idaho economy has undergone rapid change in the last decade, with evidence that further change is taking place today. The State's economy shifted from the slow-growth, agrarian condition that we knew in the 1960's to a pattern of growth so rapid that by the mid-1970's Idaho was one of the fastest growing states in the U.S. in population, employment, and income. Within the last two years, however, there is evidence that the rate of growth has declined, with per capita income growth falling to well below the national average and population growth slowing down.

Probably the most notable feature of Idaho's economy is its heavy reliance on the State's natural resource base. Major industries in the State include agriculture, forestry, mining, and tourism, all of which are directly tied to the resource base. In addition, over 60% of the employment in manufacturing is in lumber, wood products, and food processing - all indirectly tied to the resource base.

This heavy dependence on natural resources, while providing Idahoans with rich and diversified employment and recreational opportunities, has also brought challenges for a changing economy and changing society. These challenges include competition between agriculture and the expanding population for water and energy, the environmental impacts of the economically important mining and forestry industries, and the pressures of a rapidly expanding population on the State's natural and economic resources. In addition, rapidly expanding employment opportunities have brought improved incomes but, at the same time, threaten to reduce the high quality of life enjoyed by residents and non-residents alike.

Much of the burden of dealing with and resolving the problems faced in the State will fall on the public sector. In order to deal effectively with these and similar problems and conflicts, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the State's economy as possible. It is to this end the Idaho Economic Model and this publication are directed.

The Idaho Economic Model was developed under a grant from the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission. The Division of Financial Management has been joined by the Division of Economic and Community Affairs, the Department of Health and Welfare, the Idaho Transportation Department, and the Department of Employment in the development and maximum utilization of the State's forecast system.

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INTRODUCTION

The forecast of the Idaho economy discussed in this issue is based upon the August 1982 Data Resources, Incorporated forecast of the national economy. The general trend expected for the economy is essentially the same as April's forecast but with some downward revision. A national upturn is still expected to begin in the current quarter with the economy growing slowly for the remainder of the year. Idaho's economy will not turn up at the same time the national economy does and employment should decline slowly for the rest of the year before showing an increase in 1983. For use in this forecast, all of the equations which contained state income concepts were re-estimated to incorporate the Bureau of Economic Analysis' revision of state income data back to 1969.

SURVEY

We have received approximately 80 responses from the readership survey conducted in our April Forecast and will try to incorporate the suggestions we received in future issues of the Idaho Economic Forecast. A large number of respondents indicated that they would prefer the inclusion of more graphs with the forecast narrative. Also, there were several requests for county and other sub-state level economic and demographic data. Another request concerned an expanded description of the outlook for Idaho's agricultural sector with supporting data. We will try to include as many of the suggestions we received as possible in future issues, as appropriate. Any comments concerning the content or format of the publication are welcomed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the Idaho Economic Forecast are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No charge
Idaho Resident	$7.50/yr
Non-Idaho Resident	$15.00/yr

To subscribe, send appropriate payment to:

Idaho Economic Forecast
Division of Financial Management
Room 122, Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720

FEATURES

In addition to the annual and quarterly forecast detail, and descriptions of the national and Idaho forecasts, this issue of the Idaho Economic Forecast contains a feature article written by Alan Dornfest, a Tax Policy Specialist with the Idaho Department of Revenue and Taxation, which presents a description of property tax burdens in Idaho counties. The study provides considerable county-level property tax information and describes some of the ways county property tax burdens vary.

Also included is an article on data revisions. The article describes some of the revisions that periodically occur to income, employment, and population data and points out some of the difficulties that result from those revisions.

In addition, this issue includes summaries of two alternative forecasts which employ different assumptions from the control or baseline forecast. Although the control forecast uses assumptions with the highest probability of occurrence, it is useful to examine the difference in outcome for various national and Idaho variables when those assumptions are changed. The alternatives presented in this issue are a stagflation scenario, in which the unstable, highly cyclical performance of the economy over the last two years continues, and an optimistic scenario, which represents a more favorable economic environment predicated on a steady improvement in the underlying inflation rate.

Historical and forecast detail is provided annually from 1970 to 1984 and quarterly from the third quarter of 1980 through 1984. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins in the first quarter of 1982 with farm data forecast for all of 1981. A description of both the DRI Macro Model and the Idaho Economic Model is provided in the appendix, together with a listing of variables and equations.

Idaho Economic Model
Idaho and U. S. Summary
August 1982

Idaho Economic Model

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.

	1982				1983					
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	81	82	83	84
Idaho Employment										
Non-Agricultural Employment	321.762	317.413	315.076	313.629	312.498	312.409	326.540	316.970	313.645	321.905
Manufacturing Employment	49.567	49.697	49.227	48.614	48.646	48.805	52.451	49.276	49.087	50.606
Lumber and Wood Products	11.643	12.537	12.417	12.348	12.299	12.358	14.921	12.286	12.386	12.639
Food Processing	17.982	17.330	17.382	17.094	17.118	17.073	16.890	17.447	17.166	17.391
Construction	17.060	15.676	15.067	14.661	14.555	14.589	16.382	15.616	14.742	15.632
Mining	3.735	3.601	3.384	3.328	3.296	3.283	4.933	3.512	3.292	3.348
Idaho Income										
Personal Income - Current Dollars	8.692	8.734	8.899	8.932	9.162	9.404	8.544	8.814	9.581	10.681
Personal Income - 72 Dollars	4.299	4.282	4.290	4.247	4.288	4.340	4.392	4.279	4.388	4.608
Per Capita Personal Income	8.977	8.986	9.120	9.118	9.318	9.527	8.912	9.050	9.686	10.632
Real Per Capita Personal Income	4.440	4.405	4.397	4.336	4.361	4.397	4.582	4.394	4.437	4.587
Wage and Salary Payments	5.074	5.060	5.104	5.174	5.295	5.412	4.919	5.103	5.486	6.073
Dividents, Interest and Rent	1.716	1.759	1.796	1.843	1.894	1.921	1.516	1.779	1.946	2.136
Other Labor Income	0.447	0.452	0.459	0.470	0.486	0.502	0.462	0.457	0.513	0.598
Transfer Payments	1.190	1.226	1.289	1.302	1.318	1.339	1.150	1.252	1.359	1.455
Selected Idaho Variables										
Housing Starts (Thousands)	1.092	1.129	1.278	1.494	1.777	2.044	3.464	1.248	2.139	2.904
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing ($)	8.478	8.681	8.832	8.980	9.140	9.298	8.240	8.743	9.384	10.131
Average Annual Wage ($Thousands)	15.768	15.940	16.200	16.498	16.944	17.323	15.069	16.102	17.488	18.860
Population	0.968	0.972	0.976	0.980	0.983	0.987	0.959	0.974	0.989	1.005
Selected National Variables										
Real GNP ($Trillions)	1.471	1.477	1.484	1.497	1.505	1.516	1.503	1.482	1.526	1.592
Final Sales ($trillions)	3.031	3.067	3.125	3.184	3.238	3.307	2.917	3.102	3.354	3.710
Unemployment Rate	8.767	9.467	9.623	9.278	9.129	9.005	7.625	9.284	8.815	7.941
Consumer Price Index	2.836	2.868	2.930	2.973	3.023	3.067	2.724	2.902	3.091	3.293
Hourly Compensation Index	1.508	1.534	1.560	1.586	1.615	1.643	1.438	1.547	1.658	1.788
Prime Rate	16.270	16.500	15.256	14.987	15.988	15.335	18.870	15.753	15.330	14.099
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	15.347	15.720	15.165	14.978	15.101	14.408	14.743	15.302	14.373	13.456
Housing Starts (Millions)	0.920	0.956	1.057	1.167	1.156	1.310	1.100	1.025	1.324	1.594

Income concepts except as noted in billions of dollars
Division of Financial Management
8/13/82

Idaho Economic Model
Idaho and U. S. Summary - Annual Percentage Change
August 1982

Idaho Economic Model

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.

	1982				1983					
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	81	82	83	84
Idaho Employment										
Non-Agricultural Employment	-1.1	-5.3	-2.9	-1.8	-1.4	-0.1	-1.1	-2.9	-1.0	2.6
Manufacturing Employment	-5.8	1.1	-3.7	-4.9	0.3	1.3	-1.7	-6.1	-0.4	3.1
Lumber and Wood Products	-13.7	25.6	-3.8	-2.2	-1.6	2.0	-3.3	-17.7	0.8	2.0
Food Processing	2.2	-13.7	1.2	-6.5	0.6	-1.1	-0.8	3.3	-1.6	1.3
Construction	33.2	-28.7	-14.7	-10.3	-2.9	0.9	-6.1	-4.7	-5.6	6.0
Mining	-59.9	-13.6	-22.0	-6.4	-3.8	-1.6	5.6	-28.8	-6.3	1.7
Idaho Income										
Personal Income - Current Dollars	-4.6	2.0	7.8	1.5	10.7	11.0	10.4	3.2	8.7	11.5
Personal Income - 72 Dollars	-9.0	-1.6	0.8	-4.0	3.9	4.9	1.6	-2.6	2.5	5.0
Per Capita Personal Income	-6.1	0.4	6.1	-0.1	9.0	9.3	8.8	1.6	7.0	9.8
Real Per Capita Personal Income	-10.4	-3.1	-0.7	-5.4	2.3	3.3	0.0	-4.1	1.0	3.4
Wage and Salary Payments	6.8	-1.1	3.6	5.6	9.7	9.1	10.1	3.7	7.5	10.7
Dividents, Interest and Rent	29.5	10.4	8.6	10.9	11.5	5.9	18.7	17.3	9.4	9.8
Other Labor Income	-22.1	4.2	6.8	9.5	14.4	14.2	13.3	-1.1	12.2	16.8
Transfer Payments	-9.1	12.5	22.3	4.0	5.1	6.3	13.4	8.9	8.5	7.1
Selected Idaho Variables										
Housing Starts (Thousands)	-82.4	14.2	64.0	86.8	100.2	75.1	-40.1	-64.0	71.4	35.8
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing ($)	3.0	9.9	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.1	9.3	6.1	7.3	8.0
Average Annual Wage ($Thousands)	7.9	4.4	6.7	7.6	11.3	9.3	11.4	6.9	8.6	7.8
Population	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Selected National Variables										
Real GNP ($Trillions)	-5.1	1.7	2.1	3.4	2.3	2.8	1.5	-1.4	3.0	4.3
Final Sales ($trillions)	5.6	4.8	7.8	7.8	7.0	8.7	10.8	6.3	8.1	10.6
Unemployment Rate	20.5	36.0	6.7	-13.6	-6.3	-5.3	6.4	21.8	-5.0	-9.9
Consumer Price Index	3.2	4.6	9.0	6.0	6.9	6.0	10.3	6.5	6.5	6.6
Hourly Compensation Index	8.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.5	7.2	10.0	7.6	7.2	7.8
Prime Rate	-16.4	5.8	-26.9	-6.9	29.5	-15.4	23.6	-16.5	-2.7	-8.0
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	-14.7	10.1	-13.4	-4.8	3.3	-17.1	16.5	3.8	-6.1	-6.4
Housing Starts (Millions)	28.0	16.4	49.3	48.9	-3.7	64.4	-15.3	-6.8	29.1	20.4

Division of Financial Management
8/13/82

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

ECONOMY CONTINUES TO EXHIBIT WEAKNESS

According to several measures, economic activity was still declining in June, and may also have been in July. The most widespread measure of activity, Real Gross National Product, had by the second quarter of 1982 declined to a level nearly 2% below the same quarter one year ago. Although real GNP increased at a 1.7% annual rate in the second quarter of 1982, much of that increase can be traced to a statistical adjustment. It is clear that the economy was still in a recession in June which may have continued in July. Descriptions of selected sectors of the economy are as follows:

- Domestic passenger car sales showed promise in May but fizzled in June and July. Average sales for the first half of the year was slightly over a 5.7 million unit annual rate, far below desired levels. However, financial results for the second quarter of 1982 showed positive profits for almost all domestic manufacturers. Only AMC posted a loss for that quarter.

- After reaching a 1.1 million unit annual rate in May, housing starts dropped in June to 911,000 units. The first half of 1982 saw starts average an annual rate of only 938,000 units. Although mortgage rates have declined recently, they still remain prohibitively high for home buyers.

- The national unemployment rate reached a post-World War II record of 9.8% in July, up from 9.5% in June. One encouraging aspect of the employment data, however, is the recent downward trend in initial unemployment insurance claims, which have in the past been a reliable leading indicator of employment changes. The monthly average number of claims dropped to 566,000 in June from May's 585,000 and fell to 500,000 by late July.

- The Commerce Department's composite index of leading economic indicators was unchanged in June, following two consecutive months of increase.

- Industrial production dropped another 6.7% in the second quarter of 1982, following an 11.7% annual rate of decline in the previous quarter. Increases in the production of consumer goods and defense and aerospace equipment have been offset by declines in business equipment, intermediate products, and materials.

- Although there was some resurgence in both the Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index, the first half of 1982 has seen significant improvement in inflation. From December 1981 to June of this year, consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 5.1% and prices of producer finished goods prices rose at a 2.5% rate. During the first half of 1981, those same indices were rising at annual rates of 8.8% and 9.9%, respectively.

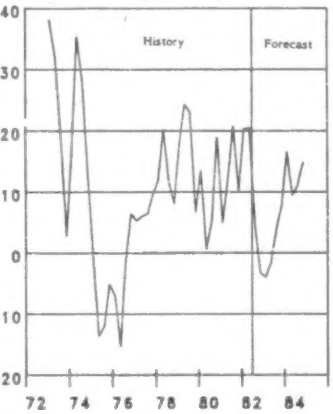
The most recent data this far in the third quarter is mixed. Two of the more encouraging signs have been the approximately three percentage point drop in short-term interest rates and July's increase in retail sales. But, the National Association of Purchasing Management reported that its July survey did not indicate any improvement in that month. The mixed nature of the data makes it difficult to determine whether the economy worsened in July or remained level. It is relatively certain that it did not improve.

SLOW RECOVERY PROJECTED

Although it seems evident that a large upturn in economic activity is not possible, the most likely forecast shows a slow improvement beginning in the current quarter. That forecast is based in large part upon the expected increase in consumption that should result from the July 1st tax reduction and Social Security benefit increases. Consumption is expected to increase by 4.1% in the third quarter as disposable income climbs 9.2% from the $33 billion tax cut and $12 billion Social Security cost-of-living increases. With that consumption impetus, real GNP should grow at approximately a 2.7% annual rate over the second half of the year. Then, with increased momentum and a boost from the July 1983 tax cut, real GNP should grow by 3% in 1983 and 4.3% in 1984.

The current decline in interest rates should lend support to increased consumption this year, particularly for durable goods. Short-term interest rates have fallen approximately three percentage points and long-term rates have dropped approximately one percentage point over the past month and that trend should continue through the remainder of 1982. The rates have fallen primarily because of the continuing recession, an easing of business demands for short-term credit, and a slight relaxation of monetary policy. The M-1 measure of the money supply has dropped to within the Federal Reserve's target range, which means that the Fed may allow easier growth without losing credibility in its fight against inflation.

Growth in Commercial and Industrial Loans: History and Forecast (Percent)



Source:Data Resources, Inc.

If inflation rates move back into the single-digit range and if the bulge in July and August in the money supply from the tax cut is not too large (to warrant a tightening of the money supply), another 1-2 percentage point decline in interest rates is possible. The trend may not be smooth due to fluctuations in the money supply and changes in loan demand as the economy shows signs of recovering, but there should be an overall downward trend. The reasons for lower interest rates by year-end include: well-behaved and even lower than expected monetary growth; lower inflation rates, on the average, with the reacceleration of early summer not likely to continue, and an easing of commercial and industrial loan demand. Over the past quarter, issues of commercial paper by nonfinancial corporations rose only 6%, compared with the 30.5% rise over the last year. Also, commercial and industrial loan growth at large banks has slowed.

Later this year, a recovering economy, more rapid monetary growth, and a large volume of Treasury financing will cause rates to rise again but with continued success controlling inflation, they should not match earlier peaks.

CONSUMPTION IS ONLY IMMEDIATE STRENGTH

With business fixed investment likely to decline for the rest of the year, any economic recovery depends upon the response by consumers to the tax cut. Recent National Income and Product Account Data Revisions indicate that over the past five years consumers have saved more and spent less than originally thought. Also, the revisions indicate that there has been a higher level of capital spending and therefore more excess capacity than suspected before. These two facts imply that any source of strength and therefore recovery will depend even more strongly on the consumer.

The consumption response in automobile purchases that was expected by some analysts appears not to have occurred in July but a response is still anticipated because there are favorable fundamental determinants of automobile demand. Also, when the tax cut was put into effect as the economy was coming out of a recesssion in 1975, it took two months for improvement in car sales to be clearly seen. Domestic sales should average a little over six million units for the rest of this year, seven million for 1983, and 7.9 million in 1984.

The housing industry has been damaged by high mortgage rates and a weak economic environment. With the effective mortgage commitment rate averaging 17.36 for the first half of the year and expected to drop only slowly with other rates, the outlook is for moderate improvement in housing starts to an average of 1.11 million units for the rest of the year and 1.3 million units in 1983. The possibility exists that interest rates could fall more quickly this fall than indicated in this forecast, which would provide more of a boost to starts. July's jump to a 1.2 million unit annual housing start rate was due to Department of Housing and Urban Development multi-family housing projects which should continue for a couple of months. If mortgage rates drop one or two points lower than expected here, housing could become relatively strong by year-end.

TAX LEGISLATION

This forecast assumes passage of the Senate Finance Committee tax increase package which will raise $28 billion in 1983 and $38 billion in 1984. From fiscal year 1983 through fiscal year 1985, the tax increases total $103 billion which will offset approximately 23% of the 1981 Economic Recovery Tax Act. The personal tax provisions will raise approximately $11 billion in 1983 and $13 billion in 1984, and include increased compliance and enforcement measures such as withholding 10%

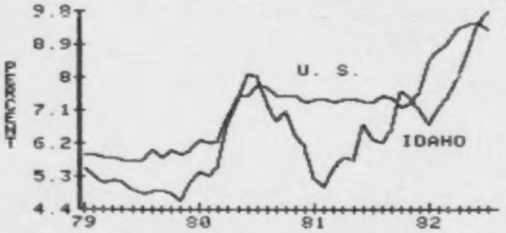
of interest and dividend payments, reduced deductions for medical expenses and casualty losses, scaled back tax benefits for contributions to corporate pension plans, a larger minimum tax, and other provisions. The corporate increases will raise $10 billion in 1983 and $16 billion in 1984, offsetting approximately half the cuts passed in 1981. The corporate provisions include restrictions on safe harbor leasing, accelerated tax payments, completed contract accounting, a larger minimum tax, and other provisions. Excise taxes are doubled on cigarettes and are raised for other items including telephone service and airline tickets.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

The Idaho economy continued to suffer from the current recession during the first half of 1982. Idaho's unemployment rate rose steadily throughout the first two quarters of this year until matching the national rate of 9.5% of the labor force unemployed in June. July's rate dropped to 9.3% but the Idaho Department of Employment attributes that decline more to discouraged workers leaving the labor force than to any economic improvement. Although inter-regional comparisons of unemployment rates are not always valid, July's unemployment rates of 16% in the Emerald Empire and 10.3% in the southeast corner of the state demonstrate the degree to which reduced economic activity is evident in some areas of the state.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

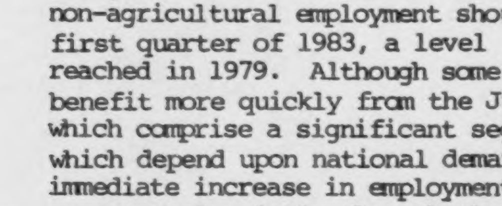


SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS & IDAHO DEPT OF EMPLOYMENT

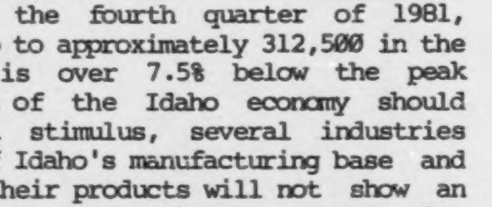
Idaho's economy will not likely turn up during the present quarter, as is expected nationally, and the current forecast projects a continued slow decline in non-agricultural employment through the remainder of the year. From a level of 322,600 in the fourth quarter of 1981, non-agricultural employment should drop to approximately 312,500 in the first quarter of 1983, a level which is over 7.5% below the peak reached in 1979. Although some sectors of the Idaho economy should benefit more quickly from the July 1st stimulus, several industries which comprise a significant segment of Idaho's manufacturing base and which depend upon national demand for their products will not show an immediate increase in employment. Because the national economy will recover only slowly through the remainder of the year, there should be a lag of several months before some of the increased national demand is transformed into higher Idaho employment levels. After bottoming out in the first quarter of 1983, Idaho employment growth should be steady but unspectacular. Still, by the fourth quarter of 1984, total non-agriculture employment should reach approximately 326,900.

Personal income in Idaho shows only modest growth through 1982, increasing by 3.2%. Adjusted for inflation, personal income declines in 1982 by 2.6%. In 1983, real personal income recovers to 1981 levels before growing 5% in 1984. The dividends, interest, and rent component remains relatively constant in its share of personal income, having risen to over 20% in early 1982.

IDAHO REAL PER CAPITA INCOME



IN CONSTANT 1982 DOLLARS



RATIO OF DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, & RENT TO TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN IDAHO

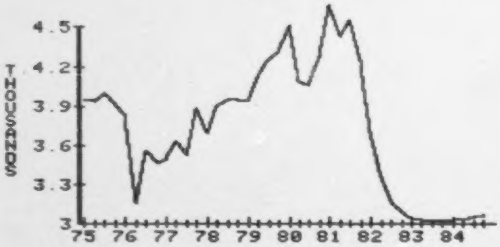
SELECTED IDAHO SECTORS

- Manufacturing - Idaho's manufacturing sector leads the decline in the remainder of the employment categories, averaging almost 3,000 fewer workers during 1982 than in 1981. A significant portion of that loss can be attributed to the closure of the Bunker Hill Mine and Smelter in Kellogg and a large consequent drop in primary metals employment between the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982. But the remainder of 1982 also shows declines in manufacturing categories including lumber and wood products, stone, clay and glass and fabricated metals, and chemicals. The machinery and transportation equipment and food processing categories show slight gains in 1982.

  Lumber and Wood products employment will average 17.7% below last year which was over 3% below 1980. This category's performance reflects the heavy dependence of Idaho's timber industries on new housing construction, which has been at the lowest levels since the 74-75 recession. Because housing starts should return only slowly through the second half of 1982, it will be several months before Idaho timber industries will respond by expanding employment. Although demographic conditions should be strong over the forecast period and there will be some easing of mortgage rates and improvement in real disposable income, the projected housing start average of 1.11 million units for the second half of 1982 is not large enough to be transformed into higher Idaho employment immediately. Employment in lumber and wood products industries nationally dropped by approximately the same percentage as Idaho in 1981 but does not decline as severely in 1982. This could reflect the fact that a disproportionate amount of Idaho's timber products are geared toward new housing construction rather than supplying materials for the rehabilitation and conversion work that will be occurring.

  It is important to note that with Idaho's timber industries' sensitivity to new housing, a larger decline in interest rates than anticipated in this forecast and its resultant positive effect on housing could improve the state's economic picture more quickly. July housing starts jumped to a 1.2 million unit annual rate and although that jump can be attributed to the Department of Housing and Urban Development multi-family housing projects, a sustained improvement in housing would be more encouraging.

- Mining - The severity of the slump in Idaho's mining industries is demonstrated by the closure of three major operations: the Bunker Hill Mine in Kellogg, the Star Mine, and the Sunshine Mine. As a result, Idaho mining employment levels in 1982 will average almost 30% below 1981. As with timber industries, the national economy is a very important determinant in the outlook for Idaho's mining industries. The plummet of silver prices from over $40/oz. in 1980 to the present $6.50/oz. has had an obvious effect on Idaho metal mining.



METAL MINING AND PROCESSING EMPLOYMENT IN IDAHO

With a general economic pickup, Idaho's mining industries should see expanded demand for their products. With a mild national upturn for the rest of the year, the forecast for Idaho mining employment is for continued decline through the middle of 1983. In the latter half of 1983 and in 1984, there should be some pick-up in mining employment.

- Construction - Idaho construction projects have been severely limited in 1981 and the first half of 1982. In 1981, an average of 16,382 workers were employed in some aspect of construction. That average should decline to approximately 15,600 this year. Some new housing construction should occur in Idaho in the remainder of the year but the change will not be enough to offset the decline in construction employment. Idaho housing starts are expected to increase for the remainder of the year and in 1983.

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

CONTROL

The control forecast anticipates that the increases in real GNP which began during the second quarter will continue at a very slow rate through the recovery period. Idaho, however, suffered a 5.3% loss in employment during the second quarter at annual rates, and is expected to continue losing employment at a somewhat slower pace through the middle of 1983. In those expectations, the new forecast is less optimistic, though not significantly so, than the forecast published last Spring.

Alternatives to the control forecast center on two distinctly different assumptions about the national economy. The stagflation alternative, as in the past, looks at a scenario in which the current declines in interest rates, increased consumer demand due to the tax cut, and a larger than anticipated federal deficit cause the Federal Reserve Board to retighten credit, raising interest rates and aborting the recovery. The optimistic alternative adopts the Reagan Administration assumptions supporting its mid-year budget review. Those assumptions include somewhat lower interest rates, better performance on inflation, and 4.5% growth in real GNP during the second half of 1983.

STAGFLATION

The stagflation alternative explores a scenario of continuing monetary volitility together with the impacts of tax cuts, tax increases, and rebounding inflation. In this scenario the economy grows more quickly over the next few months than in the Control forecast, at the expense of a rapidly rising money supply and more inflation, especially in wages and commodity prices. This development serves to prevent stability in the bond markets, depressing business investment and housing starts, and triggers a strong response by the Fed late in the year. In 1983 the pattern is essentially repeated, for the third time in as many years, while the economy overall slowly deteriorates. One major casualty of this scenario is the federal budget, which by fiscal 1984 runs a deficit of $182.2 billion, considerably higher than the $128.8 billion in the control forecast.

In Idaho, stagflation and lower housing starts nationally translate into a generally lower level of economic activity, including small actual declines real per capita income and in employment during 1983. Specifically, the stagflation scenario results in another year of major employment loss in the Idaho lumber industry rather than the small gain projected in the control version.

OPTIMISTIC

The optimistic alternative reflects a more rapid economic recovery with a stable money supply, based on continued steady improvement in the core inflation rate. Lower inflation permits higher relative investment levels with any given rate of increase in the money supply.

CONTROL AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

Annual Percent Change in Real Terms

Idaho Economic Model — U. S. Forecast - Data Resources, Inc.

CONCEPT	CONTROL 1982	CONTROL 1983	CONTROL 1984	STAGFLATION 1982	STAGFLATION 1983	STAGFLATION 1984	OPTIMISTIC 1982	OPTIMISTIC 1983	OPTIMISTIC 1984
U.S. Population	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Idaho Population	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
U. S. Housing Starts	-2.8	29.1	20.4	-8.2	13.7	15.1	-6.2	38.8	24.0
Idaho Housing Starts	-64.0	71.4	35.8	-64.2	53.5	49.8	-63.9	78.6	42.4
Real GNP	-1.4	3.0	4.3	-1.6	0.1	2.3	-1.2	4.0	5.1
U.S. Personal Income	1.1	2.7	3.8	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.2	3.3	4.4
Idaho Personal Income	-2.6	2.6	5.0	-2.1	1.4	3.6	-2.0	3.4	6.1
U.S. Per Capita Income	0.4	1.8	2.9	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.3	2.3	3.4
Idaho Per Capita Income	-3.5	1.0	3.4	-3.0	-0.2	2.1	-2.9	1.8	4.4
U.S. Non-Farm Prop. Income	-5.8	2.1	6.1	-6.2	-3.7	1.6	-5.5	3.9	8.1
Idaho Non-Farm Prop. Income	-19.5	4.2	8.1	-19.9	-2.0	3.3	-19.2	6.2	10.3
U.S. Property Income	6.2	4.8	4.8	6.7	6.8	4.3	6.2	5.0	5.7
Idaho Property Income	10.8	3.2	3.4	11.4	5.1	3.0	10.8	3.5	4.4
U.S. Wage & Salary Payments	-0.4	1.9	3.4	-0.5	-0.1	1.5	-0.1	2.8	4.0
Idaho Wage Payments	-2.0	1.5	4.3	-1.9	-1.1	2.1	-1.5	2.7	5.7
U.S. Average Annual Wage	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.0
Idaho Avg. Annual Wage	0.9	2.5	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.7	1.7
Consumer Price Index	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.8	7.9	6.5	5.7	4.9
Personal Consumption Deflator	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.7	7.1	5.8	5.2	4.7
Implicit GNP Deflator	6.5	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.4	6.5	5.4	5.0
U.S. Non-Ag. Employment	-0.9	1.5	2.7	-1.1	-0.5	1.2	-0.7	2.3	3.0
Idaho Non-Ag. Employment	-2.9	-1.0	2.6	-2.8	-2.8	0.4	-2.5	0.0	3.9
U.S. Manufacturing Employment	-5.6	-0.3	2.5	-5.8	-4.3	-1.2	-5.3	1.1	3.2
Idaho Mfg. Employment	-6.1	-0.4	3.1	-6.0	-3.5	-0.9	-5.7	1.1	4.5
Idaho Durable Manufacturing	-14.1	0.3	4.6	-14.2	-5.9	-3.1	-13.5	3.0	7.1
Idaho Lumber & Wood	-17.7	0.8	2.0	-17.8	-5.9	-6.6	-17.2	4.0	5.4
Idaho Non-Durables	2.8	-1.0	1.7	2.9	-1.3	1.0	2.9	-0.7	1.9
Idaho Food Processing	3.3	-1.6	1.3	3.3	-1.9	0.9	3.4	-1.4	1.6
Idaho Mining	-28.8	-6.3	1.7	-28.8	-6.6	1.5	-28.8	-6.1	1.6
U.S. Construction Employment	-5.3	0.4	4.4	-5.5	-3.4	-0.3	-4.9	2.6	6.5
Idaho Construction	-4.7	-5.6	6.0	-4.3	-8.7	1.4	-3.6	-3.3	8.4
Idaho Domestic Employment	-1.7	-0.8	2.4	-1.5	-2.2	0.6	-1.3	0.1	3.6

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In addition to lower inflation rates, the optimistic scenario presumes stronger productivity performance, which between them produce higher econimic growth overall. Housing starts in this version rise to 1.78 million units, exceeding the control expectation by 182,000 units in 1984. For Idaho, the differences mean a fairly strong recovery in housing and construction by 1983-84, with the remainder of the economy picking up steam by 1984.

COMPARATIVE TABLE - ASSUMPTIONS

	1981	1982	1983	1984
Money Supply (M-1) (% Change)				
Control	5.0	6.2	5.4	4.6
Stagflation	—	9.9	7.4	7.2
Optimistic	—	6.6	5.6	3.9
U.S. Unemployment Rate				
Control	7.6	9.3	8.8	7.9
Stagflation	—	9.3	9.8	9.8
Optimistic	—	9.3	8.5	7.3
Prime Rate				
Control	18.87	15.75	15.33	14.10
Stagflation	——	16.47	17.84	16.79
Optimistic	——	15.66	14.31	12.34

COUNTY PROPERTY TAX BURDENS IN IDAHO

By Alan Dornfest[1]

Taxes in states throughout the United States are often compared to help companies and individuals determine in which areas it may be more beneficial to locate. In addition to nationwide studies, it is important to recognize that within any given state, taxes may vary considerably from place to place. All states have property taxes with different rates, usually depending on services provided in each local area within the state.

The purpose of this report is to analyze Idaho's property taxes on a county by county basis and to determine the property tax burdens attributable to each county. In addition to variance in property tax rates between counties, economic conditions also are often different. Because of these varying conditions, the ability of the taxpayers to afford their taxes changes from area to area and the burden placed on the taxpayer varies. To fully analyze this burden, it is useful to look at the relationship between population, income, and taxes in several ways, as presented on the charts used in this study.

1980 Per Capita Income

Columns 1 and 2 on the accompanying tables indicate the estimated population and the total personal income of each county on April 1, 1980. From this information, per capita income can be calculated and counties of varying populations can be compared (columns 3-5). It is interesting to note that only one of the five highest per capita income counties has a large urban population center, while three others in the top five are almost entirely rural and represent some of the lowest population counties in the state. Three of the five counties having the lowest per capita income are clustered in the northeast corner of the state.

1980 Per Capita Property Taxes

Columns 6-8 provide the information to compare counties in terms of property tax levels and per capita property taxes. The per capita property taxes range from $561 per person in Power County to $131 in Idaho County. To demonstrate where an individual county's per capita taxes fall in relation to the state average, a per capita tax capacity index is derived by calculating each county's per capita property taxes as a percent of the state average of $237. (Column 9) From this statistic, it can be seen that Blaine County, with a total per capita capacity index of 209.8, has nearly four times the per capita property tax load of Idaho County, which has an index of 55.4. Any county with an index close to 100 is one where property taxes paid per resident are about average.

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1980 PER CAPITA INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX IN IDAHO

County	(1) April 1, 1980 Population	(2) July 1, 1980 Total Personal Income (Millions $)	(3) 1980 Per Capita Income Amount ($)	(4) Rank	(5) % Higher or Lower Than State Average	(6) Total 1980 Property Taxes	(7) Per Capita Property Taxes Amount ($)	(8) Rank	(9) Per Cap Tax Capac. Index (% of Average Per Capita)
Ada	173,036	1,680	9,711	4	18.5	47,957,675	277.15	12	116.9
Adams	3,347	27	7,977	17	-2.7	643,838	192.36	35	81.2
Bannock	65,421	548	8,375	13	2.2	15,903,024	243.09	16	102.6
Bear Lake	6,931	54	7,820	20	-4.6	1,950,950	281.48	11	118.8
Benewah	8,292	65	7,827	19	-4.5	2,086,301	251.60	14	106.2
Bingham	36,489	249	6,829	39	-16.7	7,672,046	210.26	25	88.7
Blaine	9,841	97	9,816	3	19.8	4,893,216	497.23	2	209.8
Boise	2,999	21	7,136	34	-12.9	685,373	228.53	20	96.4
Bonner	24,163	168	6,957	36	-15.1	4,777,209	197.71	31	83.4
Bonneville	65,980	562	8,518	12	3.9	16,044,947	243.18	15	102.6
Boundary	7,289	50	6,832	38	-16.6	1,572,949	215.80	23	91.1
Butte	3,342	25	7,600	21	-7.3	653,645	195.58	33	82.5
Camas	818	9	10,636	2	29.8	283,904	347.07	4	146.4
Canyon	83,756	633	7,552	23	-7.8	17,244,553	205.89	27	86.9
Caribou	8,695	75	8,672	10	5.8	2,713,509	312.08	10	131.7
Cassia	19,427	173	8,900	8	8.6	3,668,507	188.84	36	79.7
Clark	798	9	11,654	1	42.2	347,494	435.46	3	183.7
Clearwater	10,390	79	7,584	22	-7.5	1,926,308	185.40	37	78.2
Custer	3,385	25	7,386	29	-9.9	665,613	196.64	32	83.0
Elmore	21,565	156	7,248	32	-11.6	3,284,247	152.30	41	64.3
Franklin	8,895	61	6,802	40	-17.0	1,778,072	199.90	30	84.3
Fremont	10,813	68	6,279	42	-23.4	2,443,433	225.97	22	95.3
Gem	11,972	82	6,858	37	-16.3	1,584,596	132.36	43	55.8
Gooding	11,874	84	7,066	35	-13.8	2,374,728	199.99	29	84.4
Idaho	14,769	110	7,414	28	-9.5	1,940,100	131.36	44	55.4
Jefferson	15,304	98	6,377	41	-22.2	2,283,717	149.22	42	63.0
Jerome	14,840	119	8,012	16	-2.2	3,360,009	226.42	21	95.5
Kootenai	59,770	482	8,066	15	-1.6	13,850,414	231.73	18	97.8
Latah	28,749	227	7,885	18	-3.8	6,631,347	230.66	19	97.3
Lemhi	7,460	56	7,520	26	-8.2	1,331,674	178.51	39	75.3
Lewis	4,118	39	9,568	5	4.6	1,346,762	327.04	6	138.0
Lincoln	3,436	29	8,353	14	1.9	832,116	242.18	17	102.2
Madison	19,480	106	5,457	44	-33.4	4,173,848	214.26	24	90.4
Minidoka	19,718	148	7,521	25	-8.2	3,322,896	168.52	40	71.1
Nez Perce	33,220	314	9,449	6	15.3	10,558,808	317.84	9	134.1
Oneida	3,258	24	7,213	33	-12.0	1,114,615	342.12	5	144.4
Owyhee	8,272	49	5,948	43	-27.4	1,723,198	208.32	26	87.9
Payette	15,722	118	7,499	27	-8.5	3,162,767	201.17	28	84.9
Power	6,844	51	7,379	31	-10.0	3,838,064	560.79	1	236.6
Shoshone	19,226	179	9,305	7	13.5	6,169,623	320.90	8	135.4
Teton	2,897	22	7,525	24	-8.2	524,084	180.91	38	76.3
Twin Falls	52,927	452	8,548	11	4.3	10,268,553	194.01	34	81.9
Valley	5,604	49	8,690	9	6.0	1,812,408	323.41	7	136.5
Washington	8,803	65	7,384	30	-9.9	2,312,257	262.67	13	110.8
Statewide	943,935	7,735	8,195			223,713,397	237.00		100.0

Comparisons between counties in per capita property taxes are somewhat misleading due to the exceptionally high amount of taxes paid by utility property in certain counties. For example, in Washington and Power Counties approximately 1/4 of all property taxes are paid by utility companies. To more accurately portray comparative property taxes, columns 10-13 provide the per capita property taxes resulting from levies on real and personal property only. Even this picture is partially clouded by concentrations of mining or industrial property, such as in Shoshone (ranked 7th) and Caribou (ranked 10th) counties.

1980 Real & Personal Property Taxes Per $1,000 of Income

To determine whether high or low property taxes in a particular area represent more of a burden to taxpayers in different counties, it is useful to relate taxes to income. This relation is provided in columns 14-16 and indicates that many counties which appeared to have high taxes on only a per capita basis do not have such high taxes when ability to pay (income) is taken into consideration. Ada, Bannock, and Twin Falls counties dropped an average of 9 places in the rank column because of higher than average income and clearly exemplify this situation.

Many of the lower per capita income counties show comparatively high tax burdens as indicated in columns 14-16. The rankings of Bingham, Franklin, Fremont, Madison, and Owyhee counties increase an average of 12 places when moving from the per capita Real and Personal Property tax measure to the property taxes per $1,000 of income measure because of extremely low income.

It is interesting to note that although total property taxes have been virtually unchanged since 1978, the statewide average property tax per $1,000 income has decreased 15.4% and only three counties (Bear Lake, Lincoln, and Washington) have shown any increase. This demonstrates a real increase in income since 1978 and shows that property taxes should have been less of a burden in 1980 than in 1978.

Comparative Property Tax Potential

Columns 17-22 provide the information necessary to further relate each county's real and personal property taxes to personal income. Column 19 provides the property tax rate expressed as a percent of income. The statewide average property tax rate was 2.69% of personal income in 1980.

This column also measures utilization of taxes. The term "utilization" should not be construed as a value judgement in respect to any taxing jurisdiction. No attempt is made to estimate revenue needs in any area and this term is not necessarily a measure of good or bad tax conditions. Full utilization occurs when the property taxes in any county expressed as a percent of income is equal to the state average (2.69%). Thus, the closer a state's property tax rate as a percent of income is to 2.69, the closer that county is to full utilization. Ada, Bannock, and Kootenai counties are very close to full utilization.

1980 IDAHO REAL AND PERSONAL PROP. TAX BURDEN

	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
					Prop. Taxes Per $1000 Income		
County	Total Real and Personal Property Tax 1980 ($)	Per Capita Real & Pers. Property Tax 1980 Amount ($)	Rank	Per Capita Tax Capacity Index (% of Average per Capita)	Amount($)	Rank	% Change in Taxes per $1000 Income Since 1978
Ada	45,350,632	262.09	11	119.0	26.99	20	-21.2
Adams	527,747	157.68	40	71.6	19.77	41	-7.2
Bannock	14,726,382	225.10	14	102.2	26.88	22	-9.4
Bear Lake	1,510,176	217.89	15	99.0	27.86	17	27.3
Benewah	1,978,539	238.61	12	108.4	30.49	12	-8.4
Bingham	7,074,822	193.89	24	88.1	28.39	16	-15.9
Blaine	4,675,797	475.13	1	215.8	48.40	2	-13.4
Boise	642,648	214.29	18	97.3	30.03	14	-24.8
Bonner	4,343,093	179.74	32	81.6	25.84	27	-0.1
Bonneville	15,443,797	234.07	13	106.3	27.48	19	-1.3
Boundary	1,321,191	170.56	29	77.5	26.53	23	-18.9
Butte	570,028	319.64	37	145.2	22.44	35	-0.8
Camas	261,465	194.87	4	88.5	30.05	13	-32.2
Canyon	16,321,275	271.39	23	123.3	25.80	28	-20.7
Caribou	2,359,723	180.08	10	81.8	31.30	10	-19.5
Cassia	3,498,415	340.47	31	154.6	20.23	40	-20.9
Clark	271,698	171.72	3	78.0	29.21	15	-16.9
Clearwater	1,784,185	190.95	35	86.7	22.64	34	-13.4
Custer	646,361	125.03	25	56.8	25.85	26	-14.0
Elmore	2,696,255	177.51	43	80.6	17.25	43	-5.0
Franklin	1,578,915	211.90	33	96.2	26.10	25	-13.9
Fremont	2,291,267	123.34	19	56.0	33.74	6	-17.0
Gem	1,476,625	165.29	44	75.1	17.99	42	-21.3
Gooding	1,962,667	125.29	38	56.9	23.39	31	-9.3
Idaho	1,850,461	136.67	42	62.1	16.90	44	-21.4
Jefferson	2,091,650	205.79	41	93.5	21.43	37	-21.6
Jerome	3,053,932	216.96	20	98.5	25.68	29	-21.3
Kootenai	12,967,479	216.71	16	98.4	26.90	21	-21.7
Latah	6,230,173	170.61	17	77.5	27.48	18	-10.1
Lemhi	1,272,723	314.28	36	142.7	22.69	33	-33.7
Lewis	1,294,212	180.52	6	82.0	32.85	8	-17.9
Lincoln	620,270	204.43	30	92.8	21.61	36	5.3
Madison	3,982,333	157.93	21	71.7	37.46	4	-8.2
Minidoka	3,114,156	302.06	39	137.2	21.00	39	-11.0
Nez Perce	10,034,554	319.04	9	144.9	31.97	9	-16.1
Oneida	1,039,434	185.56	5	84.3	44.23	3	-5.1
Owyhee	1,534,948	185.56	27	84.3	31.20	11	-14.0
Payette	2,968,133	188.79	26	85.7	25.18	30	-15.0
Power	2,894,837	422.97	2	192.1	57.32	1	-1.4
Shoshone	5,964,886	310.25	7	140.9	33.34	7	-19.9
Teton	502,953	173.61	34	78.8	23.07	32	-17.8
Twin Falls	9,657,943	182.48	28	82.9	21.35	38	-13.7
Valley	1,730,005	308.71	8	140.2	35.52	5	-15.6
Washington	1,717,091	195.06	22	88.6	26.42	24	1.6
Statewide	207,835,876	220.18		100.0	26.87		

Property tax capacity, shown in column 20, is defined as the amount of property tax a county would collect if its rate equalled the state average. That is, multiplying the state average property tax rate (2.69% of income) by each county's income (column 17) provides the amount of property tax a county would collect if its rate was the state average. For example, Kootenai County actually collected $12,967,479 in property taxes. Had its rates been exactly at the state average, it would have collected $12,953,469. Since this county collected slightly more than its tax capacity, Kootenai County slightly overutilized its property taxes ($14,010) with respect to the state average. This amount is referred to as underutilized potential and is shown in column 21.

Counties with negative numbers in column 21 have overutilized real and personal property taxes in that they have collected these taxes at a rate higher than the state average. The degree of over- or under-utilization is expressed as a percentage in column 22. Idaho County has the lowest effective rate in the state in all measures of property tax burden where income is taken into account. This county, therefore has the greatest underutilized potential property tax, since, if its tax rates had been average, it would have collected more than one million dollars in additional property taxes. The relationship of each county's tax utilization to the state average is clearly depicted by the tax effort, or percent of tax capacity utilized, shown in column 22. Kootenai County has average tax effort (100%), while tax effort is extremely high in Power County (213.3%), where the state average tax rate would generate about $1-1/2 million less property taxes than were actually raised.

1980 IDAHO REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX UTILIZATION

County	(17) July 1, 1980 Total Personal Income (Millions $)	(18) Total Real and Personal Property Tax 1980 ($)	(19) Tax Rate as % of Income	(20) Tax Capacity Poten.Tax Coll. (Ave. Rate X Pers. Inc.)	(21) Underutilized Potential (-=overutilized) ($)	(22) Tax Effort % of Tax Capacity Utilized	(23) Rank
Ada	1,680.4	45,350,632	2.70	45,150,404	-200,228	100.4	20
Adams	26.7	527,747	1.98	717,398	189,651	73.6	41
Bannock	547.9	14,726,382	2.69	14,721,439	-4,943	100.0	22
Bear Lake	54.2	1,510,176	2.79	1,456,291	-53,885	103.7	17
Benewah	64.9	1,978,539	3.05	1,743,788	-234,751	113.5	12
Bingham	249.2	7,074,822	2.84	6,695,716	-379,106	105.7	16
Blaine	96.6	4,675,797	4.84	2,595,530	-2,080,267	180.1	2
Boise	21.4	642,648	3.00	574,993	-67,655	111.8	14
Bonner	168.1	4,343,093	2.58	4,516,653	173,560	96.2	27
Bonneville	562.0	15,443,797	2.75	15,100,290	-343,507	102.3	19
Boundary	49.8	1,321,191	2.65	1,338,068	16,877	98.7	23
Butte	25.4	570,028	2.24	682,469	112,441	83.5	35
Camas	8.7	261,465	3.01	233,759	-27,706	111.9	13
Canyon	632.5	16,321,275	2.58	16,994,543	673,268	96.0	28
Caribou	75.4	2,359,723	3.13	2,025,911	-333,812	116.5	10
Cassia	172.9	3,498,415	2.02	4,645,623	1,147,208	75.3	40
Clark	9.3	271,698	2.92	249,880	-21,818	108.7	15
Clearwater	78.8	1,784,185	2.26	2,117,265	333,080	84.3	34
Custer	25.0	646,361	2.59	671,721	25,360	96.2	26
Elmore	156.3	2,696,255	1.73	4,199,600	1,503,345	64.2	43
Franklin	60.5	1,578,915	2.61	1,625,565	46,650	97.1	25
Fremont	67.9	2,291,267	3.37	1,824,394	-466,873	125.6	6
Gem	82.1	1,476,625	1.80	2,205,932	729,307	66.9	42
Gooding	83.9	1,962,667	2.34	2,254,296	291,629	87.1	31
Idaho	109.5	1,850,461	1.69	2,942,138	1,091,677	62.9	44
Jefferson	97.6	2,091,650	2.14	2,622,399	530,749	79.8	37
Jerome	118.9	3,053,932	2.57	3,194,705	140,773	95.6	29
Kootenai	482.1	12,967,479	2.69	12,953,469	-14,010	100.1	21
Latah	226.7	6,230,173	2.75	6,091,167	-139,006	102.3	18
Lemhi	56.1	1,272,723	2.27	1,507,342	234,619	84.4	33
Lewis	39.4	1,294,212	3.28	1,058,632	-235,580	122.3	8
Lincoln	28.7	620,270	2.16	771,136	150,866	80.4	36
Madison	106.3	3,982,333	3.75	2,856,158	-1,126,175	139.4	4
Minidoka	148.3	3,114,156	2.10	3,984,649	870,493	78.2	39
Nez Perce	313.9	10,034,554	3.20	8,434,130	-1,600,424	119.0	9
Oneida	23.5	1,039,434	4.42	631,418	-408,016	164.6	3
Owyhee	49.2	1,534,948	3.12	1,321,947	-213,001	116.1	11
Payette	117.9	2,968,133	2.52	3,167,837	199,704	93.7	30
Power	50.5	2,894,837	5.73	1,356,877	-1,537,960	213.3	1
Shoshone	178.9	5,964,886	3.33	4,806,836	-1,158,050	124.1	7
Teton	21.8	502,953	2.31	585,741	82,788	85.9	32
Twin Falls	452.4	9,657,943	2.13	12,155,465	2,497,522	79.5	38
Valley	48.7	1,730,005	3.55	1,308,513	-421,492	132.2	5
Washington	65.0	1,717,091	2.64	1,746,475	29,384	98.3	24
Statewide	7,735.3	207,835,876	2.69				

Summary of Highest and Lowest Counties

The following chart summarizes the results in the other charts by indicating the five counties that were the most extreme in each area studied. It would appear from this information that certain counties tend to have consistently higher taxes and certain others consistently lower taxes, no matter which measurement method is used. Blaine County appears in the five highest group in each study, while Elmore County is in the five lowest each time.

Summary of
5 Highest and Lowest Counties
In Each Area Studied

Columns Showing Data	Area Studies	5 Highest Counties (Shown 1-5)	5 Lowest Counties (Shown 44-40)
3-5	Per Capita Income	Clark	Madison
		Camas	Owyhee
		Blaine	Fremont
		Ada	Jefferson
		Lewis	Franklin
7-8	1980 Per Capita Property Taxes	Power	Idaho
		Blaine	Gem
		Clark	Jefferson
		Camas	Elmore
		Oneida	Minidoka
11-12	1980 Per Capita Real and Personal Property Taxes	Blaine	Gem
		Power	Elmore
		Clark	Idaho
		Camas	Jefferson
		Oneida	Adams
14-16	1980 Real and Personal Property Taxes Per $1,000 Personal Income	Power	Idaho
		Blaine	Elmore
		Oneida	Gem
		Madison	Adams
		Valley	Cassia
20	Comparative Property Tax Potential	Power	Idaho
		Blaine	Elmore
		Oneida	Gem
		Madison	Adams
		Valley	Cassia

DATA REVISIONS and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Those who regularly read the introduction to the Idaho Economic Forecast are aware of periodic data changes affecting the forecast. Those who attempt to compare historic data from one forecast to the next will sometimes find that historic numbers don't match. To make readers aware as much as possible of these changes, we publish each quarter a description of data revisions that affect the current forecast and the implications of those revisions.

For the most part, data revisions with which we are concerned deal with population, employment, and income data. Population data are revised on an annual basis, with usually only the prior year's estimate revised. Following a census, however, the estimated population for the prior ten years will be revised. That revision, though, may not occur for several years after the census. Revisions to both state and national data are only now being released for the 1970's, based on the 1980 census. The reasons have mainly to do with having to first revise all of the components. For that reason Data Resources, Inc., does not yet show the 1980 population according to the 1980 census. This Forecast, however, has included 1980-based Idaho and national population, births, and deaths, both historic and projected, since last Spring. We can do so because we do not deal with as yet unreleased age detail.

Employment data are usually revised once a year, for the prior year only, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The ultimate source is the Idaho Department of Employment for Idaho data. Ocassionally data will be revised back more than one year. In 1980, the 1978 data was revised, lowering estimates of Idaho 1978 employment by 2,294 workers. Finally, the employment data is seasonally adjusted once a year by the Division of Financial Management. Changes in the seasonality of a series will cause minor changes (usually less than 100 employees) in the employment series.

The most frequently revised data deals with income. Many components of income are based on estimates rather than direct survey or measurement. Gross National Product estimates are revised six or more times as information becomes available. State and other regional data are revised less frequently, but the revisions can be substantial. Usually, other than revisions of the last quarter's data, state income estimates are revised annually in April for the prior three years. At one time, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) showed Idaho enjoying a 17% growth in personal income in the 1980 second quarter, while employment dropped at an 8% rate. Now, however, BEA shows a drop in income for Idaho during that quarter. Such changes can be more than a little bothersome when one is using the data for decision-making or projections purposes.

In December 1980, GNP revisions going back to 1929 were released (see the Introduction to IEF, Vol. III, No. 1, Spring 1981). Those revisions indicated higher GNP growth during the 1969-1979 period, and reflected higher savings and investment than was previously thought to be the case. The state annual income data revisions to match the

December 1980 National Income and Product Account (NIPA) revisions will not be available until late September 1982. In the meantime, quarterly revisions released last April show much slower income growth in Idaho during 1980 and 1981 than was previously shown. The new data, which was released just after the Spring Forecast went to press, have been fully incorporated in specifications of the Idaho Econometric Model, and are included in this issue of the Forecast. The revisions to 1929, which will be available on September 24, will be included with the Fall 1982 Forecast.

The impacts of estimates based on incomplete information vary from the trivial to the very serious. A small change in the estimate of manufacturing employment in Idaho may have only small consequence. On the other hand, current data shows that Idaho income during 1980-81 was previously shown to be as much as 12 percent higher than it actually was. That information, buttressed by large increases in income tax withholding receipts, helped lead to overestimation of revenue to the state.

The 1980 NIPA revisions, as previously mentioned, showed that during the 70's inflation was lower than previously thought, while savings and investment were higher. Now in July 1982, the Department of Commerce has released a five year revision of NIPA data showing much larger business fixed investment than previously thought, and lower housing consumption. In conjunction with that change, and in addition to the 1980 revision, the share of real GNP going to fixed business investment has been raised significantly (chart 2). The result is the striking conclusion that not only has investment not been falling during the last few years, but in fact has actually risen dramatically since 1978.

One fairly important policy implication of this revision relates to the widely held belief that capital formation should be induced through tax incentives in order to increase productivity. These data cast some doubt on that presumption and suggest that the causes of productivity declines might be found elsewhere. Possible candidates might be demographic trends, changes in the labor/energy price ratio, or the pattern of wage settlements during the 1970's.

Sometimes failure to revise a data series can have profound effects. The Consumer Price Index, that barometer of economic health by which governments have risen and fallen, has not been revised for ten years. A fixed-weight index which measures changes in a pre-determined "market basket" of goods, the CPI presumes every month that the average consumer buys the same mix of goods that he/she bought ten years ago when gasoline was 30 cents a gallon and mortgage rates were 7-8%. Clearly, energy price increases, among others, have forced changes in buying patterns, but the CPI does not recognize them. As a consequence, labor contracts, Social Security payments, and other contracts indexed to this faulty measure have risen far more in each of the last several years than was ever intended.

FORECAST DETAIL

Annual 1970-1987........................Page 26

Quarterly 1980-1984....................Page 40

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise given, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple change from period to period. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The numbers given in the quarterly report are at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over the year.

Historic Data Sources

National data is provided by Data Resources Incorporated, demographic data is from the Bureau of Census, production and income is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, employment data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agriculture data is from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Idaho data is primarily from the Department of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), U.S.D.A. (agricultural), the Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), and the Division of Financial Management (population and migration).

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY
1970 - 1987

Idaho Economic Model

August 1982

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the First Quarter of 1982
Farm Income Data for 1981 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	713.0	739.0	763.0	782.0	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0
%CH	0.8	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	205.1	207.7	209.9	211.9	213.9	216.0	218.0	220.2	222.6
%CH	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	13.891	14.015	13.828	14.539	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355
%CH	6.7	0.9	-1.3	5.1	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,739.0	3,556.0	3,258.0	3,137.0	3,160.0	3,144.0	3,163.0	3,274.0	3,304.0
%CH	3.0	-4.9	-8.4	-3.7	0.7	-0.5	0.6	3.5	0.9
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	5.892	6.140	6.114	6.290	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487
%CH	-1.4	4.2	-0.4	2.9	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,927.0	1,930.0	1,965.0	1,974.0	1,935.0	1,894.0	1,914.0	1,882.0	1,944.0
%CH	-0.4	0.2	1.8	0.5	-2.0	-2.1	1.1	-1.7	3.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.222	20.153	14.789	11.860	17.495	14.472	14.880	14.804	13.892
%CH	NA	806.8	-26.6	-19.8	47.5	-17.3	2.8	-0.5	-6.2
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	3.711	7.737	7.294	6.996	7.322	8.481	10.450	13.729	10.578
%CH	NA	108.5	-5.7	-4.1	4.6	15.8	23.2	31.4	-23.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.435	2.036	2.361	2.044	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001
%CH	-3.5	41.9	16.0	-13.4	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	232.2	238.7	247.9	256.5	265.2	274.8	285.7	300.1	316.7
%CH	NA	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79.960	81.415
%CH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	933.0	943.9	958.6	973.9	989.0	1,004.5	1,020.9	1,038.3	1,056.8
%CH	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	225.1	227.7	229.8	231.3	233.5	235.7	237.9	240.2	242.4
%CH	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.913	20.140	20.262	20.452	20.769	21.095	21.438	21.804	22.192
%CH	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,382.0	3,543.0	3,733.0	3,839.0	3,904.0	3,951.0	3,998.6	4,046.7	4,095.4
%CH	2.4	4.8	5.4	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.386	6.753	6.836	6.954	7.030	7.109	7.193	7.281	7.374
%CH	-1.6	5.7	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,889.0	1,954.0	2,080.0	2,109.0	2,138.0	2,167.0	2,196.4	2,226.2	2,256.4
%CH	-2.8	3.4	6.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	4.951	-3.013	2.121	1.659	1.441	1.763	2.469	3.313	4.077
%CH	-64.4	NM	NM	-21.8	-13.2	22.4	40.0	34.2	23.1
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	8.641	5.780	3.464	1.248	2.139	2.904	3.883	4.495	5.083
%CH	-18.3	-33.1	-40.1	-64.0	71.4	35.8	33.7	15.8	13.1
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.717	1.298	1.100	1.025	1.324	1.594	1.902	1.945	1.901
%CH	-14.2	-24.4	-15.3	-6.8	29.1	20.4	19.3	2.3	-2.3
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	329.0	337.8	342.8	344.7	345.3	346.7	349.1	352.4	356.4
%CH	3.9	2.7	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.1
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	82.796	83.753	84.490	84.919	85.509	86.387	87.668	89.231	90.783
%CH	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.7

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY
1970 - 1987

Idaho Economic Model

November 1982

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 1982
Farm Income Data for 1982 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	713.0	739.0	763.0	782.0	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0
%CH	0.8	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	205.1	207.3	209.0	210.6	212.1	213.8	215.4	217.1	219.0
%CH	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	13.891	14.015	13.828	14.539	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355
%CH	6.7	0.9	-1.3	5.1	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,739.0	3,556.0	3,258.0	3,137.0	3,160.0	3,144.0	3,163.0	3,274.0	3,304.0
%CH	3.0	-4.9	-8.4	-3.7	0.7	-0.5	0.6	3.5	0.9
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	5.892	6.140	6.114	6.290	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487
%CH	-1.4	4.2	-0.4	2.9	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,927.0	1,930.0	1,965.0	1,974.0	1,935.0	1,894.0	1,914.0	1,882.0	1,944.0
%CH	-0.4	0.2	1.8	0.5	-2.0	-2.1	1.1	-1.7	3.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.222	20.153	14.789	11.860	17.495	14.472	14.880	14.804	13.892
%CH	NA	806.8	-26.6	-19.8	47.5	-17.3	2.8	-0.5	-6.2
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	3.711	7.737	7.294	6.996	7.322	8.481	10.450	13.729	10.578
%CH	NA	108.5	-5.7	-4.1	4.6	15.8	23.2	31.4	-23.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.435	2.036	2.361	2.044	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001
%CH	-3.5	41.9	16.0	-13.4	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	232.2	238.7	247.9	256.5	265.2	274.8	285.7	300.1	316.7
%CH	NA	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79.960	81.415
%CH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	933.0	943.9	958.6	972.5	985.5	998.8	1,012.8	1,027.6	1,043.3
%CH	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	220.8	222.4	224.5	226.6	228.8	231.0	233.2	235.3	237.5
%CH	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.919	20.140	19.488	19.523	19.795	20.075	20.368	20.680	21.010
%CH	2.9	1.1	-3.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,382.0	3,543.0	3,733.0	3,839.0	3,904.0	3,951.0	3,984.0	4,007.0	NA
%CH	2.4	4.8	5.4	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	NA
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.386	6.753	6.902	6.935	7.000	7.072	7.148	7.226	7.310
%CH	-1.6	5.7	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,889.0	1,954.0	2,080.0	2,109.0	2,138.0	2,167.0	2,197.0	2,226.0	2,256.0
%CH	-2.8	3.4	6.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	4.943	-2.935	2.592	0.681	0.252	0.505	1.039	1.730	2.353
%CH	-64.4	NM	NM	-73.7	-63.0	100.4	106.0	66.5	36.0
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	8.641	5.780	3.464	1.883	2.591	3.241	3.770	4.236	4.741
%CH	-18.3	-33.1	-40.1	-45.6	37.6	25.1	16.3	12.4	11.9
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.717	1.298	1.100	1.034	1.393	1.675	1.837	1.862	1.848
%CH	-14.2	-24.4	-15.3	-6.0	34.7	20.3	9.6	1.4	-0.8
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHQ(THOUSANDS)	329.0	337.8	342.8	344.9	346.1	348.0	350.6	353.8	357.4
%CH	3.9	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	82.796	83.753	84.490	84.919	85.532	86.508	87.826	89.345	90.877
%CH	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	992.7	1,077.7	1,185.9	1,326.4	1,434.2	1,549.2	1,718.0	1,918.3	2,163.8
%CH	5.2	8.6	10.0	11.8	8.1	8.0	10.9	11.7	12.8
1972 DOLLARS	1,085.6	1,122.4	1,185.9	1,254.3	1,246.3	1,231.7	1,298.2	1,369.7	1,438.5
%CH	-0.2	3.4	5.7	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	5.4	5.5	5.0
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	2,378.3	2,604.5	2,981.5	3,536.3	4,112.8	4,360.0	4,841.8	5,379.0	6,234.0
%CH	9.3	9.5	14.5	18.6	16.3	6.0	11.0	11.1	15.9
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	2,176.8	2,409.7	2,716.3	3,101.3	3,552.2	4,044.3	4,666.5	5,252.0	5,910.0
%CH	NA	10.7	12.7	14.2	14.5	13.9	15.4	12.5	12.5
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	811.1	868.5	951.4	1,065.3	1,168.6	1,265.0	1,391.3	1,540.5	1,732.7
%CH	7.5	7.1	9.5	12.0	9.7	8.2	10.0	10.7	12.5
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	2,571.0	2,699.9	2,982.0	3,344.0	3,532.5	3,481.0	3,676.3	3,860.8	4,183.2
%CH	4.5	5.0	10.4	12.1	5.6	-1.5	5.6	5.0	8.4
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	2,353.1	2,498.0	2,716.7	2,932.6	3,051.1	3,228.9	3,543.3	3,769.6	3,965.8
%CH	NA	6.2	8.8	7.9	4.0	5.8	9.7	6.4	5.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	876.8	900.3	951.5	1,007.4	1,003.7	1,010.0	1,056.4	1,105.7	1,162.7
%CH	2.7	2.7	5.7	5.9	-0.4	0.6	4.6	4.7	5.2
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	3,335.6	3,524.4	3,907.6	4,522.1	5,090.0	5,240.4	5,649.6	6,091.7	6,843.0
%CH	8.4	5.7	10.9	15.7	12.6	3.0	7.8	7.8	12.3
NATIONAL	3,953.6	4,190.3	4,551.3	5,058.6	5,509.2	5,917.9	6,459.7	7,095.2	7,913.4
%CH	6.3	6.0	8.6	11.1	8.9	7.4	9.2	9.8	11.5
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	3,605.9	3,653.5	3,908.3	4,276.2	4,371.9	4,183.9	4,289.8	4,372.3	4,591.9
%CH	3.6	1.3	7.0	9.4	2.2	-4.3	2.5	1.9	5.0
NATIONAL	4,274.0	4,343.8	4,552.2	4,783.5	4,732.0	4,724.9	4,904.9	5,092.5	5,310.1
%CH	1.6	1.6	4.8	5.1	-1.1	-0.1	3.8	3.8	4.3
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	6,794.3	7,043.7	7,371.6	7,809.4	8,411.6	9,289.9	10,045.5	10,746.9	11,421.3
%CH	NA	3.7	4.7	5.9	7.7	10.4	8.1	7.0	6.3
NATIONAL	7,741.3	8,158.5	8,622.5	9,151.7	9,782.2	10,479.7	11,211.1	11,921.9	12,760.7
%CH	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	7.0

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	2,417.8	2,633.1	2,937.7	3,070.4	3,336.9	3,697.5	4,096.8	4,515.2	4,940.2
%CH	11.7	8.9	11.6	4.5	8.7	10.8	10.8	10.2	9.4
1972 DOLLARS	1,479.4	1,474.0	1,502.6	1,479.8	1,522.5	1,589.8	1,652.5	1,709.4	1,758.9
%CH	2.8	-0.4	1.9	-1.5	2.9	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	6,866.5	7,672.8	8,573.5	8,699.5	9,352.8	10,235.7	11,432.3	12,750.9	14,058.2
%CH	10.1	11.7	11.7	1.5	7.5	9.4	11.7	11.5	10.3
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	6,584.3	7,249.5	8,080.8	8,440.3	9,178.7	10,077.6	11,191.3	12,449.9	13,789.7
%CH	11.4	10.1	11.5	4.4	8.7	9.8	11.1	11.2	10.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,951.2	2,160.4	2,415.8	2,574.4	2,784.6	3,067.4	3,364.6	3,689.9	4,031.9
%CH	12.6	10.7	11.8	6.6	8.2	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.3
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,226.8	4,282.9	4,408.0	4,224.9	4,307.6	4,453.1	4,679.4	4,913.8	5,097.9
%CH	1.0	1.3	2.9	-4.2	2.0	3.4	5.1	5.0	3.7
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,053.1	4,046.6	4,154.6	4,099.1	4,227.5	4,384.3	4,580.7	4,797.9	5,000.5
%CH	2.2	-0.2	2.7	-1.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,201.1	1,205.9	1,242.1	1,250.3	1,282.5	1,334.5	1,377.2	1,422.0	1,462.1
%CH	3.3	0.4	3.0	0.7	2.6	4.1	3.2	3.3	2.8
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	7,359.6	8,128.8	8,943.8	8,945.0	9,490.5	10,247.7	11,288.1	12,408.2	13,474.2
%CH	7.5	10.5	10.0	0.0	6.1	8.0	10.2	9.9	8.6
NATIONAL	8,838.3	9,712.0	10,761.6	11,360.2	12,171.0	13,280.5	14,430.6	15,679.1	16,976.4
%CH	11.7	9.9	10.8	5.6	7.1	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.3
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,530.4	4,537.4	4,598.3	4,344.2	4,371.1	4,458.4	4,620.3	4,781.8	4,886.1
%CH	-1.3	0.2	1.3	-5.5	0.6	2.0	3.6	3.5	2.2
NATIONAL	5,440.7	5,421.2	5,533.0	5,517.1	5,605.6	5,777.8	5,906.6	6,042.3	6,156.1
%CH	2.5	-0.4	2.1	-0.3	1.6	3.1	2.2	2.3	1.9
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	12,391.1	13,544.3	14,904.4	15,787.6	17,034.8	18,218.8	19,646.3	21,170.7	22,824.7
%CH	8.5	9.3	10.0	5.9	7.9	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.8
NATIONAL	13,778.4	14,999.2	16,397.3	17,442.3	18,584.8	19,773.6	21,012.2	22,487.2	24,161.8
%CH	8.0	8.9	9.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.4

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,412.5	1,529.5	1,742.2	1,964.5	2,243.7	2,535.2	2,923.0	3,304.0	3,768.2
%CH	9.3	8.3	13.9	12.8	14.2	13.0	15.3	13.0	14.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	548.7	580.9	635.2	702.6	765.8	806.4	889.9	983.2	1,106.3
%CH	6.4	5.9	9.3	10.6	9.0	5.3	10.4	10.5	12.5
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	136.7	86.8	125.6	199.0	426.2	289.3	144.8	25.1	60.6
%CH	NA	-36.5	44.6	58.5	114.1	-32.1	-49.9	-82.7	141.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	14.3	15.0	18.7	32.8	26.5	24.6	19.1	19.1	26.3
%CH	-1.5	4.5	24.8	75.3	-19.3	-7.1	-22.4	-0.3	38.1
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	207.5	218.3	238.0	253.8	271.0	301.7	352.5	381.2	410.3
%CH	4.1	5.2	9.0	6.6	6.8	11.3	16.8	8.2	7.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	51.9	54.4	58.1	61.0	62.3	65.4	75.0	84.8	92.2
%CH	-1.1	4.8	6.9	4.9	2.0	5.1	14.6	13.1	8.8
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	311.2	357.2	386.5	480.0	560.5	602.8	682.0	774.0	874.5
%CH	8.6	14.8	8.2	24.2	16.8	7.5	13.1	13.5	13.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	111.6	118.0	126.4	143.5	165.8	177.0	193.4	218.4	253.0
%CH	8.1	5.7	7.1	13.6	15.6	6.7	9.3	12.9	15.8
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	77.5	88.5	112.0	132.0	154.8	190.5	232.2	280.8	326.5
%CH	18.3	14.2	26.6	17.9	17.2	23.1	21.9	20.9	16.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	32.5	36.7	43.0	48.9	55.8	64.5	75.9	89.5	102.5
%CH	14.3	12.8	17.2	13.5	14.3	15.5	17.6	17.9	14.6
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	248.5	292.0	330.7	378.3	456.8	565.5	642.8	697.0	746.0
%CH	19.8	17.5	13.3	14.4	20.8	23.8	13.7	8.4	7.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	73.8	87.4	97.0	111.4	132.2	167.8	183.1	196.0	210.9
%CH	21.6	18.4	11.1	14.8	18.7	27.0	9.2	7.0	7.5
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	92.5	90.0	107.3	122.5	156.5	177.2	199.3	220.3	255.0
%CH	8.5	-2.7	19.2	14.2	27.8	13.3	12.4	10.5	15.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	27.9	30.7	34.5	42.6	47.9	50.4	55.5	61.1	69.8
%CH	6.3	10.0	12.5	23.5	12.6	5.3	10.0	10.1	14.2
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	12.0	14.3	14.0	15.2	22.0	25.8	33.3	35.2	39.5
%CH	4.3	18.8	-1.8	8.9	44.3	17.0	29.1	6.0	12.1

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,187.8	4,471.5	4,886.5	4,906.0	5,322.1	5,829.2	6,523.7	7,322.7	8,169.2
%CH	11.1	6.8	9.3	0.4	8.5	9.5	11.9	12.2	11.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,237.6	1,356.1	1,493.9	1,564.7	1,677.2	1,844.4	2,024.3	2,218.1	2,423.7
%CH	11.9	9.6	10.2	4.7	7.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.3
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	24.1	33.1	224.7	182.6	174.0	158.1	241.0	300.9	268.5
%CH	-60.2	37.4	577.8	-18.8	-4.7	-9.2	52.4	24.9	-10.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	31.9	19.4	23.9	18.3	19.6	21.7	23.8	26.0	28.0
%CH	21.4	-39.3	23.6	-23.4	6.7	10.8	9.6	9.3	7.9
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	408.5	367.2	385.2	376.1	434.4	508.9	581.1	647.6	714.0
%CH	-0.4	-10.1	4.9	-2.4	15.5	17.2	14.2	11.4	10.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	100.2	96.8	100.7	100.9	111.2	125.5	139.5	152.1	164.5
%CH	8.6	-3.3	4.0	0.2	10.2	12.9	11.1	9.0	8.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,030.8	1,268.0	1,538.8	1,735.1	1,879.6	2,048.5	2,230.9	2,420.9	2,613.1
%CH	17.9	23.0	21.4	12.8	8.3	9.0	8.9	8.5	7.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	299.3	354.4	428.0	479.4	524.5	579.4	637.9	696.4	751.7
%CH	18.3	18.4	20.8	12.0	9.4	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.9
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	354.8	380.2	415.8	433.2	496.1	574.9	675.1	787.6	907.8
%CH	8.7	7.2	9.3	4.2	14.5	15.9	17.4	16.7	15.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	114.9	127.3	140.4	154.1	173.4	201.4	231.9	264.4	299.0
%CH	12.1	10.7	10.4	9.7	12.5	16.2	15.2	14.0	13.1
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	856.8	1,030.8	1,174.0	1,308.7	1,388.8	1,488.1	1,608.4	1,750.7	1,920.8
%CH	14.8	20.3	13.9	11.5	6.1	7.2	8.1	8.8	9.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	235.8	280.6	318.3	352.8	383.0	411.4	444.7	484.3	531.9
%CH	11.8	19.0	13.4	10.9	8.6	7.4	8.1	8.9	9.8
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	293.2	316.8	372.3	376.0	403.0	438.8	503.8	566.1	633.5
%CH	15.0	8.0	17.5	1.0	7.2	8.9	14.8	12.4	11.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	81.1	88.7	104.9	112.1	121.7	135.2	158.1	174.2	191.7
%CH	16.2	9.3	18.3	6.8	8.5	11.2	16.9	10.2	10.0
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	39.0	48.5	52.7	57.2	60.7	66.8	75.9	86.6	98.2
%CH	-1.3	24.4	8.8	8.5	6.1	10.0	13.6	14.1	13.4

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	207,893.5	217,145.8	236,345.6	251,555.0	266,746.1	272,903.0	290,975.0	307,438.0	329,932.6
%CH	NA	4.5	8.8	6.4	6.0	2.3	6.6	5.7	7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	70,882.7	71,205.2	73,667.4	76,777.8	78,279.7	76,946.4	79,379.1	82,468.1	86,692.2
%CH	0.7	0.5	3.5	4.2	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	40,339.5	41,234.9	43,570.7	46,882.9	47,983.6	47,735.2	52 007.3	54,084.8	58,075.1
%CH	NA	2.2	5.7	7.6	2.3	-0.5	8.9	4.0	7.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	19,371.2	18,622.6	19,152.0	20,153.0	20,080.4	18,320.4	18,996.0	19,686.8	20,509.2
%CH	-3.9	-3.9	2.8	5.2	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	20,383.4	21,604.7	23,303.2	25,426.2	25,453.8	24,624.7	27,986.9	29,478.9	32,419.8
%CH	NA	6.0	7.9	9.1	0.1	-3.3	13.7	5.3	10.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,211.9	10,635.3	11,048.9	11,890.8	11,926.8	10,685.3	11,073.4	11,599.1	12,275.8
%CH	-5.7	-5.1	3.9	7.6	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	12,799.5	13,606.6	16,427.8	17,411.2	16,801.1	15,593.7	16,927.3	17,817.9	18,970.8
%CH	NA	6.3	20.7	6.0	-3.5	-7.2	8.6	5.3	6.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	646.0	668.7	725.4	759.2	712.8	614.3	679.5	721.8	754.8
%CH	-4.7	3.5	8.5	4.7	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	10,841.2	11,665.2	11,576.9	11,047.3	12,482.3	12,955.2	13,456.8
%CH	NA	NA	NA	7.6	-0.8	-4.6	13.0	3.8	3.9
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	NA	NA	5,586.6	5,746.0	5,224.2	4,546.4	4,445.0	4,862.7	5,514.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	2.9	-9.1	-13.0	-2.2	9.4	13.4
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,420.3	2,683.6	3,078.7	2,766.1	2,833.9	3,245.6	3,782.6
%CH	NA	NA	NA	10.9	14.7	-10.2	2.4	14.5	16.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,204.3	2,124.8	2,224.5	2,366.7	2,346.4	2,087.8	2,155.8	2,251.7	2,371.3
%CH	-5.1	-3.6	4.7	6.4	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	1,366.7	1,450.0	1,475.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,008.3	1,383.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	6.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	-32.8	37.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,260.3	1,170.9	1,173.4	1,259.2	1,289.0	1,139.1	1,154.9	1,181.3	1,215.0
%CH	-3.4	-7.1	0.2	7.3	2.4	-11.6	1.4	2.3	2.8
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,363.4	2,956.4	3,174.0	3,731.5	5,475.7	6,090.4	6,908.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	25.1	7.4	17.6	46.7	11.2	13.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,708.4	5,320.5	5,492.7	5,987.2	6,044.8	5,470.2	5,634.3	5,926.0	6,335.5
%CH	-7.0	-6.8	3.2	9.0	1.0	-9.5	3.0	5.2	6.9
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	NA	NA	725.0	925.0	925.0	1,033.3	1,250.0	1,316.7	1,375.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	27.6	0.0	11.7	21.0	5.3	4.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,392.8	1,350.5	1,432.9	1,518.6	1,533.8	1,373.9	1,448.9	1,518.3	1,599.2
%CH	-3.9	-3.0	6.1	6.0	1.0	-10.4	5.5	4.8	5.3

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	26,074.9	25,352.1	24,976.5	25,681.3	25,419.5	25,841.7	26,236.4	26,753.1	27,041.6
%CH	1.6	-2.8	-1.5	2.8	-1.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,281.6	8,098.7	8,057.0	7,755.9	7,737.3	7,844.1	7,908.0	7,898.6	7,873.1
%CH	0.6	-2.2	-0.5	-3.7	-0.2	1.4	0.8	-0.1	-0.3
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	17,578.0	17,018.2	16,890.1	17,447.1	17,166.0	17,390.5	17,626.8	17,867.6	17,938.1
%CH	-0.9	-3.2	-0.8	3.3	-1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,732.7	1,708.2	1,674.7	1,640.7	1,623.2	1,624.7	1,612.9	1,591.6	1,571.7
%CH	0.5	-1.4	-2.0	-2.0	-1.1	0.1	-0.7	-1.3	-1.2
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	11,546.6	10,903.6	10,483.3	11,166.5	11,244.2	11,572.3	11,921.8	12,205.3	12,401.7
%CH	-0.2	-5.6	-3.9	6.5	0.7	2.9	3.0	2.4	1.6
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	6,031.4	6,114.6	6,406.8	6,280.6	5,921.8	5,818.2	5,704.9	5,662.3	5,536.4
%CH	-2.1	1.4	4.8	-2.0	-5.7	-1.7	-1.9	-0.7	-2.2
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,415.9	4,567.2	4,543.3	4,588.3	4,621.1	4,762.6	4,941.0	5,160.9	5,374.8
%CH	8.6	3.4	-0.5	1.0	0.7	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,942.2	1,945.1	1,953.8	1,932.6	1,933.1	1,955.8	1,962.6	1,966.1	1,970.1
%CH	2.7	0.2	0.4	-1.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,481.0	2,358.4	2,326.5	2,411.5	2,359.6	2,365.8	2,293.2	2,301.6	2,278.4
%CH	4.2	-4.9	-1.4	3.7	-2.2	0.3	-3.1	0.4	-1.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,109.5	1,107.5	1,107.3	1,075.3	1,069.4	1,086.2	1,101.8	1,114.0	1,124.0
%CH	1.3	-0.2	0.0	-2.9	-0.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.9
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,600.0	1,408.3	1,216.7	1,234.3	1,272.9	1,322.8	1,375.5	1,422.9	1,450.4
%CH	8.5	-12.0	-13.6	1.5	3.1	3.9	4.0	3.5	1.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,497.2	3,337.8	3,321.2	3,107.2	3,111.6	3,177.5	3,230.7	3,226.9	3,207.3
%CH	-0.7	-4.6	-0.5	-6.4	0.1	2.1	1.7	-0.1	-0.6
MINING									
IDAHO	4,304.6	4,672.4	4,932.6	3,512.0	3,292.0	3,348.0	3,419.4	3,472.1	3,526.8
%CH	10.3	8.5	5.6	-28.8	-6.3	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	957.8	1,023.2	1,131.5	1,157.0	1,163.5	1,197.2	1,199.2	1,189.7	1,180.9
%CH	12.6	6.8	10.6	2.3	0.6	2.9	0.2	-0.8	-0.7
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	2,916.7	3,100.0	3,358.3	2,366.8	2,091.2	2,066.1	2,063.9	2,063.7	2,063.7
%CH	9.7	6.3	8.3	-29.5	-11.6	-1.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,388.0	1,572.4	1,574.3	1,145.1	1,200.9	1,281.9	1,355.5	1,408.4	1,463.1
%CH	11.5	13.3	0.1	-27.3	4.9	6.7	5.7	3.9	3.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	167,553.9	175,910.9	192,784.9	204,658.4	218,691.8	225,174.8	238,941.1	253,321.0	271,797.3
%CH	NA	5.0	9.6	6.2	6.9	3.0	6.1	6.0	7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	51,511.5	52,582.6	54,515.4	56,624.8	58,199.3	58,626.0	60,383.1	62,781.3	66,183.1
%CH	2.6	2.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	10,905.5	11,251.9	12,965.8	14,689.1	15,988.7	16,172.9	17,085.6	18,970.1	19,847.0
%CH	NA	3.2	15.2	13.3	8.8	1.2	5.6	11.0	4.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,589.4	3,699.3	3,887.9	4,093.8	4,026.2	3,528.7	3,576.0	3,843.8	4,220.8
%CH	0.5	3.1	5.1	5.3	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	7,965.9	8,508.9	12,376.0	13,182.5	14,045.5	14,426.4	15,391.0	16,450.0	20,845.4
%CH	NA	6.8	45.4	6.5	6.5	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,645.8	3,771.8	3,907.3	4,045.4	4,148.2	4,165.3	4,270.9	4,467.6	4,724.5
%CH	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	14,299.1	14,514.4	14,892.9	15,729.4	16,576.8	16,327.1	17,132.1	18,007.2	19,495.9
%CH	NA	1.5	2.6	5.6	5.4	-1.5	4.9	5.1	8.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,514.4	4,476.5	4,540.7	4,655.8	4,725.2	4,542.3	4,582.1	4,712.8	4,922.5
%CH	1.6	-0.8	1.4	2.5	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4
TRADE									
IDAHO	49,327.2	52,521.9	58,019.2	62,366.8	66,295.4	67,739.6	72,795.6	76,802.8	82,183.1
%CH	NA	6.5	10.5	7.5	6.3	2.2	7.5	5.5	7.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	15,039.4	15,350.5	15,945.7	16,604.0	16,991.0	17,064.9	17,755.0	18,514.3	19,540.3
%CH	2.3	2.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5
SERVICES									
IDAHO	32,385.2	34,467.2	36,906.5	39,424.9	42,567.7	44,552.9	48,770.0	52,401.8	57,124.0
%CH	NA	6.4	7.1	6.8	8.0	4.7	9.5	7.4	9.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,550.3	11,796.7	12,274.0	12,855.8	13,443.8	13,890.8	14,550.3	15,301.9	16,251.3
%CH	3.4	2.1	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	NA	NA	44,352.7	45,939.1	48,846.5	51,366.3	52,927.2	55,406.0	55,843.4
%CH	NA	NA	NA	3.6	6.3	5.2	3.0	4.7	0.8
EDUCATION	NA	NA	24,011.7	24,332.6	25,345.1	25,851.6	27,096.6	28,694.7	30,457.9
%CH	NA	NA	NA	1.3	4.2	2.0	4.8	5.9	6.1
OTHER	NA	NA	20,341.1	21,606.5	23,501.4	25,514.7	25,830.6	26,711.3	25,385.5
%CH	NA	NA	NA	6.2	8.8	8.6	1.2	3.4	-5.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	9,822.8	10,185.8	10,651.3	11,068.3	11,447.0	11,937.0	12,137.1	12,400.7	12,919.8
%CH	4.1	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	10,007.5	10,065.0	10,197.9	10,185.3	10,819.5	10,942.9	11,518.6	11,894.6	12,553.9
%CH	NA	0.6	1.3	-0.1	6.2	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,726.8	2,692.9	2,681.0	2,660.3	2,721.1	2,745.2	2,732.1	2,727.5	2,753.0
%CH	-1.0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.8	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	279,597.4	276,785.7	274,089.2	267,693.9	264,557.9	271,298.9	284,056.5	298,156.3	310,722.3
%CH	2.9	-1.0	-1.0	-2.3	-1.2	2.5	4.7	5.0	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	68,781.0	70,125.8	70,933.8	71,220.6	72,639.2	74,624.0	76,625.6	78,534.7	80,222.0
%CH	3.9	2.0	1.2	0.4	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	19,126.3	17,444.7	16,381.5	15,615.9	14,742.1	15,632.3	16,960.8	18,279.5	19,423.7
%CH	-3.6	-8.8	-6.1	-4.7	-5.6	6.0	8.5	7.8	6.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,458.8	4,352.9	4,179.5	3,958.1	3,972.7	4,149.2	4,415.7	4,620.0	4,742.7
%CH	5.6	-2.4	-4.0	-5.3	0.4	4.4	6.4	4.6	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	23,381.4	23,361.1	23,180.7	23,151.6	22,713.2	22,970.1	23,699.9	24,627.4	25,436.9
%CH	12.2	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-1.9	1.1	3.2	3.9	3.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,975.0	5,160.4	5,300.6	5,366.0	5,512.7	5,706.4	5,910.2	6,112.3	6,225.3
%CH	5.3	3.7	2.7	1.2	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	1.8
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	20,515.8	20,131.6	19,708.7	19,290.5	19,076.2	19,359.8	20,021.9	20,822.3	21,497.3
%CH	5.2	-1.9	-2.1	-2.1	-1.1	1.5	3.4	4.0	3.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,135.5	5,146.3	5,156.4	5,081.7	5,058.1	5,120.3	5,180.3	5,233.9	5,288.0
%CH	4.3	0.2	0.2	-1.4	-0.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
TRADE									
IDAHO	83,410.6	80,643.7	79,792.9	78,946.1	79,275.9	82,182.7	86,706.8	91,431.5	95,758.2
%CH	1.5	-3.3	-1.1	-1.1	0.4	3.7	5.5	5.4	4.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,192.8	20,311.3	20,551.0	20,752.3	21,343.0	21,993.9	22,564.5	23,074.3	23,534.5
%CH	3.3	0.6	1.2	1.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.0
SERVICES									
IDAHO	59,367.9	60,039.6	59,981.8	57,892.9	57,290.9	59,678.7	63,831.6	68,476.1	72,616.2
%CH	3.9	1.1	-0.1	-3.5	-1.0	4.2	7.0	7.3	6.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	17,111.7	17,890.1	18,591.6	19,007.7	19,577.0	20,367.0	21,094.3	21,802.2	22,471.8
%CH	5.3	4.5	3.9	2.2	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.1
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	56,627.2	57,421.1	57,487.3	56,642.3	55,316.0	54,882.5	55,654.8	56,721.2	57,706.1
%CH	1.4	1.4	0.1	-1.5	-2.3	-0.8	1.4	1.9	1.7
EDUCATION	30,289.7	30,984.8	31,729.3	31,377.8	30,825.5	30,630.3	31,032.7	31,644.4	32,298.1
%CH	-0.6	2.3	2.4	-1.1	-1.8	-0.6	1.3	2.0	2.1
OTHER	26,337.4	26,436.2	25,758.0	25,264.5	24,490.5	24,252.2	24,622.1	25,076.8	25,408.0
%CH	3.8	0.4	-2.6	-1.9	-3.1	-1.0	1.5	1.8	1.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,176.2	13,375.3	13,251.2	13,162.1	13,234.1	13,254.0	13,347.0	13,505.1	13,731.5
%CH	2.0	1.5	-0.9	-0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.7
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,866.1	13,071.5	12,623.7	12,593.1	12,876.1	13,277.3	13,797.1	14,364.1	14,795.5
%CH	2.5	1.6	-3.4	-0.2	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.1	3.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,773.2	2,866.3	2,772.0	2,735.7	2,778.1	2,835.9	2,914.4	2,997.3	3,047.3
%CH	0.7	3.4	-3.3	-1.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	2.8	1.7

MISCELLANEOUS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	78.3	93.9	116.5	137.2	148.7	159.9	194.9	224.5	236.5
%CH	12.2	20.0	24.0	17.8	8.4	7.5	21.9	15.2	5.4
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	24,475.0	29,000.0	37,525.0	40,550.0	43,925.0	54,550.0	61,100.0	67,525.0	77,275.0
%CH	20.3	18.5	29.4	8.1	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.5	14.4
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	0.914	0.960	1.000	1.057	1.149	1.255	1.321	1.398	1.500
%CH	5.4	5.0	4.1	5.7	8.8	9.2	5.2	5.8	7.3
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	0.925	0.965	1.000	1.057	1.163	1.251	1.316	1.395	1.490
%CH	4.6	4.3	3.6	5.7	10.1	7.6	5.2	6.0	6.8
FOOD	0.926	0.953	1.000	1.121	1.269	1.361	1.400	1.460	1.602
%CH	5.7	3.0	4.9	12.1	13.2	7.3	2.9	4.3	9.7
GAS & OIL	0.979	0.987	1.000	1.095	1.476	1.577	1.643	1.740	1.815
%CH	0.9	0.9	1.3	9.5	34.9	6.8	4.2	5.9	4.3
HOUSING	0.920	0.964	1.000	1.047	1.106	1.168	1.234	1.314	1.408
%CH	4.1	4.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.5	7.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	1.163	1.213	1.253	1.331	1.477	1.613	1.705	1.816	1.955
%CH	5.9	4.2	3.3	6.2	11.0	9.1	5.7	6.5	7.7
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	7.181	4.662	4.431	8.728	10.503	5.824	5.046	5.538	7.931
PRIME	7.910	5.696	5.249	8.021	10.797	7.863	6.841	6.824	9.057
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	8.325	7.667	7.608	8.180	9.068	8.952	9.005	9.063	9.794
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	4.715	4.735	4.742	5.030	5.402	5.508	5.535	5.519	5.640
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.388	1.427
%CH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9
MINING	1.122	1.098	1.132	1.147	1.153	1.129	1.142	1.182	1.241
%CH	3.6	-2.2	3.1	1.4	0.5	-2.1	1.2	3.5	5.0
NON-FERROUS METALS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.238	1.324
%CH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.9
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.079	1.035	1.089	1.270	1.447	1.641	1.854	2.012	2.118
%CH	1.7	-4.0	5.2	16.6	13.9	13.4	13.0	8.5	5.3
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.044	1.002	1.159	1.337	1.401	1.250	1.344	1.436	1.535
%CH	-4.4	-4.0	15.7	15.3	4.8	-10.8	7.5	6.8	6.9
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	0.990	1.006	1.126	1.278	1.378	1.293	1.271	1.354	1.479
%CH	-7.8	1.6	12.0	13.4	7.9	-6.2	-1.7	6.5	9.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.081	1.077	1.223	1.430	1.438	1.165	1.347	1.453	1.594
%CH	-3.3	-0.4	13.6	17.0	0.5	-19.0	15.6	7.9	9.7
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	1.206	1.271	1.585	2.097	2.130	1.547	2.011	2.139	2.467
%CH	-0.9	5.4	24.7	32.3	1.6	-27.3	29.9	6.4	15.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.057	1.138	1.208	1.260	1.161	1.076	1.232	1.312	1.364
%CH	-2.0	7.7	6.2	4.3	-7.9	-7.3	14.4	6.5	4.0

MISCELLANEOUS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	245.7	281.8	323.1	314.9	276.8	251.7	262.5	285.2	310.3
%CH	3.9	14.7	14.7	-2.6	-12.1	-9.1	4.3	8.7	8.8
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	80,425.0	88,050.0	87,675.0	83,050.2	73,132.7	66,581.7	69,534.0	75,646.1	82,383.8
%CH	4.1	9.5	-0.4	-5.3	-11.9	-9.0	4.4	8.8	8.9
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.628	1.774	1.955	2.082	2.208	2.350	2.521	2.696	2.875
%CH	8.5	9.0	10.2	6.5	6.1	6.4	7.3	6.9	6.7
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.623	1.789	1.945	2.060	2.183	2.317	2.475	2.639	2.814
%CH	8.9	10.2	8.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.6	6.6
FOOD	1.766	1.905	2.069	2.178	2.307	2.445	2.618	2.802	2.989
%CH	10.2	7.9	8.6	5.3	5.9	6.0	7.1	7.0	6.7
GAS & OIL	2.446	3.395	3.767	3.539	3.739	4.011	4.365	4.822	5.381
%CH	34.8	38.8	11.0	-6.1	5.6	7.3	8.8	10.5	11.6
HOUSING	1.518	1.656	1.817	1.955	2.075	2.207	2.332	2.456	2.597
%CH	7.8	9.1	9.7	7.6	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.3	5.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	2.175	2.469	2.724	2.902	3.091	3.293	3.538	3.793	4.051
%CH	11.3	13.5	10.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	7.4	7.2	6.8
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	11.194	13.356	16.378	13.024	13.385	12.111	10.813	11.690	10.655
PRIME	12.666	15.266	18.870	15.753	15.330	14.099	12.295	13.003	12.203
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	11.245	13.017	15.178	15.247	14.025	13.281	13.109	12.973	12.479
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	6.370	7.470	9.724	10.211	10.222	10.263	10.079	9.840	9.776
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.474	1.496	1.520	1.513	1.549	1.599	1.645	1.682	1.718
%CH	3.3	1.5	1.6	-0.5	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.1
MINING	1.255	1.328	1.423	1.310	1.314	1.367	1.389	1.400	1.409
%CH	1.2	5.8	7.1	-7.9	0.3	4.0	1.6	0.8	0.6
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.361	1.197	1.225	0.964	1.039	1.167	1.226	1.249	1.274
%CH	2.8	-12.1	2.4	-21.3	7.8	12.3	5.1	1.9	2.0
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.216	2.307	2.415	2.133	2.186	2.344	2.475	2.585	2.699
%CH	4.6	4.1	4.7	-11.7	2.4	7.3	5.6	4.5	4.4
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.637	1.628	1.711	1.518	1.605	1.778	1.923	2.043	2.150
%CH	6.7	-0.6	5.1	-11.3	5.7	10.8	8.1	6.2	5.2
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.555	1.518	1.571	1.287	1.310	1.435	1.564	1.658	1.730
%CH	5.1	-2.3	3.5	-18.1	1.8	9.5	9.0	6.0	4.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.751	1.728	1.782	1.719	1.859	2.024	2.166	2.290	2.376
%CH	9.9	-1.3	3.1	-3.5	8.1	8.9	7.0	5.7	3.8
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	2.959	3.049	3.118	3.211	3.661	4.093	4.464	4.765	4.950
%CH	19.9	3.1	2.2	3.0	14.0	11.8	9.0	6.8	3.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.368	1.194	1.190	1.088	1.219	1.307	1.442	1.499	1.521
%CH	0.3	-12.7	-0.3	-8.6	12.1	7.2	10.3	3.9	1.5

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY
1980 - 1984

Idaho Economic Model

August 1982

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the First Quarter of 1982
Farm Income Data for 1981 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1980:3	1980:4	1981:1	1981:2	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	945.3	948.9	952.8	956.7	960.6	964.4	968.2	972.0	975.8
%CH	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	228.0	228.6	229.1	229.6	230.1	230.4	230.7	231.0	231.5
%CH	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	20.168	20.198	20.061	20.196	20.329	20.463	20.333	20.413	20.492
%CH	0.9	0.6	-2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	-2.5	1.6	1.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,563.1	3,610.6	3,672.1	3,719.7	3,756.8	3,783.4	3,804.3	3,830.9	3,852.3
%CH	5.1	5.4	7.0	5.3	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.3
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.799	6.843	6.700	6.812	6.888	6.943	6.935	6.938	6.961
%CH	4.1	2.6	-8.1	6.9	4.6	3.2	-0.4	0.1	1.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,962.1	1,993.5	2,044.7	2,076.4	2,095.8	2,103.1	2,098.1	2,105.4	2,112.6
%CH	5.0	6.6	10.7	6.3	3.8	1.4	-0.9	1.4	1.4
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	-0.774	0.904	2.343	2.223	1.998	1.921	1.875	1.736	1.581
%CH	99.0	NM	4,421.1	-19.0	-34.7	-14.5	-9.4	-26.5	-31.2
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.962	6.176	4.965	4.026	3.178	1.687	1.092	1.129	1.278
%CH	509.3	-38.1	-58.2	-56.8	-61.2	-92.1	-82.4	14.2	64.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.385	1.500	1.399	1.173	0.962	0.865	0.920	0.956	1.057
%CH	196.7	37.7	-24.3	-50.6	-54.8	-34.4	28.0	16.4	49.3
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	338.4	339.7	341.2	342.5	343.5	344.2	344.6	344.7	344.7
%CH	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	83.802	84.000	84.230	84.438	84.595	84.698	84.767	84.857	84.962
%CH	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	979.6	983.3	987.1	990.9	994.8	998.6	1,002.5	1,006.5	1,010.5
%CH	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	232.0	232.7	233.2	233.8	234.3	234.9	235.4	236.0	236.5
%CH	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	20.571	20.650	20.729	20.809	20.890	20.971	21.053	21.136	21.221
%CH	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,868.5	3,881.9	3,898.1	3,912.1	3,923.9	3,933.3	3,945.1	3,956.9	3,968.8
%CH	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.982	7.001	7.019	7.039	7.059	7.079	7.099	7.119	7.140
%CH	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,119.9	2,127.1	2,134.4	2,141.6	2,148.9	2,156.1	2,163.3	2,170.6	2,178.0
%CH	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	1.446	1.363	1.393	1.477	1.530	1.563	1.691	1.827	1.973
%CH	-29.9	-21.1	8.9	26.4	15.2	8.9	37.0	36.3	35.9
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	1.494	1.777	2.044	2.277	2.458	2.602	2.780	2.992	3.242
%CH	86.8	100.2	75.1	54.0	35.7	25.7	30.2	34.1	38.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.167	1.156	1.310	1.390	1.439	1.427	1.518	1.664	1.766
%CH	48.9	-3.7	64.4	27.0	14.7	-3.1	28.1	44.3	26.9
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	344.8	344.9	345.1	345.4	345.7	346.1	346.5	346.9	347.5
%CH	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	85.089	85.245	85.398	85.590	85.802	86.027	86.250	86.495	86.776
%CH	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1980:3	1980:4	1981:1	1981:2	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	2,637.3	2,730.6	2,864.9	2,901.8	2,980.9	3,003.2	2,995.5	3,047.4	3,115.3
%CH	11.8	14.9	21.2	5.3	11.4	3.0	-1.0	7.1	9.2
1972 DOLLARS	1,471.9	1,485.6	1,507.8	1,502.2	1,510.4	1,490.1	1,470.7	1,476.8	1,484.4
%CH	2.4	3.8	6.1	-1.5	2.2	-5.3	-5.1	1.7	2.1
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	7,785.0	8,044.0	8,251.0	8,454.0	8,676.0	8,794.0	8,691.7	8,734.4	8,899.2
%CH	16.0	14.0	10.7	10.2	10.9	5.6	-4.6	2.0	7.8
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	7,418.0	7,656.0	7,926.0	8,081.0	8,298.0	8,411.0	8,479.8	8,561.3	8,717.8
%CH	15.7	13.5	14.9	8.1	11.2	5.6	3.3	3.9	7.5
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	2,182.1	2,256.4	2,330.1	2,380.5	2,458.0	2,494.6	2,510.4	2,549.5	2,614.5
%CH	13.4	14.3	13.7	8.9	13.7	6.1	2.6	6.4	10.6
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,307.6	4,350.5	4,361.0	4,389.4	4,417.5	4,401.4	4,298.6	4,281.6	4,290.2
%CH	6.7	4.0	1.0	2.6	2.6	-1.5	-9.0	-1.6	0.8
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,104.6	4,140.6	4,189.2	4,195.7	4,225.1	4,209.7	4,193.8	4,196.7	4,202.8
%CH	6.4	3.6	4.8	0.6	2.8	-1.4	-1.5	0.3	0.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,207.4	1,220.3	1,231.6	1,236.0	1,251.5	1,248.5	1,241.5	1,249.8	1,260.4
%CH	4.3	4.4	3.7	1.4	5.1	-0.9	-2.2	2.7	3.5
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	8,235.5	8,477.5	8,659.8	8,836.7	9,032.3	9,118.5	8,976.9	8,985.7	9,119.8
%CH	14.5	12.3	8.9	8.4	9.2	3.9	-6.1	0.4	6.1
NATIONAL	9,569.6	9,872.7	10,171.2	10,367.5	10,684.0	10,825.5	10,884.0	11,035.6	11,294.5
%CH	12.3	13.3	12.7	7.9	12.8	5.4	2.2	5.7	9.7
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,556.9	4,584.9	4,577.1	4,588.1	4,598.9	4,563.8	4,439.6	4,404.8	4,396.6
%CH	5.2	2.5	-0.7	1.0	0.9	-3.0	-10.4	-3.1	-0.7
NATIONAL	5,295.1	5,339.5	5,375.9	5,382.9	5,439.9	5,418.2	5,382.8	5,409.6	5,445.0
%CH	3.2	3.4	2.8	0.5	4.3	-1.6	-2.6	2.0	2.6
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	13,770.4	14,011.4	14,484.8	14,911.1	15,410.0	15,469.9	15,768.4	15,940.3	16,199.6
%CH	14.9	7.2	14.2	12.3	14.1	1.6	7.9	4.4	6.7
NATIONAL	14,921.4	15,439.3	15,974.4	16,226.5	16,553.1	16,834.9	17,051.7	17,272.2	17,621.1
%CH	8.6	14.6	14.6	6.5	8.3	7.0	5.3	5.3	8.3

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	3,187.7	3,251.8	3,320.9	3,409.3	3,502.4	3,584.5	3,685.7	3,792.2	3,904.3
%CH	9.6	8.3	8.8	11.1	11.4	9.7	11.8	12.1	12.4
1972 DOLLARS	1,496.9	1,505.4	1,516.0	1,533.9	1,549.9	1,562.8	1,581.7	1,601.6	1,620.2
%CH	3.4	2.3	2.8	4.8	4.2	3.4	4.9	5.1	4.7
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	8,932.1	9,162.1	9,403.9	9,766.3	9,992.5	10,258.2	10,520.7	10,829.3	11,116.5
%CH	1.5	10.7	11.0	16.3	9.6	11.1	10.6	12.3	11.0
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	8,862.8	9,066.6	9,252.9	9,511.3	9,716.9	9,956.0	10,220.5	10,520.8	10,812.8
%CH	6.8	9.5	8.5	11.6	8.9	10.2	11.1	12.3	11.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	2,667.8	2,721.3	2,774.6	2,846.5	2,917.2	2,983.8	3,059.8	3,143.8	3,225.5
%CH	8.4	8.3	8.1	10.8	10.3	9.4	10.6	11.4	10.8
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,247.0	4,288.0	4,339.9	4,444.0	4,481.8	4,528.2	4,574.7	4,639.1	4,691.7
%CH	-4.0	3.9	4.9	9.9	3.5	4.2	4.2	5.7	4.6
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,214.1	4,243.3	4,270.2	4,327.9	4,358.2	4,394.8	4,444.2	4,506.9	4,563.5
%CH	1.1	2.8	2.6	5.5	2.8	3.4	4.6	5.8	5.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,268.5	1,273.6	1,280.5	1,295.2	1,308.4	1,317.1	1,330.5	1,346.8	1,361.3
%CH	2.6	1.6	2.2	4.7	4.1	2.7	4.1	5.0	4.4
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	9,118.4	9,317.5	9,526.7	9,855.9	10,045.3	10,272.4	10,494.2	10,759.5	11,001.0
%CH	-0.1	9.0	9.3	14.6	7.9	9.4	8.9	10.5	9.3
NATIONAL	11,497.3	11,695.7	11,896.6	12,176.3	12,449.5	12,704.0	12,997.1	13,322.7	13,636.7
%CH	7.4	7.1	7.0	9.7	9.3	8.4	9.6	10.4	9.8
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,335.6	4,360.8	4,396.6	4,484.7	4,505.5	4,534.5	4,563.2	4,609.2	4,642.9
%CH	-5.4	2.3	3.3	8.3	1.9	2.6	2.6	4.1	3.0
NATIONAL	5,466.7	5,473.8	5,490.3	5,540.5	5,583.8	5,607.8	5,651.6	5,707.2	5,755.4
%CH	1.6	0.5	1.2	3.7	3.2	1.7	3.2	4.0	3.4
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	16,497.9	16,943.8	17,323.1	17,692.8	17,994.3	18,334.6	18,681.1	19,038.4	19,386.4
%CH	7.6	11.3	9.3	8.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.5
NATIONAL	17,896.0	18,142.6	18,400.8	18,708.3	19,031.1	19,315.6	19,678.1	20,043.2	20,397.8
%CH	6.4	5.6	5.8	6.9	7.1	6.1	7.7	7.6	7.3

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1980:3	1980:4	1981:1	1981:2	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,470.0	4,639.0	4,814.0	4,895.0	4,976.0	4,991.0	5,073.7	5,059.6	5,104.1
%CH	10.0	16.0	16.0	6.9	6.8	1.2	6.8	-1.1	3.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,341.8	1,397.8	1,452.8	1,479.4	1,512.3	1,531.2	1,541.6	1,555.9	1,587.9
%CH	6.6	17.8	16.7	7.5	9.2	5.1	2.7	3.8	8.5
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	79.0	202.2	220.4	290.4	283.4	225.9	211.9	173.1	181.4
%CH	199.9	4,191.5	40.9	201.7	-9.4	-59.6	-22.6	-55.5	20.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	22.1	22.5	21.6	22.5	27.1	24.6	17.8	15.3	16.1
%CH	-19.1	7.4	-15.1	17.7	110.4	-32.1	-72.6	-45.4	21.9
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	436.0	456.0	477.0	464.0	460.0	450.0	382.7	391.8	398.1
%CH	33.0	19.7	19.7	-10.5	-3.4	-8.4	-47.7	9.9	6.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	107.6	111.6	101.8	101.2	100.4	99.5	98.6	100.0	101.0
%CH	25.8	15.7	-30.8	-2.3	-3.1	-3.5	-3.6	5.8	3.9
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,303.0	1,342.0	1,424.0	1,481.0	1,550.0	1,609.0	1,716.4	1,759.3	1,795.7
%CH	13.3	12.5	26.8	17.0	20.0	16.1	29.5	10.4	8.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	350.5	359.8	400.6	418.6	440.0	452.7	462.4	475.3	486.3
%CH	11.9	11.0	53.7	19.2	22.1	12.1	8.9	11.6	9.6
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	417.0	430.0	444.0	458.0	471.0	476.0	447.2	451.8	459.3
%CH	21.7	13.1	13.7	13.2	11.8	4.3	-22.1	4.2	6.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	139.1	143.5	135.3	138.4	142.2	145.8	149.1	152.5	156.9
%CH	12.4	13.3	-21.0	9.5	11.4	10.5	9.4	9.4	11.9
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,066.0	1,071.0	1,090.0	1,112.0	1,178.0	1,219.0	1,190.4	1,226.0	1,289.4
%CH	39.4	1.9	7.3	8.3	25.9	14.7	-9.1	12.5	22.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	295.2	296.7	305.6	310.0	326.2	331.3	335.4	346.4	364.0
%CH	50.5	2.0	12.5	5.9	22.6	6.4	5.0	13.8	21.9
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	324.0	334.0	376.0	379.0	386.0	385.0	384.6	381.6	384.2
%CH	20.9	12.9	60.6	3.2	7.6	-1.0	-0.4	-3.1	2.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	88.1	91.2	102.5	104.1	106.1	107.0	110.6	111.3	114.0
%CH	10.6	14.8	59.6	6.4	7.9	3.4	14.2	2.6	9.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	50.0	52.0	53.0	50.0	49.0	51.0	54.1	54.4	55.4
%CH	8.4	17.0	7.9	-20.8	-7.8	17.4	26.5	2.6	7.1

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	5,174.2	5,294.9	5,411.9	5,562.8	5,672.8	5,815.0	5,980.1	6,158.8	6,336.5
%CH	5.6	9.7	9.1	11.6	8.1	10.4	11.8	12.5	12.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,618.3	1,647.5	1,680.1	1,719.3	1,760.3	1,797.7	1,844.4	1,892.5	1,940.3
%CH	7.9	7.4	8.1	9.7	9.9	8.8	10.8	10.8	10.5
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	69.3	95.6	150.9	255.0	275.6	302.2	300.3	308.5	303.7
%CH	-97.9	261.6	522.4	714.6	36.4	44.6	-2.6	11.4	-6.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	18.0	19.1	19.5	20.4	22.1	23.1	23.8	24.7	25.7
%CH	56.5	27.3	9.1	20.3	36.2	19.4	13.7	15.5	16.9
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	405.9	415.1	426.5	442.1	458.7	473.3	490.1	508.2	527.1
%CH	8.1	9.4	11.4	15.5	15.9	13.4	15.0	15.6	15.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	102.5	104.3	106.8	110.2	113.7	116.8	120.5	124.4	128.4
%CH	6.2	7.5	9.6	13.4	13.6	11.4	13.1	13.5	13.6
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,842.9	1,893.7	1,920.9	1,960.5	2,008.0	2,060.5	2,108.7	2,157.7	2,215.3
%CH	10.9	11.5	5.9	8.5	10.0	10.9	9.7	9.6	11.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	500.7	517.1	526.6	539.7	554.6	571.6	586.4	601.6	619.2
%CH	12.4	13.7	7.6	10.3	11.6	12.8	10.8	10.7	12.3
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	469.8	485.9	502.2	522.5	539.7	560.8	585.0	611.0	636.9
%CH	9.5	14.4	14.2	17.1	13.9	16.6	18.4	19.0	18.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	161.3	166.1	171.3	177.5	184.2	190.8	198.7	206.9	215.1
%CH	11.9	12.2	13.3	15.3	16.0	15.1	17.6	17.6	16.7
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,302.1	1,318.3	1,338.7	1,379.1	1,397.9	1,415.3	1,435.1	1,474.6	1,496.1
%CH	4.0	5.1	6.3	12.6	5.6	5.1	5.7	11.5	6.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	366.6	370.2	375.5	387.2	391.9	396.0	401.4	412.8	418.6
%CH	2.9	4.0	5.8	13.1	5.0	4.3	5.5	11.9	5.8
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	388.7	399.6	407.3	417.7	423.8	434.5	446.3	459.8	471.9
%CH	4.8	11.7	8.0	10.6	6.0	10.4	11.3	12.6	11.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	116.4	120.3	122.6	125.5	127.6	130.8	134.2	138.2	141.3
%CH	8.9	14.1	7.9	9.6	7.1	10.2	11.0	12.2	9.3
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	56.6	58.3	60.0	62.0	63.6	65.6	67.8	70.2	72.6
%CH	8.9	12.8	12.1	14.5	10.8	12.9	14.3	14.9	14.4

EMPLOYMENT

	1980:3	1980:4	1981:1	1981:2	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	324,610.2	331,088.2	332,348.4	328,278.6	322,907.0	322,625.6	321,761.7	317,413.0	315,075.8
%CH	-4.3	8.2	1.5	-4.8	-6.4	-0.3	-1.1	-5.3	-2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	89,924.3	90,535.0	90,945.3	91,172.0	91,360.3	90,954.0	90,407.7	90,081.3	90,115.6
%CH	-1.8	2.7	1.8	1.0	0.8	-1.8	-2.4	-1.4	0.2
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	52,023.8	53,375.7	53,220.6	53,996.2	52,275.0	50,310.9	49,566.7	49,696.6	49,227.3
%CH	0.3	10.8	-1.2	6.0	-12.2	-14.2	-5.8	1.1	-3.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	19,897.3	20,105.3	20,172.0	20,313.7	20,319.0	19,892.0	19,430.0	19,084.7	18,849.8
%CH	-7.5	4.2	1.3	2.8	0.1	-8.1	-9.0	-6.9	-4.8
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	27,187.0	28,033.1	28,468.5	29,533.7	27,543.8	24,350.5	23,424.3	24,062.3	23,611.0
%CH	10.4	13.0	6.4	15.8	-24.3	-38.9	-14.4	11.3	-7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,875.3	12,056.7	12,120.0	12,228.0	12,226.0	11,894.7	11,562.3	11,322.0	11,148.6
%CH	-9.6	6.2	2.1	3.6	-0.1	-10.4	-10.7	-8.1	-6.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	15,004.4	15,587.2	15,768.8	13,798.5	14,830.1	12,288.3	11,843.1	12,536.5	12,416.7
%CH	26.9	16.5	4.7	28.8	-39.3	-52.9	-13.7	25.6	-3.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	667.7	685.7	685.3	689.7	671.7	628.7	608.3	618.7	622.9
%CH	-1.4	11.2	-0.2	2.6	-10.0	-23.3	-12.3	7.0	2.7
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	10,851.3	10,999.1	10,932.3	12,043.9	10,615.7	8,375.5	8,124.1	8,745.7	8,824.8
%CH	52.3	5.6	-2.4	47.3	-39.6	-61.3	-11.5	34.3	3.7
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	4,153.1	4,588.1	4,836.5	4,754.7	4,214.4	3,912.8	3,719.0	3,790.8	3,591.9
%CH	-18.3	48.9	23.5	-6.6	-38.3	-25.7	-18.4	7.9	-19.4
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	3,165.2	3,281.1	3,307.6	3,253.1	3,200.7	3,113.6	3,015.7	2,845.8	2,762.3
%CH	-10.5	15.5	3.3	-6.4	-6.3	-10.4	-12.0	-20.7	-11.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,206.3	2,236.3	2,242.0	2,255.7	2,252.0	2,172.7	2,099.3	2,056.0	2,020.6
%CH	-11.5	5.6	1.0	2.5	-0.6	-13.4	-12.8	-8.0	-6.7
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	1,462.5	1,541.8	1,471.6	1,491.4	1,533.4	1,128.6	262.6	252.3	193.0
%CH	0.7	23.5	-17.0	5.5	11.8	-70.7	-99.7	-14.8	-65.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,074.0	1,116.7	1,135.7	1,138.3	1,130.3	1,079.7	1,023.0	952.0	921.6
%CH	-26.1	16.9	7.0	0.9	-2.8	-16.8	-19.4	-25.0	-12.2
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	6,788.1	6,823.0	7,020.6	7,090.7	7,146.2	7,053.2	7,517.6	7,638.9	7,457.4
%CH	-0.9	2.1	12.1	4.1	3.2	-5.1	29.1	6.6	-9.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	6,359.0	6,441.0	6,467.3	6,537.0	6,549.7	6,412.7	6,264.7	6,151.0	6,055.0
%CH	-7.0	5.3	1.6	4.4	0.8	-8.1	-8.9	-7.1	-6.1
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	766.7	800.0	900.0	900.0	833.3	766.7	785.3	788.8	781.7
%CH	-38.8	18.6	60.2	0.0	-26.5	-28.4	10.1	1.8	-3.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,568.3	1,577.0	1,589.7	1,607.3	1,622.3	1,601.0	1,567.0	1,544.3	1,528.5
%CH	-7.8	2.2	3.3	4.5	3.8	-5.2	-8.2	-5.7	-4.0

EMPLOYMENT

	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	313,629.3	312,498.0	312,408.6	314,413.7	315,257.8	317,158.4	320,113.3	323,492.0	326,855.9
%CH	-1.8	-1.4	-0.1	2.6	1.1	2.4	3.8	4.3	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	90,425.1	90,810.1	91,303.9	91,899.5	92,497.9	93,072.1	93,727.9	94,420.2	95,121.7
%CH	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	48,613.7	48,646.2	48,805.2	49,306.5	49,588.6	50,027.0	50,378.3	50,808.2	51,210.5
%CH	-4.9	0.3	1.3	4.2	2.3	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	18,782.6	18,802.2	18,907.4	19,057.3	19,187.8	19,283.5	19,399.2	19,520.8	19,642.3
%CH	-1.4	0.4	2.3	3.2	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.5
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	23,278.2	23,290.0	23,505.5	23,816.6	24,057.8	24,297.3	24,574.8	24,905.6	25,281.5
%CH	-5.5	0.2	3.8	5.4	4.1	4.0	4.6	5.5	6.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,090.5	11,100.6	11,186.3	11,307.9	11,410.6	11,483.6	11,571.5	11,661.3	11,752.9
%CH	-2.1	0.4	3.1	4.4	3.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	12,348.5	12,298.6	12,358.3	12,421.2	12,464.0	12,506.6	12,573.9	12,665.4	12,808.8
%CH	-2.2	-1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.9	4.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	628.9	636.3	643.2	650.3	654.6	657.2	659.4	661.7	666.1
%CH	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	2.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.7
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	8,930.9	9,062.7	9,184.5	9,310.1	9,385.6	9,432.1	9,472.2	9,512.3	9,589.7
%CH	4.9	6.0	5.5	5.6	3.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.3
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	3,417.5	3,235.9	3,173.7	3,111.0	3,078.4	3,074.5	3,101.7	3,153.1	3,219.1
%CH	-18.0	-19.6	-7.5	-7.7	-4.1	-0.5	3.6	6.8	8.6
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	2,743.6	2,791.8	2,869.9	2,996.6	3,080.9	3,142.9	3,248.6	3,370.5	3,481.4
%CH	-2.7	7.2	11.7	18.9	11.7	8.3	14.2	15.9	13.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,015.4	2,013.3	2,028.1	2,051.8	2,065.4	2,066.7	2,070.9	2,075.9	2,086.6
%CH	-1.0	-0.4	3.0	4.8	2.7	0.3	0.8	1.0	2.1
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	133.4	101.0	83.2	73.4	68.0	65.1	63.5	62.6	62.1
%CH	-77.2	-67.1	-54.1	-39.3	-26.2	-16.2	-9.6	-5.5	-3.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	911.8	912.7	921.7	936.4	949.3	959.8	973.9	989.1	1,002.3
%CH	-4.2	0.4	4.0	6.5	5.6	4.5	6.0	6.4	5.4
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	7,280.5	7,332.8	7,426.8	7,547.2	7,652.8	7,773.1	7,863.4	7,960.2	8,054.9
%CH	-9.2	2.9	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.4	4.7	5.0	4.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	6,009.9	6,013.0	6,065.3	6,136.6	6,202.5	6,255.1	6,315.4	6,374.5	6,429.6
%CH	-2.9	0.2	3.5	4.8	4.4	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.5
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	772.3	765.8	767.3	778.2	792.0	809.6	825.4	846.9	874.2
%CH	-4.7	-3.3	0.8	5.8	7.3	9.2	8.1	10.8	13.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,524.6	1,525.4	1,528.1	1,532.8	1,538.9	1,544.9	1,551.9	1,560.1	1,568.4
%CH	-1.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2

EMPLOYMENT

	1980:3	1980:4	1981:1	1981:2	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	24,836.8	25,342.6	24,752.1	24,462.5	24,731.2	25,960.5	26,141.6	25,633.2	25,615.7
%CH	-9.4	8.4	-9.0	-4.6	4.5	21.4	2.8	-7.6	-0.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,022.0	8,048.7	8,052.0	8,085.7	8,093.0	7,997.3	7,867.7	7,762.7	7,701.3
%CH	-4.3	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.4	-4.6	-6.3	-5.2	-3.1
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	16,668.3	17,236.3	16,661.9	16,316.1	16,696.5	17,886.0	17,982.3	17,330.0	17,382.0
%CH	-6.4	14.3	-12.7	-8.0	9.7	31.7	2.2	-13.7	1.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,711.3	1,697.7	1,688.3	1,683.0	1,665.0	1,662.3	1,659.3	1,642.0	1,633.5
%CH	2.0	-3.2	-2.2	-1.3	-4.2	-0.6	-0.7	-4.1	-2.1
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	10,481.8	11,378.8	10,258.2	9,857.6	10,261.8	11,555.7	11,374.5	11,010.5	11,209.8
%CH	-9.1	38.9	-33.9	-14.7	17.4	60.8	-6.1	-12.2	7.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	6,186.5	5,857.5	6,403.7	6,458.5	6,434.8	6,330.3	6,607.8	6,319.5	6,172.2
%CH	-1.5	-19.6	42.8	3.5	-1.5	-6.3	18.7	-16.3	-9.0
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,517.1	4,625.5	4,550.6	4,544.5	4,515.9	4,562.1	4,584.8	4,593.4	4,585.7
%CH	-2.3	10.0	-6.3	-0.5	-2.5	4.2	2.0	0.8	-0.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,930.7	1,939.7	1,943.7	1,951.3	1,963.3	1,957.0	1,947.0	1,933.0	1,926.1
%CH	-3.1	1.9	0.8	1.6	2.5	-1.3	-2.0	-2.8	-1.4
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,351.5	2,280.8	2,406.3	2,335.3	2,285.4	2,279.1	2,394.6	2,469.3	2,391.8
%CH	-8.4	-11.5	23.9	-11.3	-8.3	-1.1	21.9	13.1	-12.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,099.0	1,103.3	1,107.7	1,109.3	1,109.0	1,103.3	1,092.0	1,078.0	1,067.3
%CH	-4.7	1.6	1.6	0.6	-0.1	-2.0	-4.0	-5.0	-3.9
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,300.0	1,200.0	1,133.3	1,266.7	1,233.3	1,233.3	1,180.0	1,240.5	1,256.2
%CH	-52.6	-27.4	-20.4	56.0	-10.1	0.0	-16.2	22.1	5.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,281.0	3,308.0	3,312.3	3,342.0	3,355.7	3,274.7	3,169.3	3,109.7	3,074.3
%CH	-8.0	3.3	0.5	3.6	1.6	-9.3	-12.3	-7.3	-4.5
MINING									
IDAHO	4,589.3	4,806.6	5,034.9	4,859.6	5,142.6	4,693.2	3,734.7	3,601.2	3,384.0
%CH	11.6	20.3	20.4	-13.2	25.4	-30.6	-59.9	-13.6	-22.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,012.0	1,060.3	1,113.0	1,033.3	1,178.7	1,201.0	1,200.3	1,155.3	1,131.6
%CH	-3.4	20.5	21.4	-25.7	69.3	7.8	-0.2	-14.2	-8.0
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	3,000.0	3,166.7	3,533.3	3,300.0	3,433.3	3,166.7	2,664.3	2,394.9	2,244.8
%CH	9.4	24.1	55.0	-23.9	17.2	-27.6	-49.9	-34.7	-22.8
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,589.3	1,640.0	1,501.6	1,559.6	1,709.3	1,526.6	1,070.4	1,206.3	1,139.2
%CH	15.9	13.4	-29.7	16.4	44.3	-36.4	-75.8	61.3	-20.5

EMPLOYMENT

	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	25,334.8	25,355.7	25,300.4	25,490.6	25,531.2	25,730.4	25,803.8	25,903.0	25,929.5
%CH	-4.3	0.3	-0.9	3.0	0.6	3.2	1.1	1.5	0.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	7,692.1	7,701.6	7,721.1	7,749.4	7,777.2	7,799.9	7,827.7	7,859.5	7,889.4
%CH	-0.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	17,094.3	17,117.7	17,072.5	17,247.6	17,226.1	17,352.0	17,383.0	17,433.4	17,393.6
%CH	-6.5	0.6	-1.1	4.2	-0.5	3.0	0.7	1.2	-0.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,628.1	1,624.6	1,622.2	1,622.6	1,623.5	1,624.2	1,624.7	1,624.9	1,624.8
%CH	-1.3	-0.9	-0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	11,071.3	11,081.5	11,125.2	11,357.4	11,412.6	11,484.8	11,532.7	11,617.4	11,654.2
%CH	-4.9	0.4	1.6	8.6	2.0	2.6	1.7	3.0	1.3
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	6,023.0	6,036.2	5,947.3	5,890.2	5,813.5	5,867.2	5,850.3	5,816.0	5,739.3
%CH	-9.3	0.9	-5.8	-3.8	-5.1	3.7	-1.1	-2.3	-5.2
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,589.5	4,593.6	4,603.5	4,623.1	4,664.1	4,710.5	4,740.0	4,776.0	4,823.9
%CH	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.7	3.6	4.0	2.5	3.1	4.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,924.3	1,925.1	1,929.5	1,935.8	1,941.8	1,947.8	1,953.6	1,958.7	1,963.0
%CH	-0.4	0.2	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,390.4	2,376.3	2,357.6	2,348.5	2,355.9	2,363.1	2,363.3	2,365.5	2,371.2
%CH	-0.2	-2.3	-3.1	-1.5	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	1.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,064.0	1,064.0	1,066.8	1,071.2	1,075.6	1,079.6	1,083.9	1,088.4	1,092.7
%CH	-1.2	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,260.7	1,268.0	1,266.8	1,271.4	1,285.2	1,304.9	1,317.5	1,328.1	1,340.8
%CH	1.5	2.3	-0.4	1.4	4.4	6.3	3.9	3.3	3.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,075.7	3,087.9	3,102.6	3,119.8	3,136.2	3,148.3	3,165.5	3,187.4	3,208.9
%CH	0.2	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.8	2.7
MINING									
IDAHO	3,328.0	3,295.9	3,282.8	3,286.2	3,303.3	3,318.2	3,334.8	3,355.0	3,384.0
%CH	-6.4	-3.8	-1.6	0.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,140.7	1,146.1	1,159.3	1,170.5	1,178.0	1,185.5	1,194.5	1,202.4	1,206.4
%CH	3.3	1.9	4.7	3.9	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.7	1.3
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	2,163.3	2,118.2	2,093.6	2,080.1	2,072.7	2,068.6	2,066.4	2,065.1	2,064.5
%CH	-13.8	-8.1	-4.6	-2.6	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,164.8	1,177.7	1,189.2	1,206.1	1,230.6	1,249.5	1,268.5	1,289.9	1,319.5
%CH	9.3	4.5	4.0	5.8	8.4	6.3	6.2	6.9	9.5

EMPLOYMENT

	1980:3	1980:4	1981:1	1981:2	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	272,586.4	277,712.5	279,127.8	274,282.4	270,632.1	272,314.7	272,195.0	267,716.4	265,848.6
%CH	-5.1	7.7	2.1	-6.8	-5.2	2.5	-0.2	-6.4	-2.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	70,027.0	70,429.7	70,773.3	70,858.3	71,041.3	71,062.0	70,977.7	70,996.7	71,265.7
%CH	-0.1	2.3	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	-0.5	0.1	1.5
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	16,860.1	17,520.3	17,878.0	15,810.2	15,958.9	15,878.9	17,060.0	15,675.9	15,066.5
%CH	3.3	16.6	8.4	-38.8	3.8	-2.0	33.2	-28.7	-14.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,267.0	4,293.0	4,274.0	4,229.7	4,148.3	4,066.0	3,958.0	3,961.3	3,956.9
%CH	-5.2	2.5	-1.8	-4.1	-7.5	-7.7	-10.2	0.3	-0.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	22,977.8	23,281.5	23,278.2	23,284.4	22,844.3	23,315.9	23,451.3	23,212.0	23,065.6
%CH	-8.3	5.4	-0.1	0.1	-7.3	8.5	2.3	-4.0	-2.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,177.0	5,221.0	5,262.0	5,294.3	5,319.3	5,326.7	5,329.3	5,341.3	5,378.4
%CH	3.0	3.4	3.2	2.5	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	2.8
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	19,783.9	19,914.1	20,269.5	19,887.0	19,522.5	19,155.7	19,304.0	19,459.3	19,246.0
%CH	-7.8	2.7	7.3	-7.3	-7.1	-7.3	3.1	3.3	-4.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,120.3	5,130.0	5,145.7	5,161.0	5,172.3	5,146.7	5,113.3	5,090.3	5,067.4
%CH	-2.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	-2.0	-2.6	-1.8	-1.8
TRADE									
IDAHO	80,079.2	79,630.7	80,364.7	79,253.9	79,742.1	79,810.9	79,607.5	78,705.2	78,434.0
%CH	-2.6	-2.2	3.7	-5.4	2.5	0.3	-1.0	-4.5	-1.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,266.7	20,319.3	20,413.3	20,547.0	20,643.3	20,600.3	20,651.7	20,628.3	20,777.3
%CH	0.1	1.0	1.9	2.6	1.9	-0.8	1.0	-0.5	2.9
SERVICES									
IDAHO	59,124.2	61,258.4	60,664.0	60,124.7	59,535.5	59,603.0	59,078.2	57,930.4	57,432.3
%CH	-2.2	15.2	-3.8	-3.5	-3.9	0.5	-3.5	-7.5	-3.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	17,962.3	18,179.3	18,382.7	18,517.7	18,658.7	18,807.3	18,867.3	18,949.7	19,043.8
%CH	4.1	4.9	4.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.8	2.0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	56,416.1	58,817.9	58,497.0	58,071.7	55,613.2	57,767.2	57,261.3	56,550.7	56,616.4
%CH	-5.6	18.1	-2.2	-2.9	-15.9	16.4	-3.5	-4.9	0.5
EDUCATION	29,888.4	32,471.8	32,006.6	32,076.2	30,233.0	32,601.3	31,559.9	31,286.4	31,399.5
%CH	-11.3	39.3	-5.6	0.9	-21.1	35.2	-12.2	-3.4	1.5
OTHER	26,527.7	26,346.1	26,490.4	25,995.5	25,380.2	25,165.9	25,701.4	25,264.3	25,216.9
%CH	1.2	-2.7	2.2	-7.3	-9.1	-3.3	8.8	-6.6	-0.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,388.7	13,426.7	13,393.7	13,299.7	13,151.3	13,160.0	13,119.7	13,141.0	13,177.8
%CH	0.9	1.1	-1.0	-2.8	-4.4	0.3	-1.2	0.7	1.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,755.9	12,483.0	13,141.5	12,991.0	12,272.9	12,089.6	12,649.4	12,513.5	12,565.1
%CH	-31.5	-8.3	22.8	-4.5	-20.3	-5.8	19.8	-4.2	1.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,833.0	2,800.0	2,789.0	2,775.7	2,769.3	2,754.0	2,738.0	2,729.3	2,732.5
%CH	-20.8	-4.6	-1.6	-1.9	-0.9	-2.2	-2.3	-1.3	0.5

EMPLOYMENT

	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	265,015.5	263,851.8	263,603.4	265,107.2	265,669.2	267,131.4	269,735.0	272,683.8	275,645.4
%CH	-1.2	-1.7	-0.4	2.3	0.9	2.2	4.0	4.4	4.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	71,642.5	72,007.9	72,396.5	72,842.2	73,310.1	73,788.6	74,328.7	74,899.4	75,479.4
%CH	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.1
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	14,661.2	14,555.4	14,588.7	14,804.4	15,019.9	15,244.0	15,462.6	15,734.5	16,087.9
%CH	-10.3	-2.9	0.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	7.2	9.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,956.3	3,954.4	3,953.7	3,971.9	4,010.6	4,057.6	4,112.3	4,178.8	4,248.0
%CH	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.9	4.0	4.8	5.5	6.6	6.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	22,877.5	22,771.1	22,698.6	22,664.4	22,718.5	22,798.9	22,876.3	23,013.3	23,191.9
%CH	-3.2	-1.8	-1.3	-0.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.4	3.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,414.8	5,450.4	5,488.7	5,532.1	5,579.7	5,626.8	5,677.5	5,732.0	5,789.4
%CH	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	19,152.6	19,094.8	19,056.7	19,052.6	19,100.5	19,183.5	19,290.7	19,405.1	19,559.8
%CH	-1.9	-1.2	-0.8	-0.1	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.4	3.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,055.8	5,047.6	5,049.1	5,061.4	5,074.4	5,087.3	5,108.0	5,131.4	5,154.6
%CH	-0.9	-0.6	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.8
TRADE									
IDAHO	79,037.9	78,753.4	78,748.5	79,607.1	79,994.8	80,352.4	81,547.5	82,849.7	83,981.1
%CH	3.1	-1.4	0.0	4.4	2.0	1.8	6.1	6.5	5.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,952.1	21,115.3	21,263.1	21,419.3	21,574.2	21,729.2	21,902.7	22,081.8	22,262.0
%CH	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3
SERVICES									
IDAHO	57,130.6	56,907.7	56,944.6	57,513.7	57,797.6	58,355.7	59,182.2	60,118.8	61,058.0
%CH	-2.1	-1.6	0.3	4.1	2.0	3.9	5.8	6.5	6.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	19,169.9	19,312.0	19,475.2	19,662.5	19,858.4	20,053.0	20,260.4	20,471.0	20,683.7
%CH	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	56,140.6	55,707.8	55,506.7	55,305.7	54,743.9	54,819.6	54,845.2	54,902.5	54,962.6
%CH	-3.3	-3.0	-1.4	-1.4	-4.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
EDUCATION	31,265.2	31,040.7	30,947.7	30,795.6	30,518.0	30,573.9	30,607.9	30,647.1	30,692.3
%CH	-1.7	-2.8	-1.2	-2.0	-3.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
OTHER	24,875.4	24,667.1	24,559.0	24,510.1	24,225.9	24,245.7	24,237.3	24,255.4	24,270.2
%CH	-5.3	-3.3	-1.7	-0.8	-4.6	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,209.7	13,225.1	13,236.4	13,239.0	13,235.8	13,238.2	13,246.1	13,257.9	13,273.9
%CH	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,644.4	12,731.4	12,827.4	12,925.7	13,020.1	13,109.1	13,219.2	13,332.2	13,448.7
%CH	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,743.1	2,757.0	2,771.1	2,785.5	2,798.9	2,811.0	2,827.3	2,844.0	2,861.2
%CH	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.4

MISCELLANEOUS

	1980:3	1980:4	1981:1	1981:2	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	286.3	296.6	306.9	317.2	328.3	340.1	315.0	315.1	319.9
%CH	14.7	15.2	14.6	14.1	14.7	15.2	-26.4	0.2	6.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	87,700.0	91,800.0	90,200.0	90,600.0	86,300.0	83,600.0	83,000.0	83,100.0	84,400.4
%CH	2.3	20.1	-6.8	1.8	-17.7	-11.9	-2.8	0.5	6.4
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.792	1.838	1.900	1.932	1.974	2.016	2.037	2.064	2.099
%CH	9.2	10.7	14.2	6.8	9.0	8.8	4.3	5.3	7.0
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.807	1.849	1.892	1.926	1.964	1.998	2.022	2.040	2.074
%CH	8.8	9.6	9.6	7.4	8.1	7.1	4.9	3.6	6.9
FOOD	1.930	2.003	2.033	2.052	2.089	2.101	2.134	2.155	2.193
%CH	16.7	16.0	6.1	3.8	7.4	2.3	6.4	4.0	7.2
GAS & OIL	3.386	3.437	3.741	3.812	3.731	3.785	3.639	3.352	3.570
%CH	-7.3	6.2	40.4	7.8	-8.2	5.9	-14.6	-28.0	28.7
HOUSING	1.673	1.713	1.760	1.794	1.834	1.878	1.911	1.940	1.970
%CH	9.5	10.0	11.4	8.0	9.2	9.9	7.2	6.2	6.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	2.492	2.568	2.636	2.686	2.762	2.814	2.836	2.868	2.930
%CH	7.6	12.8	11.0	7.8	11.8	7.8	3.2	4.6	9.0
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	9.837	15.853	16.570	17.780	17.577	13.587	14.227	14.513	11.472
PRIME	11.610	16.733	19.213	18.930	20.323	17.013	16.270	16.500	15.256
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	12.977	13.607	14.307	15.093	15.967	15.347	15.720	15.170	14.989
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	6.640	7.880	9.310	9.400	9.980	10.206	10.017	10.255	10.290
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.492	1.512	1.523	1.518	1.514	1.524	1.512	1.497	1.515
%CH	1.5	5.5	2.8	-1.2	-1.0	2.7	-3.1	-3.9	4.9
MINING	1.303	1.353	1.422	1.374	1.458	1.437	1.417	1.302	1.252
%CH	-6.9	16.1	22.2	-12.8	26.8	-5.6	-5.6	-28.7	-14.5
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.083	1.212	1.259	1.223	1.285	1.134	1.054	0.930	0.928
%CH	-31.3	56.7	16.6	-11.0	22.0	-39.5	-25.2	-39.5	-1.0
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.398	2.343	2.401	2.387	2.516	2.356	2.207	2.161	2.071
%CH	29.3	-8.9	10.3	-2.3	23.4	-23.1	-23.0	-8.0	-15.7
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.594	1.636	1.683	1.720	1.757	1.683	1.594	1.512	1.483
%CH	-4.4	10.9	12.0	9.1	8.9	-15.7	-19.6	-19.1	-7.4
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.467	1.451	1.556	1.581	1.604	1.543	1.420	1.281	1.226
%CH	-22.3	-4.4	32.2	6.6	5.9	-14.4	-28.2	-33.8	-16.0
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.667	1.726	1.766	1.796	1.812	1.753	1.712	1.710	1.707
%CH	-10.9	15.1	9.6	6.9	3.5	-12.3	-9.0	-0.5	-0.6
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	2.905	2.944	3.068	3.126	3.133	3.144	3.172	3.165	3.164
%CH	-24.7	5.6	17.9	7.7	0.9	1.4	3.6	-0.8	-0.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.185	1.229	1.264	1.250	1.184	1.064	1.025	1.063	1.103
%CH	53.4	15.6	11.9	-4.4	-19.5	-34.9	-13.7	15.5	15.7

MISCELLANEOUS

	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	309.5	294.2	285.8	273.6	253.6	253.8	252.2	250.9	249.7
%CH	-12.3	-18.3	-11.0	-16.0	-26.2	0.3	-2.4	-2.1	-1.8
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	81,700.5	77,700.9	75,501.1	72,301.4	67,027.3	67,102.9	66,727.0	66,390.1	66,106.7
%CH	-12.2	-18.2	-10.9	-15.9	-26.1	0.5	-2.2	-2.0	-1.7
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.130	2.160	2.191	2.223	2.260	2.294	2.330	2.368	2.410
%CH	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.6	7.3
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2.103	2.137	2.167	2.198	2.230	2.265	2.300	2.334	2.369
%CH	5.7	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.1
FOOD	2.229	2.265	2.292	2.320	2.352	2.389	2.427	2.463	2.499
%CH	6.8	6.5	5.0	4.9	5.7	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.1
GAS & OIL	3.596	3.658	3.714	3.766	3.816	3.926	4.000	4.043	4.077
%CH	2.8	7.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	12.0	7.7	4.4	3.4
HOUSING	1.999	2.029	2.059	2.090	2.123	2.156	2.190	2.224	2.258
%CH	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	2.973	3.023	3.067	3.113	3.160	3.213	3.267	3.320	3.374
%CH	6.0	6.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.6
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	11.885	13.887	13.324	12.918	13.412	13.735	12.681	11.384	10.647
PRIME	14.987	15.988	15.335	14.891	15.106	15.525	14.616	13.582	12.672
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	15.109	14.405	14.196	13.795	13.703	13.731	13.347	13.036	13.009
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	10.280	10.264	10.265	10.164	10.197	10.235	10.313	10.243	10.260
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.526	1.532	1.539	1.557	1.567	1.581	1.591	1.605	1.618
%CH	2.9	1.6	1.8	4.8	2.6	3.6	2.6	3.4	3.3
MINING	1.270	1.285	1.307	1.326	1.337	1.349	1.362	1.374	1.381
%CH	6.4	4.7	7.0	6.2	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	2.1
NON-FERROUS METALS	0.943	0.969	1.015	1.070	1.102	1.115	1.156	1.186	1.210
%CH	6.8	11.5	20.1	23.5	12.5	4.8	15.6	10.8	8.3
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.095	2.128	2.163	2.206	2.245	2.286	2.324	2.364	2.403
%CH	4.9	6.3	6.9	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.482	1.529	1.579	1.635	1.676	1.718	1.758	1.800	1.837
%CH	-0.2	13.2	13.8	15.0	10.4	10.3	9.6	9.8	8.5
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.221	1.254	1.289	1.334	1.365	1.390	1.418	1.450	1.481
%CH	-1.7	11.2	11.6	15.0	9.5	7.5	8.4	9.3	8.8
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.748	1.784	1.831	1.889	1.932	1.969	2.012	2.041	2.075
%CH	9.9	8.6	10.9	13.3	9.5	7.8	9.0	5.8	6.9
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.342	3.460	3.585	3.736	3.863	3.961	4.076	4.123	4.213
%CH	24.5	14.9	15.2	18.0	14.3	10.6	12.0	4.8	9.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.161	1.171	1.203	1.241	1.262	1.266	1.284	1.320	1.357
%CH	22.8	3.5	11.6	13.1	7.1	1.1	5.9	11.8	11.8

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THE DRI U. S. MACRO MODEL

The Data Resources, Inc. (DRI) Macroeconomic Model of the U.S. economy, with some 850 equations and 450 stochastic endogenous variables, is the largest of the current generation of econometric models of the U.S. economy. It undergoes continual revision and refinement, with the most recent version (1981C) available as of July 1981.

The DRI Model is a simultaneous model. Solution for some unknowns required values for other unknowns. All such equations are solved through a process of iterative approximations.

Conceptually, the DRI model can be divided into six broad sectors:

- I Final GNP Demand
- II Incomes
- III Financial
- IV Employment, Unemployment, Labor Force
- V Production, Investment Capital Stock
- VI Prices, Wages, Productivity

In a very general sense, the model can be viewed in the framework of the circular flow of income and output presented in basic economics textbooks. Consumers and producers are linked through the product markets with prices, financial variables, productivity and demographic variables determining what and how much is produced and earned. A brief description of each of the sectors listed above follows:

I. The final demand sector includes equations for consumer spending on housing, automobiles, several other categories of durable and non-durable goods, and several service categories. Among the important determinants of demand in these categories are demographic factors, financial market conditions, debt service burden, past and present income, relative prices, unemployment, and inflation.

Another major element of final demand is investment, which can be divided into fixed investment and inventories. Fixed investment is determined by such factors as utilization rates; capital stock; relative prices; financial market conditions; corporate balance sheet conditions; and government policy, especially tax and environmental policies. Investment in inventories is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government demand and state and local government demand. The federal component can be divided into expenditures and receipts, with most of the expenditure side being exogenous: defense and non-defense purchases, grants-in-aid, and transfers to foreigners. Transfers to persons and interest payments are endogenous with the former dependent on demographic factors - unemployment rate and labor force - and the latter dependent on interest rates and the levels of federal expenditures and receipts.

Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes and contributions for social insurance. Primary determinants include tax rates and tax bases - personal income, profits, etc.

The state and local sector can also be divided into expenditure and receipt components, with receipts depending primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases - personal income, profit, consumption levels, etc. State and local expenditures depend on income factors and the costs of borrowing.

The foreign sector of the DRI model mainly considers trade balance and enters into the circular flow of demand and incomes. Some specific impacts on the production sector are also included.

II. The income sector follows the national income accounting approach. Since GNP and gross national income must be equal, DRI estimates all components of national income except wage and salary disbursements, which are treated as a residual. Important endogenous components include profits, capital consumption allowances, dividends, interest payments, and taxes. Personal savings are also treated as a residual after taxes, consumer spending, transfers to foreigners, and consumer interest payments have been deducted from personal income.

The importance of the income sector derives from the impact the income distribution has on the mix of consumption and investment.

III. The financial sector is the largest of the six broad categories defined above. It can be divided into the following conceptual categories:

A. Monetary and reserve aggregates - includes M1 through M5 and reserve requirements on demand and time deposits;

B. Interest rates - includes mortgage rates, consumer installment rates, federal funds rates, government bill and bond rates, municipal bond rates, corporate bond rates, and various savings and time deposit rates;

C. Loans - includes consumer, business and mortgage loans at commercial banks;

D. Flow of funds - balance sheet (assets and liabilities) broken out by households, non-financial corporations, commercial banks, and non-bank financial institutions;

E. Stock market, new issues of government debt, inflation expectations, and other miscellaneous financial indicators.

These categories interact very heavily with one another and provide important input in other sectors of the model. Also, the financial sector provides important policy levers within the model which make it more robust in its ability to capture the impacts of federal monetary policy.

IV. Industry employment is derived from industry output using Cobb-Douglas production functions. Long-run trends in productivity and cyclical sensitivity are taken into account on an industry by industry basis.

Labor force is estimated using demographic, stage of cycle, and participation rate variables.

Unemployment by demographic characteristic (females, blacks, married males, adults, teenagers, etc.) is based on demographic, stage of cycle, and GNP composition variables.

V. Industrial Output and Investment is the second largest component of the DRI model. The production equations, of which there are over 75, form the basis for the investment, capital stock, and industry employment equations.

In general, final demand determines the level of activity in the final product industries. An input-output matrix then translates final demand into the derived demand faced by the intermediate processing and crude materials industries.

Industry investment is derived from industry output using neo-classical capital stock adjustment equations. Capital stock is simply last period's capital stock plus investment less depreciation.

VI. The price and wage sector includes equations for wholesale price indices, GNP price deflators, components of the CPI, wages and productivity.

Wholesale price indices contain variables representing materials and labor input costs and demand levels. WPI's then enter into GNP price deflators in appropriate mixes, and also feed into CPI components.

Input costs terms are determined by measures of market "tightness" including vendor performance and capacity utilization. The resulting relative prices then enter back into other sectors of the model, especially final demand equations.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI[1] U.S. Macro Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

> personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietor's income + non-farm proprietor's income + property income + transfer payments - contribution for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments each comprise sub-models containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated sub-model consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; transfer payments to farmers are given exogenously. Two concepts of farm proprietor income are used: YENTAF@ID includes inventory changes and imputed rent, while YENTAFREAL@ID has them removed.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state specific-demand variables.

Other sectors of the IEM include a demographic component which is used to forecast births, deaths, net migration and total population; and the labor force participation rate which is driven by population and employment. a comprehensive listing of IEM equations and variables follows. A detailed flowchart of the IEM and a set of regression results are available from the editors upon request; see Preface.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

[1] Data Resources, Inc.

The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares.

Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from the DRI U.S. Macro Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the section on Forecast Outlook.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

EQUATIONS

```
EAHEM@ID: EQUATION
1>AHEM@ID=JRWSSNF*(<4.44926> + <0.495724>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM@ID)/MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM))

EBIR@ID: EQUATION
1>BIR@ID=21.0*NR@ID

EBTX72@ID: EQUATION
1>BTX72@ID=(WSD@ID+YENTEAF@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTAFREAL@ID)/PC

EDEA@ID: EQUATION
1>DEA@ID= <2.99068> + <0.448149>*NR@ID\1*(DEA\1/N\1)

EDS&LAVG@ID: EQUATION
1>DS&LAVG@ID=DS&LAVG@ID\1+ + <59.8594>* &&
2>(YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP)) + <13.3946>* &&
3>((RMS&L-RMGBS6NS)*DMMC782*YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP)) + <17.2233>* &&
4>((RMGBS6NS-RMMONMARKNS)*(1-DMMC782)*YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP))

EEC@ID: EQUATION
1>EC@ID=E16@ID+E15&17@ID

EEDOM@ID: EQUATION
1>EDOM@ID=ENM@ID-EMI@ID-EC@ID

EEEA@ID: EQUATION
1>EEA@ID=EMD@ID+EMN@ID+ENM@ID

EEEA@ID@US: EQUATION
1>EEA@ID@US=EEA@ID/(EEA*1000)

EEFIR@ID: EQUATION
1>EFIR@ID= <4.97154> + <0.0563867>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,EEA@ID) &&
2> - <5.61461>*D721774

EEG@ID: EQUATION
1>EG@ID=EGSL@ID+EGF@ID

EEGF@ID: EQUATION
1>EGF@ID=EGF*(<-2.44465>+<1699.44>*NR@ID/N)

EEGSL@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSL@ID=EGSLED@ID+EGSLO@ID

EEGSLED@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSLED@ID=NR@ID*( <26.6592> + <1.61791>*D78 + <0.0371159>* &&
2>VCOLGF@ID/PC)

EEGSLO@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSLO@ID= <10.4947> + <0.0229878>*VCOLGF@ID/JRWSSNF + <2.46214>* &&
2>BTX72@ID + <40151.4>*(((1/TIME**2)*(1-D72742)))

EEM@ID: EQUATION
1>EM@ID=EMN@ID+EMD@ID

EEMD@ID: EQUATION
1>EMD@ID=E24@ID+E33@ID+E32&34@ID+E353637@ID+EMDO@ID

EEMDO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMDO@ID=EEA@ID*(<-0.00324892> + <0.00139544>* &&
2>MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF72@NR@ID) + <0.00161894>*D7278)

EEMI@ID: EQUATION
1>EMI@ID=E10@ID+EMIO@ID

EEMIO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMIO@ID= <0.920593> - <0.0110787>*EXPPRDF/WPI01 - <0.534084>* &&
2>D721774 + <0.305487>*(JQIND287+JQIND284 )
```

```
EEMN@ID: EQUATION
1>EMN@ID=E20@ID+E26&27@ID+E28@ID+EMNO@ID

EEMNO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMNO@ID=EXP( <-3.35314> + <0.748056>*LOG(CNO/PC) - <0.554610>* &&
2>LOG(TEMP@WPIO3/WPI)*LOG(CNO/PC) + <0.409443>*D721802)

EENM@ID: EQUATION
1>ENM@ID=EMI@ID+EC@ID+ER@ID+ET@ID+EFIR@ID+ESV@ID+EGSL@ID+&&
2>EGF@ID

EER@ID: EQUATION
1>ER@ID= <4.47214> + <0.113902>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 1,EM@ID)+MOVAVG(3 TO 1, ET@ID)) - <0.828713>*D7278

EESV@ID: EQUATION
1>ESV@ID=EEA@ID*(<0.125179> + <0.000955310>*ESV/EEA*EEA@ID &&
2> - <0.00826815>*D7278)

EET@ID: EQUATION
1>ET@ID= <-3.66338> + <18.4108>*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) + <43.9377>* &&
2>((CD72+CNO72)*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) /MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72)) &&
3> - <2.21852>*PCNGAS/PC*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) + <2.31235>* &&
4>(YD72@ID-MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID))

EEXPRDF@ID: EQUATION
1>EXPRDF@ID=EXPPRDF*(<14.2489> + <0.00105495>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO O,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)+  MOVAVG(3 TO O,SAFCROPSNS@ID)))

EE10@ID: EQUATION
1>E10@ID= <1.68131> + <0.388798>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,E10@ID) &&
2> - <0.374610>*D723732 - <0.284019>*D762773 - <0.384418>*D802804 &&
3> + <4649.81>*D79290*(1/TIME**2)

EE15&17@ID: EQUATION
1>E15&17@ID= <-2.58677> + <1.88413>*(MOVAVG(2 TO O,HUATZCORR@ID)/4) &&
2> + <71.2004>*ICNR72@ID - <8.07585>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG) *ICNR72@ID

EE16@ID: EQUATION
1>E16@ID=5.000

EE20@ID: EQUATION
1>E20@ID=E203@ID+E200@ID

EE200@ID: EQUATION
1>E200@ID= <4.73243> + <0.00366762>* &&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 1,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/ MOVAVG(3 TO 1,WPIO1) + <0.0202408>* &&
3>CNFOOD72 - <0.685302>*DE200@ID - <0.00270966>* &&
4>MOVAVG(1 TO O,LABOR@CAP)*MOVAVG(1 TO O,CNFOOD72)

EE203@ID: EQUATION
1>E203@ID= <4.18206> + <0.00589946>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO O,SAFCROPSNS@ID))/MOVAVG(3 TO O,WPIO1)  &&
3> - <0.587645>*D203@ID - <0.00530950>* &&
4>MOVAVG(8 TO O,LABOR@ENG)*(MOVAVG(3 TO O, SAFCROPSNS@ID)/ MOVAVG(3 TO O,WPIO1)) &&
5> + <1.35037>*D801802 + <0.00533043>*YD/PC

EE24@ID: EQUATION
1>E24@ID=E241&2@ID+E245&0@ID

EE241&2@ID: EQUATION
1>E241&2@ID= + <9.84536>*JQIND24 - <2.23727>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*JQIND24 + <33026.9>*1/TIME**2 &&
3>-POSITIVE(( + <9.84536>*JQIND24 - <2.23727>* &&
4>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*JQIND24 + <33026.9>*1/TIME**2 &&
5>-(17.7*E24)))

EE245&0@ID: EQUATION
1>E245&0@ID= <2.40633> + <7.82919>*JQIND379 - <0.590493>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO O,LABOR@CAP)*JQIND379 - <3.00723>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO O,JAHEADJEA@WPIO8)*JQIND379 + <0.0683019>* &&
4>MOVAVG(1 TO O,E15&17@ID)

EE26&27@ID: EQUATION
1>E26&27@ID=EXP( <0.296070> + <0.847565>* &&
2>LOG(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,PC)) - <0.325426>* &&
3>LOG(TEMP@WPIO9/WPI)*(LOG(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,PC))) &&
4> - <0.0517621>*D7278)
```

```
EE28@ID: EQUATION
1>E28@ID= <5.62226> + <0.445019>*EMIO@ID - <3.41850>*TEMP@WPI06/WPI &&
2> - <3.68846E-05>*D28@ID*(TIME**2) - <0.318987>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)

EE32&34@ID: EQUATION
1>E32&34@ID= <-1.24805> + <0.0810593>*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EC@ID) &&
2> + <2.20483>*JQIND342@4

EE33@ID: EQUATION
1>E33@ID= <1.04305> + <0.154319>*MOVAVG(3 TO 2,E10@ID) &&
2> - <0.725177>*D772773

EE353637@ID: EQUATION
1>E353637@ID= <3.56085> + <0.0279685>*IFIXNR72 - <1.76148>* &&
2>LABOR@ENG + <1.19071>*D754 - <0.0211940>*D7275*TIME

EHUATZCORR@ID: EQUATION
1>HUATZCORR@ID= ( <1.17911> - <0.0494966>* &&
2>((MOVAVG(3 TO 1,KQHOMES@ID)-MOVAVG(3 TO 1, KQHOMESTREND@ID))) &&
3> + <0.0344412>*MOVAVG(3 TO 0,MTGCOMNFHLB72@ID) - <0.858559>* &&
4>DHUSTS)

EICNR72@ID: EQUATION
1>ICNR72@ID=ICNR72*((MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC)*&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EEA@ID)+(1-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC))*&&
3>(EEA@ID-EEA@ID\4))/(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC)*&&
4>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EEA)*1000)+(1-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC))*&&
5>((EEA-EEA\4)*1000)))

EJAHEADJEA@WPI08: EQUATION
1>JAHEADJEA@WPI08=JAHEADJEA/WPI08

EKQHOMES@ID: EQUATION
1>KQHOMES@ID=((1-.003)**.25)*KQHOMES@ID\1+&&
2>(1.022*1.09*1.01*.96)*(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,HUATZCORR@ID)/4)

EKQHOMESTREND@ID: EQUATION
1>KQHOMESTREND@ID=NR@ID*(<306.130> + <6.78602>*MOVAVG(6 TO 1,YPADJ@ID) &&
2> + <5.17975>*D7780)

ELABOR@CAP: EQUATION
1>LABOR@CAP=(JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/IPDENRCOST

ELABOR@ENG: EQUATION
1>LABOR@ENG=(JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/WPI05

EMIG@ID: EQUATION
1>MIG@ID= EEA@ID*1000*( + <1.09456E-05>*YEF@ID\1/YP\1 &&
2> + <2.18441E-08>*DCENSUS7174 - <1.86952E-08>*DCENSUS70)

EMTGCOMNFHLB72@ID: EQUATION
1>MTGCOMNFHLB72@ID=(MTGCOMS&LNEW/PICR)*  &&
2>((DS&LAVG@ID/DS&LAVG@ID\1)/(DS&L/DS&L\1))

ENR@ID: EQUATION
1>NR@ID=NR@ID\1+BIR@ID/4000-DEA@ID/4000+MIG@ID/4

ENR@ID@US: EQUATION
1>NR@ID@US=NR@ID/N

EREPLACE@INVESTC: EQUATION
1>REPLACE@INVESTC=&&
2>(KNCNR72*(1-((1-DELTAICNR72)**.25)))/(ICNR72/4)

ERESADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>RESADJ@ID=WSD@ID*(<0.0157591> - <99.1433>*1/TIME**2 &&
2> + <0.00167919>*D7278)

ERNFWEMEC@ID: EQUATION
1>RNFWEMEC@ID=JRWSSNF*(<9483.20> + <0.00487262>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,RWM@ID)*(1-POSITIVE(MOVAVG(6  TO 4,EM@ID)-EM@ID))))

ERUADJ: EQUATION
1>RUADJ=1-((EEA/N18@64)-0.00157002*(TIME-113))

ERUADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>RUADJ@ID=1-((EEA@ID/((NR@ID*1000)*(N18@64/N)))-.00176351*(TIME-113))
```

```
ERUADJNT: EQUATION
1>RUADJNT=1-(EEA/N18@64)

ERUADJNT@ID: EQUATION
1>RUADJNT@ID=1-(EEA@ID/((NR@ID*1000)*(N18@64/N)))

ERWC@ID: EQUATION
1>RWC@ID= + <13888.1>*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JRWSSNF) + <486.614>* &&
2>(POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 4,EC@ID)- MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EC@ID)))

ERWM@ID: EQUATION
1>RWM@ID=JAHEADJEA*(<3965.25> + <817.293>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM@ID)/MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM) + <73.6844>* &&
3>(POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 4,EM@ID)-MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EM@ID))))

ESAFCROPSNS@ID: EQUATION
1>SAFCROPSNS@ID= <44.9372> + <25.4957>*SAFWHTNS + <49.2497>* &&
2>SAFCORNNS + <6.26106>*PSUGAR11NS + <337.730>*Q4

ESAFLVSTKNS@ID: EQUATION
1>SAFLVSTKNS@ID= <11.3457> + <10.7441>*SAFCTL&CLVNS + <8.51365>* &&
2>SAFDAIRYNS + <22.9639>*SAFHOGSNS - <34.9459>*Q1 - <30.3346>*Q2

ETWPER@ID: EQUATION
1>TWPER@ID=WSD@ID*EXP( <-1.27669> + <0.506249>*LOG(TWPER/WSD))

EV@ID: EQUATION
1>V@ID=EXP( <-0.577143> + <0.799340>* &&
2>LOG(VGF@PER*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,NR@ID)/MOVAVG(1 TO 0,N)) + <0.142435>* &&
3>LOG(VGSL@PER*(RUADJ@ID/RUADJ)))

EVCOLGF@ID: EQUATION
1>VCOLGF@ID=VAIDGF@SL*(<3.68683> - <0.660355>*D721794 + <2102.46>* &&
2>1/TIME**2)

EWSD@ID: EQUATION
1>WSD@ID=WSDM@ID+WSDNFEMEC@ID+WSDC@ID+WSDAF@ID

EWSDAF@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDAF@ID=EXPRDF@ID*(<0.000123427> + <2.44214E-05>*D7677 &&
2> - <1.24772E-05>*D73 - <3.76539E-06>*MOVAVG(6 TO 1,LABOR@CAP))

EWSDC@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDC@ID=(RWC@ID*EC@ID)/1000000

EWSDM@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDM@ID=((RWM@ID*EM@ID)/1000000)

EWSDNFEMEC@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDNFEMEC@ID=RNFWEMEC@ID*(EEA@ID-EC@ID-EM@ID)/1000000

EYAFCORP@ID: EQUATION
1>YAFCORP@ID= + <2.64546E-05>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID))

EYAFINV&R@ID: EQUATION
1>YAFINV&R@ID= <-0.0989831> + <0.145756>*CPIU

EYD72@ID: EQUATION
1>YD72@ID=YP72@ID*(YD/YP)

EYD72@NR@ID: EQUATION
1>YD72@NR@ID=YD72@ID/NR@ID

EYEF@ID: EQUATION
1>YEF@ID=YPADJ@ID-YENTAFREAL@ID

EYEF72@NR@ID: EQUATION
1>YEF72@NR@ID=YEF@ID/PC/NR@ID

EYENTAF@ID: EQUATION
1>YENTAF@ID=MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)/1000+&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/1000+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFVGF@ID)+&&
3>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFINV&R@ID)-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFCORP@ID)-&&
4>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EXPRDF@ID)/1000
```

```
EYENTAFREAL@ID: EQUATION
1>YENTAFREAL@ID=MOVAVG(3 TO 0.SAFCROPSNS@ID)/1000+&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0.SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/1000+MOVAVG(3 TO 0.SAFVGF@ID)-&&
3>MOVAVG(3 TO 0.EXPRDF@ID)/1000

EYENTEAF@ID: EQUATION
1>YENTEAF@ID=YENTNFADJ*(<0.00310140>+<.336413>*&&
2>MOVAVG(2 TO 1.EEA@ID@US))

EYOL@ID: EQUATION
1>YOL@ID=WSD@ID*EXP(<-0.214552>+<.946644>*LOG(YOL/WSD))

EYP@ID: EQUATION
1>YP@ID=WSD@ID+YOL@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTEAF@ID+&&
2>YENTAF@ID+V@ID+RESADJ@ID-TWPER@ID

EYPADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>YPADJ@ID=WSD@ID+YOL@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTEAF@ID+&&
2>YENTAFREAL@ID+V@ID+RESADJ@ID-TWPER@ID

EYPADJ72@ID: EQUATION
1>YPADJ72@ID=YPADJ@ID/PC

EYPPROP@ID: EQUATION
1>YPPROP@ID=PC*(<0.0413222> + <0.980350>* &&
2>(((YINTPER+DIV+YRENTADJ)/PC)*(MOVAVG(20 TO 1.YP@ID) /MOVAVG(20 TO 1.YP)) *)

EYP72@ID: EQUATION
1>YP72@ID=YP@ID/PC
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES[1]

AHEM@ID	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
BIR@ID	Number of births
BTX72@ID	Tax base in 1972 dollars
DEA@ID	Number of deaths
DS&LAVG@ID	Two month moving average, deposits in savings & loans
EC@ID	Employment in construction
EDOM@ID	Employment in all domestic sectors
EEA@ID	Employment except agriculture
EEA@ID&US	Ratio of employment, Idaho/U.S.
EFIR@ID	Employment in finance, insurance and real estate
EG@ID	Employment in government
EGF@ID	Employment in federal government
EGSL@ID	Employment in state and local government
EGSLED@ID	Employment in state and local government, education
EGSLO@ID	Employment in state and local government, non-education
EM@ID	Employment in manufacturing
EMD@ID	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMDO@ID	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EMI@ID	Employment in mining
EMIO@ID	Employment in mining except metal mining
EMN@ID	Employment in non-durable manufacturing
EMNO@ID	Employment in other non-durable manufacturing
ENM@ID	Employment in non-manufacturing
ER@ID	Employment in communications, trans. & public utilities
ESV@ID	Employment in services
ET@ID	Employment in trade
EXPRDF@ID	Farm production expenses
E10@ID	Employment in metal mining
E15&17@ID	Employment in residential & commercial construction
E16@ID	Employment in heavy construction
E20@ID	Employment in food processing
E20O@ID	Employ. in food processing except canned, cured,& frozen
E203@ID	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, & frozen
E24@ID	Employment in lumber and wood products
E241&2@ID	Employment in logging camps and sawmills
E245&00@ID	Employment in mobile homes and other wood products
E26&27@ID	Employment in paper, printing and publishing
E28@ID	Employment in chemicals and allied products
E32&34@ID	Employment in stone, clay & glass, & fabricated metals
E33@ID	Employment in primary metals
E35,36,37@ID	Employment in machinery & transportation equipment
HUATZCORR@ID	Housing starts
ICNR72@ID	Investment in non-res. construction, U.S., 1972 dollars

---

[1] @ID signifies a variable specific to Idaho

JAHEADJEA@WPI08	Ration, labor costs/lumber prices, U.S.
KQHOMES@ID	Housing stock
KQHOMESTREND@ID	Housing trend in Idaho
LABOR@CAP	Labor/capital ratio
LABOR@ENG	Labor/energy ratio
MIG@ID	Net migration of persons
MTGCOMNFHLB72@ID	New mortgage commitments in Idaho, 1972 dollars
NR@ID	Resident population
NR@ID@US	Ratio of population, Idaho/U.S.
REPLACE@INVESTC	Proxy for capital stock replacement
RESADJ@ID	Residence adjustment - personal income
RNFWEMEC@ID	Average annual wage except manufac., construc. and farm
RUADJ	Adjusted labor force non-participation, U.S.
RUADJ@ID	Adjusted labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RUADJNT	Labor force non-participation rate, U.S.
RUADJNT@ID	Labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RWC@ID	Average annual wage in construction
RWM@ID	Manufacturing wage rate
SAFCROPSNS@ID	Sales at farm of crops, not seasonally adjusted
SAFLVSTKNS@ID	Sales at farm of livestock, not seasonally adjusted
TWPER@ID	Contributions for social insurance
V@ID	Transfer payments
VCOLGF@ID	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
WSD@ID	Wage and salary disbursement
WSDAF@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, at farm
WSDC@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
WSDM@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
WSDNFEMEC@ID	Wage & salary disbursements, except farm, mfg., & const.
YAFCORP@ID	Corporate farm income
YAFINV&R@ID	Inventory value changes & imputed rent & income at farm
YD72@ID	Disposable income in 1972 dollars
YD72@NR@ID	Per capita disposable income in 1972 dollars
YEF@ID	Non-farm personal income
YEF72@NR@ID	Per capita non-farm income in 1972 dollars
YENTAF@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, w/YAFINV&R@ID
YENTAFREAL@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, w/o YAFINV&R@ID
YENTEAF@ID	Non-farm proprietors' income
YOL@ID	Other labor income
YP@ID	Total personal income, w/YAFINV&R@ID
YPADJ@ID	Total personal income, w/o YAFINV&R@ID
YPADJ72@ID	Total personal income in 1972 dollars
YPPROP@ID	Divident, interest and rent income
YP72@ID	Total personal income, w/YAFINV&R@ID, in 1972 dollars

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

C	Personal consumption expenditures - total
CD72	Personal consump. expend. - durable goods - 1972 dollars
CDTP10	Net change in consumer installment credit
CNFOOD72	Personal consumption expend. - food - 1972 dollars
CNO72	Personal consumption expenditures - other nondurable goods - 1972 dollars
CPIU	Consumer price index - all
DEA	Number of deaths
DELTAICNR72	Depreciation rate - real nonresidential construction
DIV	Dividends
DS&L	Savings capital at savings and loan associations
DECENSUS70	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or non-economic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DECENSUS7174	
DE200@ID	
DHUSTS	
DMMC782	
DSIC72	
D203@ID	
D28@ID	
D721774	
D721794	
D723732	
D72742	
D72575	
D7278	
D751772	
D754	
D761771	
D762773	
D772773	
D78	
D79290	
D801802	
D802804	
EEA	Non-farm employment, U.S.
EGF	Federal government employment, U.S.
EM	Employment in manufacturing
ESV	Total employment - services
EXPPRDF	Farm production expenses, U.S.
E24	Total employment - lumber and products
ICNR72	Gross investment in private nonresidential structures, 1972 dollars
IFIXNR72	Gross fixed private nonresidential investment 1972 dollars
INTC	Interest paid by consumers to business
IPDENRCOST	Rental price of capital - producer's durable equip.
JAHEADHEA	Index of hourly earnings of production workers -private
JQIND24	Industrial production index - lumber & wood products
JQIND284	Industrial production index - soaps and toiletries
JQIND287	Industrial production index - agricultural chemicals
JQIND342@4	Industrial production index - hardware, plumbing, structural metal

JQIND379	Industrial production index - mobile homes
JRWSSNF	Index of compensation per hour - non-farm business sector
KNCNR72	Net capital stock - nonresidential structures - 1972 dollars
MTGCOMS&LNEW	Mortgage committments - new - insured savings and loan associations
N	Population, U.S.
N18@64	Population between 18 and 64 years of age, U.S.
PC	Implicit price deflator - personal consumption
PCNGAS	Implicit price deflator - gasoline and oil
PICR	Implicit price deflator - private residential const.
PSUGAR11NS	Price of sugar
Q1	Seasonal dummy for first quarter
Q2	Seasonal dummy for second quarter
Q4	Seasonal dummy for fourth quarter
RMGBS6NS	Average yield on U.S. government 6-month bills
RMMONMARKNS	Rate on money market fund shares
RMS&L	Effective interest rates paid by savings and loan associations
SAFCORNNS	Sales at farm - corn
SAFCTL&CLVNS	Sales at farm - cattle and calves
SAFDAIRYNS	Sales at farm - dairy products
SAFHOGSNS	Sales at farm - hogs
SAFVGF@ID	Government transfer payments to farmers in Idaho
SAFWHTNS	Sales at farm - wheat
TEMP@WP103	Input cost term for WP103 - textile products and apparel
TEMP@WP106	Input cost term for WP106 - chemicals & allied products
TEMP@WP109	Input cost term for WP109 - pulp, paper, & allied prod.
TIME	Time 1947:1 - 1
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state & local government
VFG@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons
VGSL@PER	Wholesale price index (seasonally adjusted)
WPI	Wholesale price index - farm products
WPI01	Wholesale price index - fuels & related products
WPI05	Wholesale price index - lumber and wood products
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements, U.S.
WSS	Compensation of employees
YD	Disposal income
YD72	Disposable income - 1972 dollars
YENTNFADJ	Non-farm proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustments and capital consumption adjustments
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment

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IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

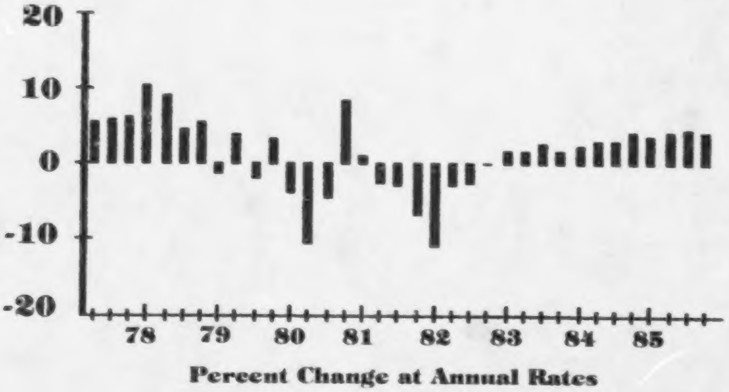
John V. Evans, Governor

Division of Financial Management

Vol. IV, No. 3
Autumn 1982

- **Forecast 1982-1987**
- **Idaho Mining Outlook**
- **Alternative Forecasts**
- **Ten Year Outlook**

Idaho Non-Agricultural Employment



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STATE OF IDAHO

The

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

1982—1987

JOHN V. EVANS
GOVERNOR

PREFACE

The Idaho economy has undergone rapid change in the last decade, with evidence that further change is taking place today. The State's economy shifted from the slow-growth, agrarian condition that we knew in the 1960's to a pattern of growth so rapid that by the mid-1970's Idaho was one of the fastest growing states in the U.S. in population, employment, and income. Within the last two years, however, there is evidence that the rate of growth has declined, with per capita income growth falling to well below the national average and population growth slowing down.

Probably the most notable feature of Idaho's economy is its heavy reliance on the State's natural resource base. Major industries in the State include agriculture, forestry, mining, and tourism, all of which are directly tied to the resource base. In addition, over 60% of the employment in manufacturing is in lumber, wood products, and food processing - all indirectly tied to the resource base.

This heavy dependence on natural resources, while providing Idahoans with rich and diversified employment and recreational opportunities, has also brought challenges for a changing economy and changing society. These challenges include competition between agriculture and the expanding population for water and energy, the environmental impacts of the economically important mining and forestry industries, and the pressures of a rapidly expanding population on the State's natural and economic resources. In addition, rapidly expanding employment opportunities have brought improved incomes but, at the same time, threaten to reduce the high quality of life enjoyed by residents and non-residents alike.

Much of the burden of dealing with and resolving the problems faced in the State will fall on the public sector. In order to deal effectively with these and similar problems and conflicts, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the State's economy as possible. It is to this end the Idaho Economic Model and this publication are directed.

The Idaho Economic Model was developed under a grant from the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission. The Division of Financial Management has been joined by the Department of Health and Welfare, the Idaho Transportation Department, and the Department of Employment in the development and maximum utilization of the State's forecast system.

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Vol. IV, No. 3

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INTRODUCTION

The forecast of the Idaho economy presented in this issue is based upon the November 1982 forecast of the national economy by Data Resources, Incorporated. It is similar to the previous forecast with two primary exceptions. First, this forecast incorporates estimates of non-agricultural employment for 1981 and the first half of 1982 benchmarked to March 1982 by the Idaho Department of Employment. The revised estimates show a more pronounced drop in the number of workers in the first half of 1982 than the original data measured. So, in the first half of 1982, Idaho had several thousand fewer employees than originally estimated. The second difference in the two forecast is that the last forecast projected a mild upturn beginning last quarter. This expectation has been delayed by a couple of months in this forecast. The employment revisions imply that we are working with a smaller base, but the movement of this forecast is much the same as the August forecast: slow, unspectacular growth beginning early next year and slowly gaining momentum. One piece of information which became available after this forecast was completed is that real GNP was flat in the third quarter rather than rising by 0.8% as originally estimated.

FEATURES

The feature article of this issue of the Idaho Economic Forecast is a reprint of the remarks made by Jack Peterson, Executive Director and Chief Economist of the Idaho Mining Association to the Governor's Symposium on the Idaho Economy on November 8, 1982. Mr. Peterson provides an extensive background of Idaho's mining industry and discusses the outlook for that industry in light of national economic trends.

This Forecast also includes a ten-year outlook for the Idaho economy. This issue provides a projection of the primary Idaho economic concepts to 1992, together with a comparison of the previous ten years. The long term forecast is a regular feature, published once a year in the Autumn issue.

In addition, this publication provides summaries of two alternative forecasts which employ different assumptions from the control or baseline forecast. Although the control forecast uses assumptions with the highest probability of occurrence, it is useful to examine the difference in outcome for various Idaho and national variables when those assumptions are changed. The alternatives presented in this issue are a W-recession alternative, in which the economy declines through mid-1983 before starting to recover, and an optimistic alternative , in which there is a more favorable economic environment due to a lower inflation rate.

Historical and forecast detail is provided annually from 1970 to 1987 and quarterly from the third quarter of 1981 through 1985. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins in the third quarter of 1982 with farm data forecast for all of 1982. A description of both the DRI Macro Model and the Idaho Economic Model is provided in the Appendix, together with a listing of variables and equations.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the Idaho Economic Forecast are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No charge
Idaho Resident	$7.50/yr.
Non-Idaho Resident	$15.00/yr

To subscribe, send appropriate payment to:

Idaho Economic Forecast
Division of Financial Management
Room 122, Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720

Idaho Economic Model
Idaho and U. S. Summary
November 1982

Idaho Economic Model

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.

	1982			1983						
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	81	82	83	84
Idaho Employment										
Non-Agricultural Employment	311.223	309.171	309.057	310.303	311.449	313.359	327.857	310.754	312.422	319.955
Manufacturing Employment	47.838	48.381	47.777	48.072	48.309	48.866	52.715	47.983	48.614	50.090
Lumber and Wood Products	12.054	12.502	12.420	12.548	12.673	12.739	15.094	12.227	12.701	13.015
Food Processing	16.758	16.874	16.575	16.616	16.678	16.714	16.810	16.724	16.669	16.686
Construction	13.279	12.749	12.762	12.774	12.738	12.794	16.799	13.230	12.806	13.270
Mining	3.859	3.009	2.968	3.009	3.121	3.271	5.212	3.484	3.212	3.880
Idaho Income										
Personal Income - Current Dollars	8.747	8.675	8.727	9.023	9.273	9.469	8.574	8.699	9.353	10.236
Personal Income - 72 Dollars	4.288	4.179	4.159	4.240	4.301	4.333	4.408	4.226	4.307	4.452
Per Capita Personal Income	9.008	8.905	8.929	9.202	9.425	9.592	8.944	8.945	9.490	10.247
Real Per Capita Personal Income	4.416	4.289	4.255	4.324	4.372	4.389	4.598	4.345	4.370	4.457
Wage and Salary Payments	4.887	4.862	4.953	5.133	5.283	5.389	4.887	4.906	5.322	5.829
Dividents, Interest and Rent	1.725	1.767	1.780	1.826	1.858	1.892	1.539	1.735	1.880	2.049
Other Labor Income	0.429	0.433	0.445	0.468	0.489	0.506	0.416	0.433	0.496	0.575
Transfer Payments	1.303	1.334	1.348	1.355	1.365	1.407	1.174	1.309	1.389	1.488
Miscellaneous Idaho Variables										
Housing Starts (Thousands)	1.785	1.910	2.085	2.265	2.481	2.717	3.464	1.883	2.591	3.241
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing ($)	8.479	8.733	8.930	9.113	9.274	9.439	8.238	8.628	9.357	10.083
Average Annual Wage ($ Thousands)	15.703	15.725	16.025	16.541	16.962	17.199	14.904	15.788	17.033	18.216
Population	0.971	0.974	0.977	0.981	0.984	0.987	0.959	0.973	0.985	0.999
Selected National Variables										
Real GNP ($ Trillions)	1.478	1.481	1.489	1.501	1.513	1.529	1.502	1.480	1.523	1.590
Final Sales ($ Trillions)	3.061	3.092	3.156	3.217	3.280	3.360	2.917	3.085	3.326	3.670
Unemployment Rate	9.467	9.900	10.302	10.210	9.872	9.709	7.625	9.609	9.798	8.618
Consumer Price Index	2.868	2.921	2.941	2.981	3.022	3.066	2.724	2.891	3.045	3.230
Hourly Compensation Index	1.526	1.550	1.573	1.600	1.625	1.652	1.436	1.538	1.639	1.757
Prime Rate	16.500	14.717	11.720	12.422	12.362	11.589	18.870	14.802	12.226	12.154
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	15.710	15.457	14.715	14.056	13.592	13.438	14.743	15.307	13.577	12.855
Housing Starts (Millions)	0.952	1.114	1.149	1.226	1.338	1.474	1.100	1.034	1.393	1.675

Income concepts except as noted in billions of dollars

Division of Financial Management
11/30/82

Idaho Economic Model
Idaho and U. S. Summary - Annual Percentage Change
November 1982

Idaho Economic Model

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.

	1982			1983						
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	81	82	83	84
Idaho Employment										
Non-Agricultural Employment	-3.0	-2.6	-0.1	1.6	1.5	2.5	-0.7	-5.2	0.5	2.4
Manufacturing Employment	-0.8	4.6	-4.9	2.5	2.0	4.7	-1.2	-9.0	1.3	3.0
Lumber and Wood Products	4.1	15.7	-2.6	4.2	4.1	2.1	-2.2	-19.0	3.9	2.5
Food Processing	1.7	2.8	-6.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	-1.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.1
Construction	-22.0	-15.0	0.4	0.4	-1.1	1.7	-3.7	-21.2	-3.2	3.6
Mining	-21.5	-63.0	-5.3	5.6	15.8	20.7	11.6	-33.2	-7.8	20.8
Idaho Income										
Personal Income - Current Dollars	4.6	-3.3	2.4	14.3	11.5	8.7	11.7	1.5	7.5	9.4
Personal Income - 72 Dollars	1.0	-9.8	-1.9	8.0	5.9	3.0	2.9	-4.1	1.9	3.4
Per Capita Personal Income	3.1	-4.5	1.1	12.8	10.1	7.3	10.0	0.0	6.1	8.0
Real Per Capita Personal Income	-0.5	-11.0	-3.1	6.6	4.5	1.6	1.3	-5.5	0.6	2.0
Wage and Salary Payments	-2.9	-2.1	7.7	15.4	12.2	8.3	9.3	0.4	8.5	9.5
Dividents, Interest and Rent	14.4	10.1	3.1	10.7	7.2	7.4	21.4	12.8	8.3	9.0
Other Labor Income	2.8	3.4	12.2	21.9	19.2	14.7	9.3	4.2	14.5	15.9
Transfer Payments	18.1	9.8	4.3	2.2	2.8	13.1	13.9	11.5	6.1	7.2
Miscellaneous Idaho Variables										
Housing Starts (Thousands)	7.9	31.0	42.1	39.2	44.1	43.8	-40.1	-45.6	37.6	25.1
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing ($)	5.4	12.5	9.3	8.5	7.2	7.3	9.3	4.7	8.5	7.8
Average Annual Wage ($ Thousands)	0.1	0.6	7.9	13.5	10.6	5.7	10.0	5.9	7.9	6.9
Population	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Selected National Variables										
Real GNP ($ Trillions)	2.1	0.8	2.1	3.4	3.1	4.5	1.9	-1.5	2.9	4.4
Final Sales ($ Trillions)	4.1	4.0	8.6	8.0	8.1	10.0	10.4	5.8	7.8	10.3
Unemployment Rate	9.5	19.6	17.3	-3.5	-12.6	-6.5	6.4	26.0	2.0	-12.0
Consumer Price Index	4.6	7.6	2.7	5.6	5.7	5.9	10.3	6.1	5.3	6.1
Hourly Compensation Index	6.4	6.4	6.0	7.0	6.4	7.0	9.6	7.1	6.6	7.2
Prime Rate	5.8	-36.7	-59.8	26.2	-1.9	-22.8	23.6	-21.6	-17.4	-0.6
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	9.8	-6.3	-17.9	-16.8	-12.6	-4.4	16.5	3.8	-11.3	-5.3
Housing Starts (Millions)	14.5	87.3	13.5	29.6	41.7	47.4	-15.3	-6.0	34.7	20.3

Income concepts except as noted in billions of dollars

Division of Financial Management
11/30/82

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

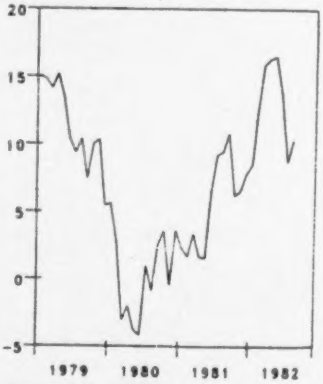
The past three months have been a continuation of what has become a familiar pattern: signals which point toward a future recovery but widespread evidence of a currently stagnant economy. Real gross national product did not grow at all during the third quarter of 1982 after a first quarter drop of 5.1% and a second quarter increase of 2.1%. This forecast assumed a 0.8% rise in real GNP for the third quarter, a measure which has recently been revised downward by the Department of Commerce to show no increase. Three-fourths through 1982, real GNP is almost 1.5% below the 1981 average. The economy has not shown many concrete signs of improvement thus far into the fourth quarter and seems to remain flat. The recent history of several significant economic sectors is detailed below.

- Inventories remain too high as sales are dropping faster than production. Manufacturing and trade inventories rose by $700 million in September, which was the fourth consecutive month of increase while manufacturing and trade sales in September dropped for the fourth consecutive month. Automobile manufacturers contributed significantly to that buildup as auto sales have not met anticipations. These manufacturers are now slashing production plans.

- Industrial production has been soft as manufacturers attempt to eliminate the inventory problem mentioned above. Production is likely to decline again in the current quarter, a result in part from September declines in net new orders for durable goods and shipments. If so, production will have declined for five consecutive quarters and will be below the low levels experienced in the 1974-1975 recession for several industries.

- October was a disappointing month for automobile sales after a surge in September. Despite several factors conducive to auto sales including the new model year, marketing incentives, declining interest rates and maturing All Savers certificates - vehicle buying intentions are at low levels with consumers remaining cautious. Recent evidence shows that consumers are substituting maintenance for new car purchases as vehicle parts sales show increasing strength. Although part of the blame for low auto sales may be placed on consumer caution, auto prices have risen by over 14% in each of the last two years, far above the rate of inflation.

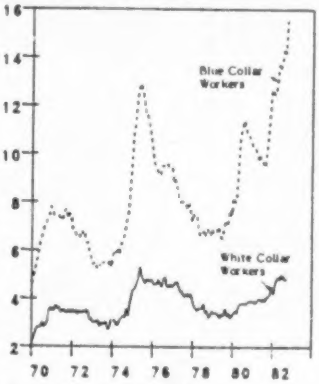
Vehicle Parts Sales at New Car Dealers (3-month moving average, year-over-year percent change)



Source:Data Resources,Inc.

- One sector that has shown some promise recently is housing. Housing starts increased by 14.4% in September and although a significant portion of that increase was due to government contracts for multi-family starts, single-family starts rose by 6.6%. Also, permits were up by over 17% in October. The percentage of September respondents to the University of Michigan survey of consumer attitudes who believe that now is a good time to buy a home increased by eight percentage points. Rates on mortgages for existing homes fell almost three percentage points to 15.3% in September and new home mortgages have dropped to 14.99%.

- The economy's weakness is fully reflected in the labor market data. November's unemployment rate reached a new postwar high of 10.8% and initial unemployment insurance claims remain around 600,000. Also, the number of discouraged workers who are not looking for work because they believe they cannot find any rose for the fifth consecutive quarter to 1.6 million. The uneven distribution of the unemployment rate shows September unemployment of adult males at 9.6% and females at 8.3%. Also the disparity between blue-collar and white-collar unemployment continued to grow. Blue-collar unemployment reached 15.6% in September while white-collar unemployment remained at 4.8%.



Unemployment Rates for Blue and White Collar Workers (Percent, SA)

Source: Data Resources, Inc.

- Recent price changes demonstrate the effect of a weak economy, a world oil surplus, and record grain harvests. From September 1981 to September 1982, the consumer price index rose by only 4.9% compared with a 12.9% annual increase from December 1978 to December 1980. An important component of that improvement has been a slowdown of increases in home ownership costs which grew by 4.2% over the past year compared with 18.1% increases in 1979 and 1980.

THE CONSUMER REMAINS CAUTIOUS

The primary reason for believing that economic activity would begin to improve last quarter was the expected consumption boost resulting from the July 1st tax cut and Social Security benefit increases. That boost did not occur as demonstrated by the 0.6% drop in final sales and meager 1.4% increase in total personal consumption during that quarter. One reason for that disappointing outcome was that real disposable income grew by only 1.3% in the first three quarters of 1982 as the tax cut was largely offset by a decline in wage and salary income. It appears that the July 1st tax cut was far below the 10% level it was supposed to be. In fact, a Fidelity Bank study estimates the reduction to be closer to 3 to 4 percent. Also, approximately 29% of this year's gain in personal income resulted from interest earnings, which are more likely to remain in savings accounts than to be spent.

The present outlook for consumption is mixed. Positive characteristics include increases in discretionary income due to recent declines in the prices of necessities such as food and energy. Also, conventional measures of consumer debt show the consumer with very low debt burden in relation to income. In fact, a recent study by an economist at Shearson/American Express Inc. indicates that by adjusting consumer debt for credit card use as a cash substitute, the public appears to be carrying its lightest debt burden in relation to income in three decades. Typical measures of consumer debt combine revolving credit and conventional debt and may therefore overstate the consumer's debt load. A third positive element for increased consumption is declining business interest rates, which will eventually lead to lower rates on consumer installment loans.

With these positive signs, there remain a few negative signs in the outlook for consumption. One problem continues to be the low level of consumer confidence. Although attitudes concerning the economy twelve months from now are good, there is little confidence in the current situation. Also, a broader measure of consumer debt burden which includes physical assets and long-term debt shows a decline in real net worth and an increase in the debt burden. With lower increases in home prices, the consumer's ratio of debt to net worth has actually been increasing.

The result of this mixture of signals is that consumption is likely to support modest growth. Consumer durables will not improve strongly until confidence starts to improve while non-durables may show some strength due to moderating prices.

MODEST RECOVERY REMAINS LIKELY

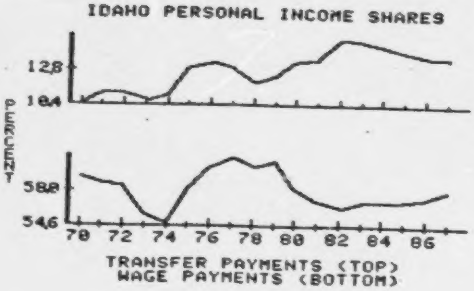
Although there is widespread evidence of a weak economy, most forecastors still believe there will be an improvement beginning this quarter. A significant factor in expecting some increased activity is the decline in interest rates that has occurred in the past several months. Money market rates are down five to six percentage points and bond rates are three to four percentage points lower than mid-summer, primarily for the following reasons: commercial and industrial loan demand has been easing; the expected rate of inflation has fallen, allowing lenders to lower nominal interest rates; and the Federal Reserve has adopted a more lenient posture and allowed the money supply to grow at a rate higher than its upper target. High rates contributed to the recession by choking off investment and consumption activities and a reduction in rates should mean some return in those areas.

The interest rate decline of the past few months is likely to continue. Business credit demands are likely to remain weak even through the early stages of a recovery and should not apply much upward pressure on interest rates. Also, as lenders experience lower inflation rates, they will begin to incorporate lower expected inflation in their nominal rate calculation. It appears that the large volume of Treasury financing in 1982 was absorbed by the financial markets without pressure on interest rates because of the slack business credit demands. As recovery begins, government borrowing together with some business borrowing may lead interest rates slightly higher, but it is possible that lower inflation and low business credit demand could prevent higher interest rates.

Although a recovery remains the most likely, it still depends heavily upon the consumer. If there is some increased consumption and housing activity, a mild recovery can begin, but business will not participate until well into 1983, as capital spending decisions for that year will be based upon this year's 16% decline in reported profits.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

Idaho's economy has remained stagnant since mid-summer, much the same as the national economy. With one month of preliminary data, seasonally adjusted non-agricultural employment averaged a little over 309,000 workers in the third quarter of this year. That level is a full 8.6% drop from the state's employment peak of 338,000 workers in 1979. Department of Employment data revisions indicate a more severe drop in employment during the first part of 1982 than the original estimates measured. Personal income averaged $8,698 million for the first half of this year, a modest 1.4% increase over the 1981 average and, adjusted for inflation, a decline of almost 3.0%. The largest component of personal income - wage and salary disbursements - averaged only slightly higher in the first two quarters of 1982 than in 1981, reflecting Idaho's employment losses. That evidence is supported by an 8.7% increase in transfer payments which includes unemployment insurance, over that same period. Idaho's unemployment rate climbed over the past quarter, reaching 9.9% in November, up from 9.6% in September and an average of 9.3% in the third quarter. October's record level of 11.1% is slightly exaggerated because it includes a couple of large temporary layoffs where the employees returned to work immediately after being counted as unemployed.



The immediate outlook for Idaho's economy shows a slight additional decline in employment for the present quarter and modest growth for the first half of 1983. Employment is projected to drop by 5.2% in 1982 after declines of 0.7% in 1981 and 2.3% in 1980. Employment grows at a stronger rate toward the end of 1983 but does not approach the 5.5% average rate of growth seen in Idaho over most of the 70's. In fact, it is not until the end of 1985 that employment levels are expected to return to those of early 1981.

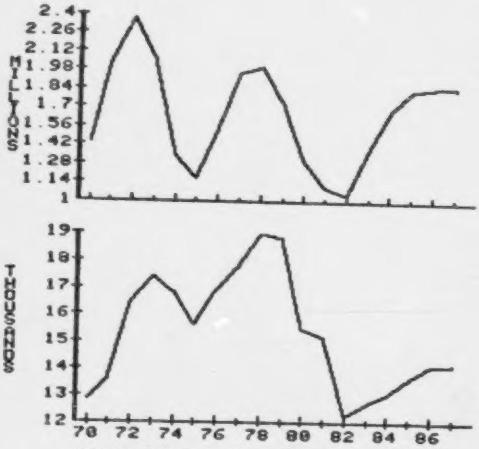
Personal income should grow by only 1.5% for 1982 with weak wage and salary payments and farm income. A somewhat stronger economy should generate larger nominal increases in 1983 and 1984 but, adjusted for inflation, personal income will decline in 1982 and increase by 1.9% and 3.4% over the next two years, respectively. This forecast is consistent in movement to the forecast of last August with the primary difference being the downward revision of the employment estimates and a national upturn expected a couple of months later.

SELECTED IDAHO SECTORS

- Manufacturing - The manufacturing sector in Idaho, hit hard by diminished national demand for its products, has lost approximately

10,000 workers since 1979. Within this category, the closure of the Bunker Hill Mine and Smelter and its consequent loss of 1,500 primary metals workers, together with major losses in lumber and wood products employment constitute a significant portion of the downturn. Other manufacturing categories such as food processing and chemicals have shown little or no recent growth.

The recent activity in the national housing market is encouraging for the sawmills and logging camps portion of Idaho's manufacturing base and this forecast projects that component to grow by almost 9% in 1983 and at a compound annual rate of 3.6% through 1987. Housing starts should average 1.4 million units next year and 1.67 million units in 1984 as declining interest rates slow the increase in the annual cost of mortgage payments. The primary risks to the outlook for the housing industry and in turn for a substantial portion of Idaho's timber industry are the possibility of a stronger economy forcing interest rates higher as the recovery begins and a continuation of low levels of consumer confidence. Although growth in housing starts should occur, changes in housing size and characteristics will affect wood producers. For example, the twenty-year trend toward building larger new homes has reversed, as the average size of a new house in 1981 was 5% below 1979 levels. Housing starts should expand to 88% of their 1978 peak by 1985 but Idaho timber employment will only reach 1981 levels by then.



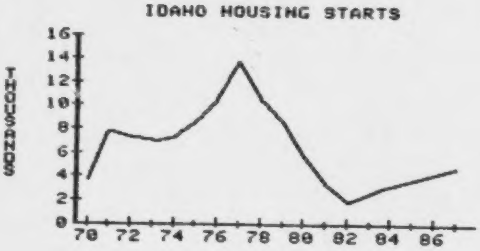
HOUSING STARTS (TOP) AND IDAHO WOOD PRODUCTS EMPLOYMENT (BOTTOM)

Food processing employment in Idaho also shows the effects of the recession although not to the same extent as lumber and wood products. Per capita consumption of frozen fruits and vegetables has declined steadily over the past several years as higher energy costs for processing, transportation and storage have contributed to increased prices of frozen food. This, together with consumers' limited food budgets has led to declines in per capita consumption of frozen fruits and vegetables from 40 lbs. in 1977 to an estimated 38.9 lbs. in 1981. One potential bright spot for the food processing industry is the interest in time-saving specialty and prepared frozen foods particularly by households with two working members. With increases in the number of households and decreases in the number of persons per household, demand for prepared convenience foods should be strong, as should packaged food for commercial use, with more Americans dining out. Because of these trends, food processing employment should grow slowly throughout the forecast from 16,810 employees in 1981 to 17,097 in 1987.

Overall, Idaho's manufacturing base will begin to recover slowly early next year and grow modestly through the forecast at a 2.57% annual rate through 1987. Growth from such a low base means that by 1987 manufacturing should reach 54,481 employees. As a percentage of total employment, manufacturing employment will decline from 18.4% in 1972 to 15.2% in 1987. This trend is consistent with national trends as that percentage should drop from 26% in 1972 to 19.9% in 1987.

- Mining - Mining employment in Idaho declined by approximatley 1,500 workers from mid-1981 to mid-1982 and will show declines through 1982. Much of that drop was in metal mining as layoffs occurred with the closure of the Bunker Hill, Star, and Sunshine Mines. Sunshine announced that it will bring back 250 workers soon, which will offset some of the decline, but the year-over-year decline in employment from 1981 to 1982 should be around 33%. Moderate growth for the mining sector can occur only with increased national activity and firming metal prices. One area with potential is the existence of cobalt deposits in the Blackbird area. The increasing national emphasis on encouraging domestic production of strategic minerals, and cobalt's use in industrial and aircraft gas turbine engines and magnetic materials for various electrical applications appears promising. Mining employment should grow to 4,500 by 1987, still below its 1981 average.

- Construction - Residential construction in Idaho was at very low levels of activity during the first part of 1982, with Idaho housing starts averaging an annual rate of 1,768 during the first half of this year. As a result, construction employment has dropped by approximately 4,000 workers over the past year. Some improved housing activity is expected over the next year in Idaho as mortgage rates have begun to ease. Construction employment should improve this quarter and gradually increase through the forecast. Most improvement in construction employment over the next year will probably be in the residential construction area as most plans for any non-residential expansion have been cancelled or postponed.



ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

The forecast of the Idaho economy presented in this publication uses national variables which have the highest probability of occurrence. In addition to providing what we consider to be the most likely economic forecast, it is useful to examine the difference in certain national and Idaho concepts when some of the assumptions of the control forecast are changed. The following discusses the differences in assumptions and outcomes from the control forecast for two alternatives: a W-recession alternative and an optimistic alternative. The accompanying table provides a comparison between the three forecasts for the major concepts in real percentage change terms.

CONTROL

The assumptions of the control forecast include the tax increases and spending cuts of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982. TEFRA is expected to offset approximately 54% of the ERTA corporate cuts and about 9% of the ERTA personal tax cuts from fiscal year 1983 to fiscal year 1986. Other assumptions include the Federal Reserve allowing easier growth of the money supply for the next several months, even with M1 above its upper target. Money supply growth should remain close to the upper targets through 1985. Also,the forecast assumes stronger consumer spending in the fourth quarter as a result of lower interest rates, the July tax cut, and favorable price performance. Economic recoveries for several nations including Canada, and Japan and several European countries are expected to be under way by early 1983. A description of the control forecast appears in the Forecast Description section of this issue. Also, the data tables provide detail of the forecast.

W-RECESSION

The W-recession alternative has the highest probability of outcome of all the alternatives and assumes that the weakness in the economy will continue through mid-1983. It assumes that the non-negative GNP numbers for the second and third quarters of this year are statistical in nature and due to inventory buildup rather than any strength. The economy will continue to deteriorate for two quarters before a slow recovery begins in the Spring of 1983. Thus, the economy follows the path of a W - declining from August 1981 until the statistically-caused upturn in the middle of 1982 and declining again until a sustained recovery begins in mid 1983. This alternative assumes that consumers remain cautious, that the inventory decumulation is much larger than in the control forecast, and that businesses sharply cut investment expenditures. If this scenario holds, real GNP will be flat in 1983, as opposed to the 2.9% gain expected in the control forecast. Although housing starts will grow in 1983, they will be substantially weaker than in the control and U.S. employment (particularly manufacturing employment) drops by 1.8% compared with the 0.6% rise in the control forecast. There is a major difference in the inflation outlook for the two forecasts with a 1983 rate of 4.4% in this scenario and 5.3% in the control.

CONTROL AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

Annual Percent Change in Real Terms

Idaho Economic Model

U. S. Forecast - Data Resources, Inc.

CONCEPT	CONTROL			WRECESSION			OPTIMISTIC		
	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
U.S. Population	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Idaho Population	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4
U. S. Housing Starts	-6.0	34.7	20.3	-7.2	10.7	43.2	-5.9	42.9	24.5
Idaho Housing Starts	-45.6	37.6	25.1	-45.6	12.6	45.0	-45.6	40.7	31.6
Real GNP	-1.5	2.9	4.4	-1.8	0.0	5.5	-1.5	3.9	5.2
U.S. Personal Income	0.7	2.6	4.1	0.5	0.9	4.9	0.7	3.1	4.6
Idaho Personal Income	-4.2	2.0	3.4	-4.3	0.1	4.0	-4.1	2.4	4.2
U.S. Per Capita Income	-0.3	1.6	3.1	-0.5	-0.1	3.9	-0.3	2.1	3.6
Idaho Per Capita Income	-5.5	0.6	2.0	-5.7	-1.2	2.6	-5.5	1.1	2.8
U.S. Non-Farm Prop. Income	-5.4	4.5	6.6	-5.7	1.1	7.5	-5.3	5.9	8.1
Idaho Non-Farm Prop. Income	-7.8	9.5	10.7	-8.2	5.8	11.4	-7.7	11.3	12.7
U.S. Property Income	5.8	3.8	4.3	5.8	3.5	5.6	5.8	3.5	4.8
Idaho Property Income	6.5	2.7	2.9	6.5	2.5	4.1	6.5	2.5	3.4
U.S. Wage & Salary Payments	-1.1	1.7	3.9	-1.4	-1.0	4.7	-1.0	2.5	4.6
Idaho Wage Payments	-5.2	2.9	3.5	-5.4	-0.1	4.0	-5.1	3.7	4.8
U.S. Average Annual Wage	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.9
Idaho Avg. Annual Wage	0.1	2.3	1.0	-0.1	1.4	1.8	0.1	2.4	1.3
Consumer Price Index	6.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	4.4	5.1	6.1	5.1	5.2
Personal Consumption Deflator	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.9	4.9	5.1	5.9	5.2	5.0
Implicit GNP Deflator	6.1	5.6	6.1	6.1	4.8	5.3	6.1	5.4	5.3
U.S. Non-Ag. Employment	-1.5	0.6	3.4	-1.8	-1.8	3.8	-1.5	1.2	3.7
Idaho Non-Ag. Employment	-5.2	0.5	2.4	-5.3	-1.5	2.2	-5.2	1.3	3.5
U.S. Manufacturing Employment	-6.3	-2.1	3.5	-6.6	-6.5	4.3	-6.2	-1.0	4.4
Idaho Mfg. Employment	-9.0	1.3	3.0	-9.2	-2.7	2.5	-8.9	2.7	4.7
Idaho Durable Manufacturing	-16.9	3.1	5.2	-17.2	-3.9	4.4	-16.8	5.7	8.3
Idaho Lumber & Wood	-19.0	3.9	2.5	-19.3	-4.4	-0.1	-18.9	6.4	6.4
Idaho Non-Durables	-0.2	-0.3	1.0	-0.3	-1.5	0.7	-0.2	-0.2	1.2
Idaho Food Processing	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	-0.6	-1.2	0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.2
Idaho Mining	-33.2	-7.8	20.8	-33.2	-8.7	20.9	-33.2	-7.7	20.9
U.S. Construction Employment	-6.1	-0.7	6.1	-6.4	-5.1	5.3	-6.1	1.1	8.8
Idaho Construction	-21.2	-3.2	3.6	-21.5	-5.6	3.5	-21.0	0.4	7.5
Idaho Domestic Employment	-2.8	0.7	2.0	-2.9	-0.9	1.8	-2.8	1.2	2.8

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Idaho employment would continue to decline if this scenario holds and durable manufacturing in particular would drop more severely in the last quarter of 1982 and continue to decline for most of 1983. Housing starts in Idaho would increase in 1983 with lower interest rates - but would not rise much above their low base with low consumer condfidence. This is reflected in Idaho construction employment which drops substantially more in 1983 than in the control forecast. Real Idaho personal income would post a weak 0.1% increase in 1983.

OPTIMISTIC

This second alternative to the control forecast reflects a more favorable economic environment predicated on a steady improvement in the underlying inflation rate. Consumer spending responds more favorably to more inflation improvement; housing reacts more favorably to lower interest rates; and the decline in business investment stops earlier. The lower rate of inflation allows an easier monetary policy. The optimistic scenario shows U.S. housing starts growing more strongly in the current quarter and much more strongly in 1983 and 1984. Real GNP grows by nearly 4% next year and by over 5% in 1984. The inflation rate as measured by the consumer price index averages 5.1% in 1983 and 5.2% in 1984.

For Idaho, this scenario would result in stronger growth in 1983 and much stronger growth in 1984. Non-agricultural employment grows by 1.3% in 1983 and 3.5% in 1984 relative to 0.5% and 2.4%, respectively in the control forecast. The stronger housing scenario has a positive impact on the outlook for Idaho construction employment and real personal income posts stronger gains than in the control forecast.

TEN YEAR OUTLOOK

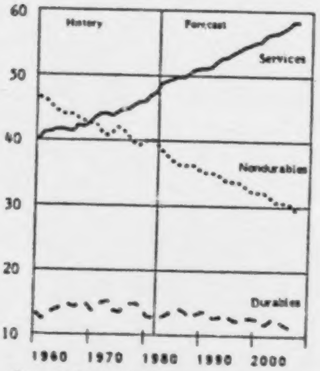
Conclusions from the third annual Governor's Symposium on the Idaho Economy suggest that Idaho and the nation are headed into an economic period very different from both the 1970's experience and the current recession. While an end to the recession will lead to recovery in Idaho's natural resource industries, structural changes flowing from reduced inflation, financial deregulation, overseas producers, and changing technology, and changing demographics will likely lead to a period of slower overall growth, less migration, and slower population growth, but better productivity gains, new opportunities, and faster per capita income growth than we are now experiencing.

The results of a solution of the Idaho Econometric Model through 1992 are summarized in Table I, and annual detail through 1987 is presented in the forecast section. This analysis is not intended as a definitive forecast of future events, but is rather an indication of relative direction and magnitude given current policy and the existing economic structure.

National Assumptions

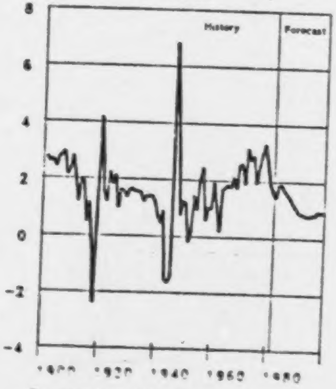
On the national level, the business tax reforms contained in the Economic Recovery and Tax Act of 1981 reduce the corporate income tax to only 1.6% of GNP, even after the changes contained in the 1982 tax act. That is the lowest ratio of corporate taxes to GNP in any year since World War II. In addition, significant productivity gains in the third quarter of 1982 indicate that the recesssion has produced improved management practices as companies strive to reduce overhead costs in the face of declining revenue and price competition. These factors, combined with energy efficiency gains realized as a result of the energy price shocks of the 1970's should lead to significant further improvements in productivity over the next ten years following the elimination of current industrial overcapacity. Changing demographics mean a maturing labor force which will be more productive, but also will be less inclined to move, thus reducing the

Shares of Aggregate Consumption
(Percent)



Source:Data Resources, Inc.

Labor-Force Growth in the 20th Century
(Percent)



Source:Data Resources, Inc.

TEN YEAR FORECAST

History and Forecast Comparison, 1972 - 1992

Idaho Economic Model

U. S. Forecast - Data Resources, Inc.

CONCEPT	1972	%GR 72 - 82	1982	%GR 82 - 87	1987	%GR 87 - 92	1992
U.S. Population	209.027	0.81	226.614	0.94	237.503	0.84	247.697
Idaho Population	0.763	2.46	0.973	1.42	1.043	1.71	1.136
U.S. Housing Starts	2.361	-7.93	1.034	12.31	1.848	-1.86	1.682
Idaho Housing Starts	7.294	-12.66	1.883	20.28	4.741	10.92	7.959
U.S. Real GNP	1,185.900	2.24	1,479.764	3.52	1,758.948	2.90	2,028.944
U.S. Personal Income	951.525	2.77	1,250.263	3.18	1,462.083	2.53	1,657.038
Idaho Personal Income	2.982	3.55	4.225	3.83	5.098	3.79	6.139
U.S. Per Capita Income	4,552.157	1.94	5,517.143	2.22	6,156.071	1.68	6,689.783
Idaho Per Capita Income	3,908.318	1.06	4,344.197	2.38	4,886.086	2.04	5,405.224
U.S. Non-Farm Prop. Income	58.161	-1.70	49.015	4.01	59.660	1.78	65.173
Idaho Non-Farm Prop. Income	0.238	-2.61	0.183	7.23	0.259	3.44	0.307
U.S. Property Income	126.373	6.30	232.837	3.20	272.600	1.07	287.469
Idaho Property Income	0.387	8.10	0.843	2.38	0.948	2.10	1.051
U.S. Wage & Salary Payments	635.317	1.81	759.923	2.95	878.880	2.69	1,003.439
Idaho Wage Payments	1.743	3.18	2.383	4.45	2.962	4.74	3.735
U.S. Average Annual Wage	8,624.119	-0.18	8,470.935	0.68	8,761.712	1.31	9,352.498
Idaho Avg. Annual Wage	7,372.973	0.39	7,667.300	1.54	8,276.827	1.70	9,005.128
Consumer Price Index	1.253	8.72	2.891	6.19	3.904	6.81	5.426
Personal Consumption Deflator	1.000	7.49	2.059	6.02	2.758	6.37	3.756
Implicit GNP Deflator	1.000	7.57	2.075	6.24	2.808	6.39	3.827
U.S. Non-Ag. Employment	73.667	1.99	89.709	2.26	100.309	1.35	107.291
Idaho Non-Ag. Employment	236.346	2.77	310.754	2.87	357.912	2.99	414.742
U.S. Mfg. Employment	19.152	-0.13	18.904	1.10	19.970	0.73	20.711
Idaho Mfg. Employment	43.571	0.97	47.983	2.57	54.481	1.20	57.828
Idaho Durable Manufacturing	23.303	-0.11	23.043	4.25	28.367	1.46	30.495
Idaho Lumber & Wood Prod.	16.428	-2.91	12.227	2.94	14.131	-1.93	12.819
Idaho Non-Durables	20.267	2.10	24.941	0.92	26.115	0.92	27.334
Idaho Food Processing	15.169	0.98	16.724	0.44	17.097	0.16	17.230
Idaho Mining	3.078	1.25	3.484	5.58	4.570	1.04	4.814
U.S. Construction Employment	3.888	0.09	3.924	3.74	4.715	1.80	5.153
Idaho Construction	12.961	0.21	13.230	3.77	15.918	6.19	21.497
Idaho Domestic Employment	176.736	3.36	246.061	2.83	282.974	3.16	330.654

All income concepts given in 1972 dollars

Income in Billions; Per Capita income and Avg. wage in $
Idaho Employment and housing starts in Thousands
U. S. Employment and housing starts in Millions

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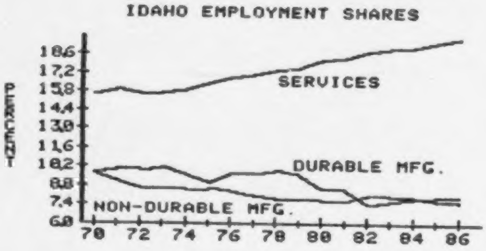
migration effects of the 70's. The labor force will also grow much less in the next ten years than in the last ten, reducing the need for job creation and making it easier to introduce new technology. Housing starts are likely to be lower than in past experience as fewer persons enter their 20's and as financial deregulation together with tax reform shifts incentives away from home ownership and toward rentals, renovations, and conversions.

Idaho Assumptions

In Idaho the structural changes referred to above and the maturing of the state's traditional resource based industries are likely to lead to lower population growth but faster per capita income growth and well being as the economy shifts slightly toward services and high technology manufacturing. Much of the resource based industry remaining in Idaho should be more productive and profitable in the 1980's than currently due to adaptation to new markets and the "weeding out" effects of the current recession. In the mining sector, we expect some recovery in several areas of mining and metals processing, based on productive and efficient operations in several areas of the state. (see "The Mining Outlook", elsewhere in this volume). Timber and wood products production should continue to be a major contributor to the state's economy through the remainder of the century, although many of the smaller and older operations forced out of business in the last three years may not return.



Forecast

The forecast slows slightly stronger growth in total employment during the 1982-1987 year than the historic 1972-82. It does indicate, however, that the current recession has cost Idaho some of the gains achieved during the 70's, when most years recorded employment growth of about 5%. The period to 1987 indicates a modest but healthy recovery, followed by continued growth through 1992. The projected growth after 1987 is roughly twice the national rate, indicating a return to strong relative growth in Idaho, tempered primarily by changing national demographics.

Population growth in Idaho is forecast to be very low, 1.4% average, during the 1982-1987 period, as the migratory impacts of recession continue to be felt, and then rise to a 1.7% rate for the remainder of the decade. These rates are considerably below the 1970's rate of 2.8% annually due to the structural shifts and demographic changes indicated above. The maturing of many of Idaho's resource based industries, including timber products, food processing, and others should lead to a lower rate of employment increase in those industries even though output many increase substantially.

The national economy, undergoing the same cyclical and structural impacts which affect Idaho, is now expected to recover slowly from its current low base at a 3.5% annual rate, and then continue growing on a slow path. Per capita personal incomes, however, aided by better productivity, resumed increases in the labor force participation rate, and other factors, can be expected to show substantial additional growth during the forecast period. Idaho per capita income, in particular, aided by a shift in the state's growth pattern to higher technology manufacturing and export service employment, will rise as Idaho's relative wages rise. The average wage in Idaho rose during the last ten years while in real terms average wages nationally were falling. During the forecast horizon, Idaho enjoys a clear edge in personal wage gains over the nation, even though it cannot be expected that as an inland state Idaho wages will ever surpass those of our West Coast neighbors, because of a sparse population and higher transportation costs.

IDAHO MINING OUTLOOK

By Jack Peterson[1]

Introduction

As we look toward 1983, Idaho's mining and minerals processing industry faces a dilemma very similar to that of the forest products and iron and steel industries throughout the United States: Relative to the situation of one year ago, both interest rates and inflation have dramatically decreased — but our industries are not on the road to rapid recovery. Why?

First, commodity prices are at all time lows. Second, there is no measurable response in the form of new orders for capital goods which would stimulate demand for raw materials in the near term. Third, most of America's major industries are operating at between 40 and 60 per cent of capacity. Therefore, when and if recovery comes in 1983, and enormous amount of available capacity will have to be utilized before new capacity or expansion is called for. So, in an environment of incipient economic recovery the mining industry is facing another belt tightening year in calendar 1983.

Base metals prices, lead and zinc, continue at their lowest levels in fifty years. This situation has existed for more than two years. Elemental phosphorus demand continues to be soft. Agricultural phosphate demand continues at tis lowest levels in thirty years. Precious metals, silver and gold, are stronger than a year ago but very volatile. The key factors to monitor regarding the strength of the precious metals industry are both strong prices and stable prices.

Cobalt prices remain at less than half of domestic break even costs and demand continues to be soft. Further, copper mining remains in chaos with approximately 60% of U.S. production shut down. And, molybdenum demand is so soft that virtually all major new projects and most of the old or existing projects in the United States and Canada are shut down.

The single, notable exception in molybdenum is the Cyprus Thompson Creek Project in Idaho. Thompson Creek is a major molybdenum development near Challis which is now completing its second full construction season. If AMOCO Minerals Company projections and forecasts are correct, and more industry analysts believe they may be, then Thompson Creek will come on stream coincident with economic recovery, increased demand and increased prices for molybdenum.

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[1] Jack Peterson is the Executive Director and Chief Economist for the Idaho Mining Association. This is a reprint of his remarks to the Governor's Symposium on the Idaho Economy on November 8, 1982.

There are other activities in Idaho that run counter to the national trend: West End Mine at Stibnite, a major gold mine developed by Superior Mining Company came on stream in August. Hecla's deep shaft project at the Lucky Friday Mine and Callahan's deep shaft project, both in Northern Idaho's Silver Valley, are continuing. Simplot's Smokey Canyon Project, a new phosphate mine near the Idaho/Wyoming border, is continuing ahead of schedule. There is an additional bright spot ahead for 1983. Sunshine Mining Company has indicated that it will recall in December 250 of 450 workers laid off in June at its Sunshine Mine in Kellogg, Idaho.

So, we are moving forward in Idaho's mining industry, in spite of the industry's worst economic conditions in this century.

Current Situation

However, currently in Idaho some 3,600 of 8,100 employees in Idaho's minerals industry, 44% are dislocated — either permanently terminated, temporarily laid off or indefinitely laid off. In addition, some 500 employees are working shorter work weeks. Professional and management employees have generally taken a 10 to 15% wage rollback and have had 1982 and 1983 raises deferred or cancelled.

The Bunker Hill smelting and refining complex has now been permanently closed for nearly a year. The Star Mine, a century old zinc/silver mine near Mullan, Idaho was permanently closed early this year.

The depth and duration of this recession has affected the total quantity and value of mineral production in Idaho for 1982. We estimate that 1982 values due to both reduced production and lower prices will be 40% below 1981 (approximately $270 million for 1982 as compared with $430 million for 1983). Profits will be virtually non existent except for one or two of fourteen major operating companies in Idaho.

Looking ahead at 1983, through a volatile, unstable economy which is precariously perched on either the threshold of recovery or another round of deep and troublesome recession, we see another bleak -- even bad year.

Let's step back for a moment and put some dimensions on Idaho's mineral industry.

Currently Idaho is a major producer of silver, gold, zinc, lead, antimony, elemental phosphorus and agricultural phosphate rock. We also produce significant amounts of by-product copper and vanadium. Idaho has the near term opportunity to be a major producer of additonal, essential minerals, particularly special alloys for steel. These include molybdenum, cobalt and tungsten. All three are currently being developed or explored with demand and price being a major determinate of when and if they will come on stream. In the case of Cyprus Thompson Creek we will be producing molybdenum concentrates by late 1983.

The mining industry is highly capital intensive. Currently projects representing some $750 million of capital investment in Idaho are underway. In addition, the industry is labor intensive with some 60-70% of operating costs for underground mining committed to labor. Open pit mining has approximately 40-50% of its operating costs committed to labor. So, we are Idaho's most capital and labor intensive industry. And, the highest paying industry in the State! In 1981 our average industry-wide wage was $22,000 compared to a state average for all industries of $12,500 to $13,000.

We are also highly regionalized -- 85% of our employees are located in only four counties: Shoshone, Caribou, Power and Custer.

Finally, we produce materials which for the most part have prices that are the result of world commodity activity far beyond our control.

Characteristics and Role in Idaho's Economy

I would like to quickly summarize some additional salient points characterizing Idaho's mining industry in order to give you a clear understanding of the industry's sensitivities and its role in Idaho's economy:

1. The problems of the Idaho mining and minerals processing industry during the past two years attest to its vulnerability to market forces beyond its control. The prices of Idaho's minerals are established in the international marketplace, and the activities of individual producers cannot affect them. During periods of low prices like the present, it becomes very difficult for a mining company to earn satisfactory profits because it cannot pass along cost increases to its customers.
2. The economics of the industry, including difficulties in forecasting prices far into the future, mean that investment decisions are necessarily more complicated and risky than in other industries. In spite of present market weaknesses, most companies with plans for major investments in the Idaho mining and minerals processing industry have chosen to carry them out on schedule; and as these projects come onstream, they will provide employment opportunities and many other economic benefits to the state.
3. The high metal prices that prevailed during the 1979-1980 period were unusual when considered as part of the price picture over the 1971-1981 period. The prices were abnormally high, and they distort the financial and economic results of 1979-1980 as compared to the whole period. In addition, the closure of the Bunker Hill facilities in northern Idaho in late 1981 means that the historical data for the metals sector in Idaho cannot be used for forecasting what the future economic benefits to the state of Idaho from the metals sector will be. The historical data must be adjusted for the future absence of the Bunker Hill facilities in order to obtain accurate forecasts.
4. Wages and salaries in Idaho's mining and minerals processing industry (as I noted earler) are higher than in any other industry in the state and have increased faster than the statewide average over the past decade. Average wages in mining and minerals processing in 1980 were $21,897, compared with a statewide average of $12,587. The industry contributed 4.6% of the state's total payrolls, even though only 2.7% of its total employment.
5. In 1980, employment in the mining and minerals processing industry was distributed as follows: 39% in metals mining, 17% in metals processing, 17% in phosphate mining, and 27% in phosphate processing. In 1982 the employment distribution changed to 30%, 5%, 30%, and 35% respectively due

to the closure of Bunker Hill and the Star. Over the past decade employment in phosphate mining grew at a significantly higher rate than employment in metals.

6. In 1980 the mining and minerals processing industry paid local and state taxes averaging $1,476 per employee, up from an average of $986 per year between 1974 and 1979. In 1979 local taxes per employee paid by the mining and minerals processing industry ($611) were slightly less than those paid by agriculture ($719) and much higher than those paid by lumbering ($122) or "all other business" ($229) in the state. Local taxes per acre of land under development are much higher for the mining industry than for lumbering or agriculture.

7. There are a number of other ways that the mining and minerals processing industry affects the Idaho economy. Producers of phosphate rock pay substantial royalties for production on public and Indian lands. The industry's investment in new plant and equipment has soared to record highs recently, and several major projects will offer important new sources of employment in Custer and Valley counties. In addition, purchases of supplies and consumables, contract services, energy, and transport services within the state of Idaho contribute to growth in other industrial sectors of the state.

8. Because of major new projects in the metals mining sector, spending for new plant and equipment by the Idaho mining and minerals processing industry reached $75 million in 1980, nearly double the level of spending in 1979. An even higher rate of capital spending approaching $200 million was reached in 1981. An estimated $225 million will be expended in 1982. Capital spending by Idaho's mining and minerals processing industry has helped to stabilize total investment in the state since it has tended to be countercyclical with capital spending by the state's other manufacturing sectors. Over the past decade investment spending by Idaho's mining and minerals processing industry spending by Idaho's mining and minerals processing industry increased at a faster rate than capital spending by the United States mining industry.

9. Between 1971 and 1980 the Idaho mining and minerals processing industry purchased $2.6 billion worth of supplies and consumables, contract services and plant and equipment. Metals operations accounted for about 57% of these purchases, non-metals for 41%, and exploration for 2%. Supplies and consumables represented about 77% of the purchases.

10. Operation of Cyprus' Thompson Creek molybdenum project is scheduled to begin in 1983 and is expected to generate 1,067 jobs, 550 at Cyprus and 517 to provide various types of services. The project will lead to a 70% increase in employment in Custer County. Total capital investment of about $350 million is anticipated.

11. Energy costs are a much larger proportion of total costs in the mining and minerals processing industry than in other manufacturing in Idaho. Total energy costs of the phosphate industry have risen dramatically in recent years. In 1980 it is estimated that energy costs of the phosphate industry in Idaho were $61.5 million. An additional $13.5 million was expended for energy for the state's metals industry.

Outlook

I believe that this the (Third) Governor's Symposium on Idaho's Economy is especially important because we have now experienced three year's of long and deep destabilizing recession. There are many forecasters who are beginning to declare an end to the recession or predict that we will enjoy rapid recovery. I tend to be much more cautious, and I believe more realistic, than most of my colleagues practicing the dismal art of economics. Based on my comments ... — the depth and duration of the recession, dismal state of the Nation's economy, the regional economy of the West, and Idaho's economy -- I believe that 1983 at best is going to be a flat year calling for continued severe belt tightening both in the private and public sectors. For many companies in the natural resources arena, 1983 will be a year of survival.

The following are some key factors which those who attempt to understand what is happening in the domestic minerals industry and where it is going in the future, should watch:

- Substitution of a new generation of materials and alloys for traditional materials applications.
- Reduction in the total quantity of materials used in final products as savings are engineered into products for energy and weight efficiencies. (For example, some 1,200 pounds of materials have been engineered out of each 4,000 pound American car in five years.)
- Increasing transportation costs — and the resultant production of raw materials nearer industrial markets (in situations where comparable deposits occur).
- Offshore production of raw materials, and manufacturing of intermediate and final products at lower costs for labor and capital — often with international joint ventures, government participation and/or subsidies by host governments.
- Labor cost increases or decreases in the United States.
- Productivity gains or declines in the United States.
- Government participation in capital markets in the United States to assist and/or subsidize the beleagured steel, mining, minerals processing and machine tool industries.

All of these factors will play an important role in the structure and the future of the minerals industry in the United States.

In closing I would like to share with you the following observations:

1. The principal determinants of the severity and the number of the structural dislocations caused by a recession are its depth and duration. This has been a very deep and very long recession.
2. The longer a recession lasts, the fewer the survivors and the longer it will take those servivors to recover. This is going to be a long, slow recovery, especially for basic raw materials industries. Structurally, we will emerge differently than we entered.
3. Off shore producers will be on our doorsteps with products for sale the moment major signals of economic recovery are transmitted throughout the world. In other words, the moment the opportunity for recovery in the base metals, steel and heavy manufacturing industries is clearly upon us, producers from the Pacific Rim, Mexico and South America, and to some extent Africa, will have products available at less than free-market prices in order to capture an early and major percentage of that recovery.
4. We're not in this dilemma alone — the whole of the industrialized world shares our plight with us. So too does the Third World. Even the OPEC nations are in grave economic situations. Americans know

how and ingenuity face their greatest challenge in this century in adjusting to harsh new realities and charting a new course to recovery in the years ahead.

FORECAST DETAIL

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Quarterly 1981-1985......................Page 42

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise given, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple change from period to period. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The numbers given in the quarterly report are at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over the year.

Historic Data Sources

National data is provided by Data Resources Incorporated, demographic data is from the Bureau of Census, production and income is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, employment data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agriculture data is from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Idaho data is primarily from the Department of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), U.S.D.A. (agricultural), the Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), and the Division of Financial Management (population and migration).

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY
1970 - 1987

Idaho Economic Model

November 1982

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 1982
Farm Income Data for 1982 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	713.0	739.0	763.0	782.0	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0
%CH	0.8	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	205.1	207.3	209.0	210.6	212.1	213.8	215.4	217.1	219.0
%CH	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	13.891	14.015	13.828	14.539	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355
%CH	6.7	0.9	-1.3	5.1	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,739.0	3,556.0	3,258.0	3,137.0	3,160.0	3,144.0	3,163.0	3,274.0	3,304.0
%CH	3.0	-4.9	-8.4	-3.7	0.7	-0.5	0.6	3.5	0.9
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	5.892	6.140	6.114	6.290	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487
%CH	-1.4	4.2	-0.4	2.9	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,927.0	1,930.0	1,965.0	1,974.0	1,935.0	1,894.0	1,914.0	1,882.0	1,944.0
%CH	-0.4	0.2	1.8	0.5	-2.0	-2.1	1.1	-1.7	3.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.222	20.153	14.789	11.860	17.495	14.472	14.880	14.804	13.892
%CH	NA	806.8	-26.6	-19.8	47.5	-17.3	2.8	-0.5	-6.2
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	3.711	7.737	7.294	6.996	7.322	8.481	10.450	13.729	10.578
%CH	NA	108.5	-5.7	-4.1	4.6	15.8	23.2	31.4	-23.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.435	2.036	2.361	2.044	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001
%CH	-3.5	41.9	16.0	-13.4	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	232.2	238.7	247.9	256.5	265.2	274.8	285.7	300.1	316.7
%CH	NA	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79.960	81.415
%CH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	933.0	943.9	958.6	972.5	985.5	998.8	1,012.8	1,027.6	1,043.3
%CH	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	220.8	222.4	224.5	226.6	228.8	231.0	233.2	235.3	237.5
%CH	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.919	20.140	19.488	19.523	19.795	20.075	20.368	20.680	21.010
%CH	2.9	1.1	-3.2	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,382.0	3,543.0	3,733:0	3,839.0	3,904.0	3,951.0	3,984.0	4,007.0	NA
%CH	2.4	4.8	5.4	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	NA
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.386	6.753	6.902	6.935	7.000	7.072	7.148	7.226	7.310
%CH	-1.6	5.7	2.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,889.0	1,954.0	2,080.0	2,109.0	2,138.0	2,167.0	2,197.0	2,226.0	2,256.0
%CH	-2.8	3.4	6.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	4.943	-2.935	2.592	0.681	0.252	0.505	1.039	1.730	2.353
%CH	-64.4	NM	NM	-73.7	-63.0	100.4	106.0	66.5	36.0
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	8.641	5.780	3.464	1.883	2.591	3.241	3.770	4.236	4.741
%CH	-18.3	-33.1	-40.1	-45.6	37.6	25.1	16.3	12.4	11.9
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.717	1.298	1.100	1.034	1.393	1.675	1.837	1.862	1.848
%CH	-14.2	-24.4	-15.3	-6.0	34.7	20.3	9.6	1.4	-0.8
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHQ(THOUSANDS)	329.0	337.8	342.8	344.9	346.1	348.0	350.6	353.8	357.4
%CH	3.9	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	82.796	83.753	84.490	84.919	85.532	86.508	87.826	89.345	90.877
%CH	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	992.7	1,077.7	1,185.9	1,326.4	1,434.2	1,549.2	1,718.0	1,918.3	2,163.8
%CH	5.2	8.6	10.0	11.8	8.1	8.0	10.9	11.7	12.8
1972 DOLLARS	1,085.6	1,122.4	1,185.9	1,254.3	1,246.3	1,231.7	1,298.2	1,369.7	1,438.5
%CH	-0.2	3.4	5.7	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	5.4	5.5	5.0
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	2,378.3	2,604.5	2,981.5	3,536.3	4,112.8	4,360.0	4,841.8	5,379.0	6,234.0
%CH	9.3	9.5	14.5	18.6	16.3	6.0	11.0	11.1	15.9
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	2,176.8	2,409.7	2,716.3	3,101.3	3,552.2	4,044.3	4,666.5	5,252.0	5,910.0
%CH	NA	10.7	12.7	14.2	14.5	13.9	15.4	12.5	12.5
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	811.1	868.5	951.4	1,065.3	1,168.6	1,265.0	1,391.3	1,540.5	1,732.7
%CH	7.5	7.1	9.5	12.0	9.7	8.2	10.0	10.7	12.5
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	2,571.0	2,699.9	2,982.0	3,344.0	3,532.5	3,481.0	3,676.3	3,860.8	4,183.2
%CH	4.5	5.0	10.4	12.1	5.6	-1.5	5.6	5.0	8.4
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	2,353.1	2,498.0	2,716.7	2,932.6	3,051.1	3,228.9	3,543.3	3,769.6	3,965.8
%CH	NA	6.2	8.8	7.9	4.0	5.8	9.7	6.4	5.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	876.8	900.3	951.5	1,007.4	1,003.7	1,010.0	1,056.4	1,105.7	1,162.7
%CH	2.7	2.7	5.7	5.9	-0.4	0.6	4.6	4.7	5.2
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	3,335.6	3,524.4	3,907.6	4,522.1	5,090.0	5,240.4	5,649.6	6,091.7	6,843.0
%CH	8.4	5.7	10.9	15.7	12.6	3.0	7.8	7.8	12.3
NATIONAL	3,953.6	4,190.3	4,551.3	5,058.6	5,509.2	5,917.9	6,459.7	7,095.2	7,913.4
%CH	6.3	6.0	8.6	11.1	8.9	7.4	9.2	9.8	11.5
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	3,605.9	3,653.5	3,908.3	4,276.2	4,371.9	4,183.9	4,289.8	4,372.3	4,591.9
%CH	3.6	1.3	7.0	9.4	2.2	-4.3	2.5	1.9	5.0
NATIONAL	4,274.0	4,343.8	4,552.2	4,783.5	4,732.0	4,724.9	4,904.9	5,092.5	5,310.1
%CH	1.6	1.6	4.8	5.1	-1.1	-0.1	3.8	3.8	4.3
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	6,794.3	7,043.7	7,371.6	7,809.4	8,411.6	9,289.9	10,045.5	10,746.9	11,421.3
%CH	NA	3.7	4.7	5.9	7.7	10.4	8.1	7.0	6.3
NATIONAL	7,741.3	8,158.5	8,622.5	9,151.7	9,782.2	10,479.7	11,211.1	11,921.9	12,760.7
%CH	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	7.0

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	2,417.8	2,633.1	2,937.7	3,070.4	3,336.9	3,697.5	4,096.8	4,515.2	4,940.2
%CH	11.7	8.9	11.6	4.5	8.7	10.8	10.8	10.2	9.4
1972 DOLLARS	1,479.4	1,474.0	1,502.6	1,479.8	1,522.5	1,589.8	1,652.5	1,709.4	1,758.9
%CH	2.8	-0.4	1.9	-1.5	2.9	4.4	3.9	3.4	2.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	6,866.5	7,672.8	8,573.5	8,699.5	9,352.8	10,235.7	11,432.3	12,750.9	14,058.2
%CH	10.1	11.7	11.7	1.5	7.5	9.4	11.7	11.5	10.3
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	6,584.3	7,249.5	8,080.8	8,440.3	9,178.7	10,077.6	11,191.3	12,449.9	13,789.7
%CH	11.4	10.1	11.5	4.4	8.7	9.8	11.1	11.2	10.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,951.2	2,160.4	2,415.8	2,574.4	2,784.6	3,067.4	3,364.6	3,689.9	4,031.9
%CH	12.6	10.7	11.8	6.6	8.2	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.3
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,226.8	4,282.9	4,408.0	4,224.9	4,307.6	4,453.1	4,679.4	4,913.8	5,097.9
%CH	1.0	1.3	2.9	-4.2	2.0	3.4	5.1	5.0	3.7
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,053.1	4,046.6	4,154.6	4,099.1	4,227.5	4,384.3	4,580.7	4,797.9	5,000.5
%CH	2.2	-0.2	2.7	-1.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,201.1	1,205.9	1,242.1	1,250.3	1,282.5	1,334.5	1,377.2	1,422.0	1,462.1
%CH	3.3	0.4	3.0	0.7	2.6	4.1	3.2	3.3	2.8
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	7,359.6	8,128.8	8,943.8	8,945.0	9,490.5	10,247.7	11,288.1	12,408.2	13,474.2
%CH	7.5	10.5	10.0	0.0	6.1	8.0	10.2	9.9	8.6
NATIONAL	8,838.3	9,712.0	10,761.6	11,360.2	12,171.0	13,280.5	14,430.6	15,679.1	16,976.4
%CH	11.7	9.9	10.8	5.6	7.1	9.1	8.7	8.7	8.3
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,530.4	4,537.4	4,598.3	4,344.2	4,371.1	4,458.4	4,620.3	4,781.8	4,886.1
%CH	-1.3	0.2	1.3	-5.5	0.6	2.0	3.6	3.5	2.2
NATIONAL	5,440.7	5,421.2	5,533.0	5,517.1	5,605.6	5,777.8	5,906.6	6,042.3	6,156.1
%CH	2.5	-0.4	2.1	-0.3	1.6	3.1	2.2	2.3	1.9
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	12,391.1	13,544.3	14,904.4	15,787.6	17,034.8	18,218.8	19,646.3	21,170.7	22,824.7
%CH	8.5	9.3	10.0	5.9	7.9	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.8
NATIONAL	13,778.4	14,999.2	16,397.3	17,442.3	18,584.8	19,773.6	21,012.2	22,487.2	24,161.8
%CH	8.0	8.9	9.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	7.0	7.4

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,412.5	1,529.5	1,742.2	1,964.5	2,243.7	2,535.2	2,923.0	3,304.0	3,768.2
%CH	9.3	8.3	13.9	12.8	14.2	13.0	15.3	13.0	14.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	548.7	580.9	635.2	702.6	765.8	806.4	889.9	983.2	1,106.3
%CH	6.4	5.9	9.3	10.6	9.0	5.3	10.4	10.5	12.5
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	136.7	86.8	125.6	199.0	426.2	289.3	144.8	25.1	60.6
%CH	NA	-36.5	44.6	58.5	114.1	-32.1	-49.9	-82.7	141.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	14.3	15.0	18.7	32.8	26.5	24.6	19.1	19.1	26.3
%CH	-1.5	4.5	24.8	75.3	-19.3	-7.1	-22.4	-0.3	38.1
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	207.5	218.3	238.0	253.8	271.0	301.7	352.5	381.2	410.3
%CH	4.1	5.2	9.0	6.6	6.8	11.3	16.8	8.2	7.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	51.9	54.4	58.1	61.0	62.3	65.4	75.0	84.8	92.2
%CH	-1.1	4.8	6.9	4.9	2.0	5.1	14.6	13.1	8.8
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	311.2	357.2	386.5	480.0	560.5	602.8	682.0	774.0	874.5
%CH	8.6	14.8	8.2	24.2	16.8	7.5	13.1	13.5	13.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	111.6	118.0	126.4	143.5	165.8	177.0	193.4	218.4	253.0
%CH	8.1	5.7	7.1	13.6	15.6	6.7	9.3	12.9	15.8
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	77.5	88.5	112.0	132.0	154.8	190.5	232.2	280.8	326.5
%CH	18.3	14.2	26.6	17.9	17.2	23.1	21.9	20.9	16.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	32.5	36.7	43.0	48.9	55.8	64.5	75.9	89.5	102.5
%CH	14.3	12.8	17.2	13.5	14.3	15.5	17.6	17.9	14.6
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	248.5	292.0	330.7	378.3	456.8	565.5	642.8	697.0	746.0
%CH	19.8	17.5	13.3	14.4	20.8	23.8	13.7	8.4	7.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	73.8	87.4	97.0	111.4	132.2	167.8	183.1	196.0	210.9
%CH	21.6	18.4	11.1	14.8	18.7	27.0	9.2	7.0	7.5
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	92.5	90.0	107.3	122.5	156.5	177.2	199.3	220.3	255.0
%CH	8.5	-2.7	19.2	14.2	27.8	13.3	12.4	10.5	15.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	27.9	30.7	34.5	42.6	47.9	50.4	55.5	61.1	69.8
%CH	6.3	10.0	12.5	23.5	12.6	5.3	10.0	10.1	14.2
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	12.0	14.3	14.0	15.2	22.0	25.8	33.3	35.2	39.5
%CH	4.3	18.8	-1.8	8.9	44.3	17.0	29.1	6.0	12.1

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,187.8	4,471.5	4,886.5	4,906.0	5,322.1	5,829.2	6,523.7	7,322.7	8,169.2
%CH	11.1	6.8	9.3	0.4	8.5	9.5	11.9	12.2	11.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,237.6	1,356.1	1,493.9	1,564.[illegible]	1,677.2	1,844.4	2,024.3	2,218.1	2.423.7
%CH	11.9	9.6	10.2	4.7	7.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.3
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	24.1	33.1	224.7	182.6	174.0	158.1	241.0	300.9	268.5
%CH	-60.2	37.4	577.8	-18.8	-4.7	-9.2	52.4	24.9	-10.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	31.9	19.4	23.9	1[illegible].3	19.6	21.7	23.8	26.0	28.0
%CH	21.4	-39.3	23.6	-2[illegible].4	6.7	10.8	9.6	9.3	7.9
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	408.5	367.2	385.2	376.1	434.4	508.9	581.1	647.6	714.0
%CH	-0.4	-10.1	4.9	-2.4	15.5	17.2	14.2	11.4	10.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	100.2	96.8	100.7	100.9	111.2	125.5	139.5	152.1	164.5
%CH	8.6	-3.3	4.0	0.2	10.2	12.9	11.1	9.0	8.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,030.8	1,268.0	1,538.8	1,735.1	1,879.6	2,048.5	2,230.9	2,420.9	2,613.1
%CH	17.9	23.0	21.4	12.8	8.3	9.0	8.9	8.5	7.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	299.3	354.4	428.0	479.4	524.5	579.4	637.9	696.4	751.7
%CH	18.3	18.4	20.[illegible]	12.0	9.4	10.5	10.1	9.2	7.9
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	354.8	380.2	415.8	433.2	496.1	574.9	675.1	787.6	907.8
%CH	8.7	7.2	9.3	4.2	14.5	15.9	17.4	16.7	15.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	114.9	127.3	140.4	154.1	173.4	201.4	231.9	264.4	299.0
%CH	12.1	10.7	10.4	9.7	12.5	16.2	15.2	14.0	13.1
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	856.8	1,030.8	1,174.0	1,308.7	1,388.8	1,488.1	1,608.4	1,750.7	1,920.8
%CH	14.8	20.3	13.9	11.5	6.1	7.2	8.1	8.8	9.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	235.8	280.6	318.3	352.8	383.0	411.4	444.7	484.3	531.9
%CH	11.8	19.0	13.4	10.9	8.6	7.4	8.1	8.9	9.8
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	293.2	316.8	372.3	376.0	403.0	438.8	503.8	566.1	633.5
%CH	15.0	8.0	17.5	1.0	7.2	8.9	14.8	12.4	11.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	81.1	88.7	104.9	112.1	121.7	135.2	158.1	174.2	191.7
%CH	16.2	9.3	18.3	6.8	8.5	11.2	16.9	10.2	10.0
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	39.0	48.5	52.7	57.2	60.7	66.8	75.9	86.6	98.2
%CH	-1.5	24.4	8.8	8.5	6.1	10.0	13.6	14.1	13.4

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	207,893.5	217,145.8	236,345.6	251,555.0	266,746.1	272,903.0	290,975.0	307,438.0	329,932.6
%CH	NA	4.5	8.8	6.4	6.0	2.3	6.6	5.7	7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	70,882.7	71,205.2	73,667.4	76,777.8	78,279.7	76,946.4	79,379.1	82,468.1	86,692.2
%CH	0.7	0.5	3.5	4.2	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	40,339.5	41,234.9	43,570.7	46,882.9	47,983.6	47,735.2	52,007.3	54,084.8	58,075.1
%CH	NA	2.2	5.7	7.6	2.3	-0.5	8.9	4.0	7.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	19,371.2	18,622.6	19,152.0	20,153.0	20,080.4	18,320.4	18,996.0	19,686.8	20,509.2
%CH	-3.9	-3.9	2.8	5.2	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	20,383.4	21,604.7	23,303.2	25,426.2	25,453.8	24,624.7	27,986.9	29,478.9	32,419.8
%CH	NA	6.0	7.9	9.1	0.1	-3.3	13.7	5.3	10.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,211.9	10,635.3	11,048.9	11,890.8	11,926.8	10,685.3	11,073.4	11,599.1	12,275.8
%CH	-5.7	-5.1	3.9	7.6	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	12,799.5	13,606.6	16,427.8	17,411.2	16,801.1	15,593.7	16,927.3	17,817.9	18,970.8
%CH	NA	6.3	20.7	6.0	-3.5	-7.2	8.6	5.3	6.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	646.0	668.7	725.4	759.2	712.8	614.3	679.5	721.8	754.8
%CH	-4.7	3.5	8.5	4.7	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	10,841.2	11,665.2	11,576.9	11,047.3	12,482.3	12,955.2	13,456.8
%CH	NA	NA	NA	7.6	-0.8	-4.6	13.0	3.8	3.9
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	NA	NA	5,586.6	5,746.0	5,224.2	4,546.4	4,445.0	4,862.7	5,514.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	2.9	-9.1	-13.0	-2.2	9.4	13.4
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,420.3	2,683.6	3,078.7	2,766.1	2,833.9	3,245.6	3,782.6
%CH	NA	NA	NA	10.9	14.7	-10.2	2.4	14.5	16.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,204.3	2,124.8	2,224.5	2,366.7	2,346.4	2,087.8	2,155.8	2,251.7	2,371.3
%CH	-5.1	-3.6	4.7	6.4	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	1,366.7	1,450.0	1,475.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,008.3	1,383.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	6.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	-32.8	37.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,260.3	1,170.9	1,173.4	1,259.2	1,289.0	1,139.1	1,154.9	1,181.3	1,215.0
%CH	-3.4	-7.1	0.2	7.3	2.4	-11.6	1.4	2.3	2.8
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,363.4	2,956.4	3,174.0	3,731.5	5,475.7	6,090.4	6,908.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	25.1	7.4	17.6	46.7	11.2	13.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,708.4	5,320.5	5,492.7	5,987.2	6,044.8	5,470.2	5,634.3	5,926.0	6,335.5
%CH	-7.0	-6.8	3.2	9.0	1.0	-9.5	3.0	5.2	6.9
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	NA	NA	725.0	925.0	925.0	1,033.3	1,250.0	1,316.7	1,375.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	27.6	0.0	11.7	21.0	5.3	4.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,392.8	1,350.5	1,432.9	1,518.6	1,533.8	1,373.9	1,448.9	1,518.3	1,599.2
%CH	-3.9	-3.0	6.1	6.0	1.0	-10.4	5.5	4.8	5.3

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	337,964.0	330,139.0	327,856.6	310,753.7	312,422.2	319,954.6	332,056.5	345,889.3	357,911.7
%CH	2.4	-2.3	-0.7	-5.2	0.5	2.4	3.8	4.2	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	89,823.6	90,413.4	91,107.9	89,709.5	90,248.0	93,274.8	96,341.5	98,637.0	100,309.2
%CH	3.6	0.7	0.8	-1.5	0.6	3.4	3.3	2.4	1.7
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	58,342.0	53,343.8	52,714.9	47,983.3	48,614.3	50,089.7	51,868.1	53,593.9	54,481.4
%CH	0.5	-8.6	-1.2	-9.0	1.3	3.0	3.6	3.3	1.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	21,042.6	20,287.6	20,174.2	18,904.3	18,499.1	19,151.5	19,722.7	19,972.0	19,969.7
%CH	2.6	-3.6	-0.6	-6.3	-2.1	3.5	3.0	1.3	0.0
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	32,268.9	28,003.0	27,721.6	23,042.6	23,753.6	24,981.4	26,485.0	27,711.2	28,367.3
%CH	-0.5	-13.2	-1.0	-16.9	3.1	5.2	6.0	4.6	2.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	12,761.0	12,188.9	12,117.2	11,163.1	10,761.4	11,214.0	11,632.8	11,864.7	11,922.3
%CH	4.0	-4.5	-0.6	-7.9	-3.6	4.2	3.7	2.0	0.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	18,821.6	15,434.5	15,094.2	12,227.4	12,701.3	13,015.2	13,619.2	14,118.1	14,131.2
%CH	-0.8	-18.0	-2.2	-19.0	3.9	2.5	4.6	3.7	0.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	766.9	691.3	668.8	613.9	641.0	666.6	687.9	699.0	695.2
%CH	1.6	-9.9	-3.2	-8.2	4.4	4.0	3.2	1.6	-0.5
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	13,315.1	10,838.8	10,670.3	8,970.3	9,746.0	10,199.2	10,576.1	10,772.4	10,705.5
%CH	-1.1	-18.6	-1.6	-15.9	8.6	4.7	3.7	1.9	-0.6
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	5,506.5	4,595.8	4,423.9	3,257.1	2,955.2	2,815.9	3,043.1	3,345.6	3,425.7
%CH	-0.1	-16.5	-3.7	-26.4	-9.3	-4.7	8.1	9.9	2.4
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	3,683.2	3,384.5	3,234.3	2,466.0	2,452.6	2,813.7	3,158.3	3,425.9	3,675.2
%CH	-2.6	-8.1	-4.4	-23.8	-0.5	14.7	12.2	8.5	7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,426.4	2,275.8	2,230.6	2,030.1	1,969.5	2,018.0	2,066.0	2,091.3	2,096.4
%CH	2.3	-6.2	-2.0	-9.0	-3.0	2.5	2.4	1.2	0.2
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	1,491.7	1,466.7	1,400.3	241.6	276.4	416.3	508.2	551.0	553.5
%CH	7.8	-1.7	-4.5	-82.7	14.4	50.6	22.1	8.4	0.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,254.0	1,142.3	1,121.0	933.1	888.6	963.6	1,003.2	1,012.2	1,007.0
%CH	3.2	-8.9	-1.9	-16.8	-4.8	8.4	4.1	0.9	-0.5
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	7,180.8	6,875.6	7,117.2	7,252.7	7,368.6	7,708.4	8,081.5	8,389.4	8,681.1
%CH	3.9	-4.3	3.5	1.9	1.6	4.6	4.8	3.8	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	6,679.6	6,484.2	6,491.7	6,047.6	5,755.1	6,022.0	6,291.9	6,452.4	6,514.8
%CH	5.4	-2.9	0.1	-6.8	-4.8	4.6	4.5	2.6	1.0
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,091.7	841.7	875.7	854.9	954.8	1,027.8	1,117.8	1,226.7	1,326.2
%CH	-20.6	-22.9	4.0	-2.4	11.7	7.7	8.8	9.7	8.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,634.1	1,595.3	1,605.1	1,538.4	1,507.1	1,543.8	1,583.8	1,609.8	1,608.9
%CH	2.2	-2.4	0.6	-4.2	-2.0	2.4	2.6	1.6	-0.1

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	19,956.1	19,630.2	20,267.5	21,456.7	22,529.8	23,110.6	24,020.4	24,605.8	25,655.3
%CH	NA	-1.6	3.2	5.9	5.0	2.6	3.9	2.4	4.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,159.3	7,987.3	8,103.1	8,262.3	8,153.6	7,635.2	7,922.6	8,087.7	8,233.4
%CH	-1.4	-2.1	1.5	2.0	-1.3	-6.4	3.8	2.1	1.8
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	15,256.9	14,838.7	15,168.6	15,341.3	16,021.9	15,976.8	16,685.2	17,096.6	17,728.8
%CH	NA	-2.7	2.2	1.1	4.4	-0.3	4.4	2.5	3.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,786.8	1,765.3	1,745.8	1,715.2	1,707.0	1,657.4	1,689.2	1,711.3	1,724.7
%CH	-0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.8	-0.5	-2.9	1.9	1.3	0.8
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	NA	NA	9,429.6	9,500.2	10,018.3	10,278.5	10,817.9	11,411.7	11,567.4
%CH	NA	NA	NA	0.7	5.5	2.6	5.2	5.5	1.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	NA	NA	5,739.0	5,841.1	6,003.6	5,698.3	5,867.3	5,684.9	6,161.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	1.8	2.8	-5.1	3.0	-3.1	8.4
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	2,750.6	2,758.4	2,825.1	3,116.3	3,283.2	3,457.8	3,658.8	3,841.9	4,067.3
%CH	NA	0.3	2.4	10.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,809.8	1,762.4	1,782.9	1,815.1	1,817.6	1,725.6	1,775.1	1,833.3	1,891.2
%CH	0.3	-2.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	-5.1	2.9	3.3	3.2
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	1,574.2	1,816.1	1,841.8	2,317.1	2,258.9	2,241.5	2,383.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	15.4	1.4	25.8	-2.5	-0.8	6.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,049.5	1,010.7	1,009.4	1,037.5	1,060.4	1,015.0	1,042.7	1,073.9	1,095.7
%CH	-1.0	-3.7	-0.1	2.8	2.2	-4.3	2.7	3.0	2.0
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	NA	NA	699.6	1,183.0	1,383.0	1,358.8	1,417.6	1,425.9	1,476.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	69.1	16.9	-1.7	4.3	0.6	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,513.2	3,448.8	3,564.9	3,694.5	3,568.6	3,237.2	3,415.7	3,469.2	3,521.8
%CH	-2.9	-1.8	3.4	3.6	-3.4	-9.3	5.5	1.6	1.5
MINING									
IDAHO	3,547.1	3,417.6	3,077.8	3,156.9	3,560.6	3,653.7	3,324.9	3,399.3	3,901.3
%CH	NA	-3.7	-9.9	2.6	12.8	2.6	-9.0	2.2	14.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	622.6	609.1	627.6	641.4	696.9	751.8	779.6	812.8	850.8
%CH	0.5	-2.2	3.0	2.2	8.7	7.9	3.7	4.3	4.7
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,441.7	2,416.7	2,750.0	2,808.3	2,416.7	2,450.0	2,658.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	-1.0	13.8	2.1	-13.9	1.4	8.5
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	NA	NA	636.2	740.3	810.6	845.4	908.2	949.3	1,243.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	16.4	9.5	4.3	7.4	4.5	30.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	26,073.1	25,340.8	24,993.3	24,940.8	24,861.2	25,109.1	25,383.7	25,883.2	26,114.6
%CH	1.6	-2.8	-1.4	-0.2	-0.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	0.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,281.6	8,098.7	8,057.0	7,741.2	7,737.7	7,937.6	8,089.9	8,105.9	8,044.6
%CH	0.6	-2.2	-0.5	-3.9	0.0	2.6	1.9	0.2	-0.8
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	17,572.4	17,008.0	16,810.3	16,723.7	16,668.5	16,686.2	16,769.0	17,042.0	17,096.8
%CH	-0.9	-3.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	0.5	1.6	0.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,732.7	1,708.2	1,674.7	1,639.2	1,625.3	1,646.7	1,658.5	1,649.5	1,627.1
%CH	0.5	-1.4	-2.0	-2.1	-0.8	1.3	0.7	-0.5	-1.4
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	11,540.7	10,896.2	10,460.0	10,376.5	10,639.0	10,804.8	11,075.0	11,392.3	11,585.2
%CH	-0.2	-5.6	-4.0	-0.8	2.5	1.6	2.5	2.9	1.7
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	6,031.7	6,111.9	6,350.3	6,347.2	6,029.5	5,881.4	5,694.1	5,649.6	5,511.6
%CH	-2.1	1.3	3.9	0.0	-5.0	-2.5	-3.2	-0.8	-2.4
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,416.8	4,567.5	4,666.0	4,681.0	4,652.7	4,799.5	4,962.4	5,150.0	5,328.7
%CH	8.6	3.4	2.2	0.3	-0.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,942.2	1,945.1	1,953.8	1,933.8	1,954.4	1,999.3	2,041.1	2,052.8	2,046.3
%CH	2.7	0.2	0.4	-1.0	1.1	2.3	2.1	0.6	-0.3
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,483.3	2,358.3	2,333.2	2,268.9	2,173.3	2,198.3	2,164.8	2,159.1	2,128.4
%CH	4.2	-5.0	-1.1	-2.8	-4.2	1.1	-1.5	-0.3	-1.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,109.5	1,107.5	1,107.3	1,077.2	1,086.3	1,119.7	1,143.2	1,152.2	1,154.4
%CH	1.3	-0.2	0.0	-2.7	0.8	3.1	2.1	0.8	0.2
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,600.6	1,407.0	1,183.7	1,267.2	1,366.7	1,425.1	1,487.4	1,532.1	1,560.7
%CH	8.4	-12.1	-15.9	7.1	7.8	4.3	4.4	3.0	1.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,497.2	3,337.8	3,321.2	3,091.0	3,071.6	3,171.8	3,247.1	3,251.4	3,216.8
%CH	-0.7	-4.6	-0.5	-6.9	-0.6	3.3	2.4	0.1	-1.1
MINING									
IDAHO	4,301.9	4,672.0	5,212.1	3,483.9	3,211.8	3,880.2	4,415.8	4,525.9	4,570.1
%CH	10.3	8.6	11.6	-33.2	-7.8	20.8	13.8	2.5	1.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	957.8	1,023.2	1,131.5	1,125.2	1,121.1	1,179.4	1,203.1	1,206.3	1,198.7
%CH	12.6	6.8	10.6	-0.6	-0.4	5.2	2.0	0.3	-0.6
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	2,916.7	3,100.0	3,550.0	2,270.5	1,962.0	2,532.6	2,993.2	3,050.1	3,041.8
%CH	9.7	6.3	14.5	-36.0	-13.6	29.1	18.2	1.9	-0.3
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,385.2	1,572.0	1,662.1	1,213.4	1,249.8	1,347.6	1,422.6	1,475.8	1,528.3
%CH	11.4	13.5	5.7	-27.0	3.0	7.8	5.6	3.7	3.6

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	167,553.9	175,910.9	192,774.9	204,672.1	218,762.5	225,167.8	238,967.7	253,353.2	271,857.5
%CH	NA	5.0	9.6	6.2	6.9	2.9	6.1	6.0	7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	51,511.5	52,582.6	54,515.4	56,624.8	58,199.3	58,626.0	60,383.1	62,781.3	66,183.1
%CH	2.6	2.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	10,905.5	11,251.9	12,960.7	14,675.2	15,985.2	16,163.5	17,078.6	18,954.0	19,845.6
%CH	NA	3.2	15.2	13.2	8.9	1.1	5.7	11.0	4.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,589.4	3,699.3	3,887.9	4,093.8	4,026.2	3,528.7	3,576.0	3,843.8	4,220.8
%CH	0.5	3.1	5.1	5.3	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	7,965.9	8,508.9	12,374.2	13,182.6	14,048.9	14,424.8	15,391.5	16,450.6	20,850.0
%CH	NA	6.8	45.4	6.5	6.6	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,645.8	3,771.8	3,907.3	4,045.4	4,148.2	4,165.3	4,270.9	4,467.6	4,724.5
%CH	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	14,299.1	14,514.4	14,890.8	15,729.4	16,581.2	16,326.5	17,136.6	18,016.7	19,513.7
%CH	NA	1.5	2.6	5.6	5.4	-1.5	5.0	5.1	8.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,514.4	4,476.5	4,540.7	4,655.8	4,725.2	4,542.3	4,582.1	4,712.8	4,922.5
%CH	1.6	-0.8	1.4	2.5	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4
TRADE									
IDAHO	49,327.2	52,521.9	58,010.8	62,366.7	66,311.4	67,730.2	72,793.5	76,796.1	82,180.2
%CH	NA	6.5	10.5	7.5	6.3	2.1	7.5	5.5	7.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	15,039.4	15,350.5	15,945.7	16,604.0	16,991.0	17,064.9	17,755.0	18,514.3	19,540.3
%CH	2.3	2.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5
SERVICES									
IDAHO	32,385.2	34,467.2	36,901.2	39,425.0	42,578.9	44,549.0	48,772.6	52,402.1	57,128.2
%CH	NA	6.4	7.1	6.8	8.0	4.6	9.5	7.4	9.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,550.3	11,796.7	12,274.0	12,855.8	13,443.8	13,890.8	14,550.3	15,301.9	16,251.3
%CH	3.4	2.1	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	NA	NA	44,362.5	45,950.4	48,873.8	51,377.5	52,949.5	55,435.4	55,873.7
%CH	NA	NA	NA	3.6	6.4	5.1	3.1	4.7	0.8
EDUCATION	NA	NA	24,024.5	24,344.1	25,367.0	25,865.8	27,118.5	28,722.7	30,483.2
%CH	NA	NA	NA	1.3	4.2	2.0	4.8	5.9	6.1
OTHER	NA	NA	20,337.9	21,606.3	23,506.8	25,511.7	25,831.0	26,712.6	25,390.5
%CH	NA	NA	NA	6.2	8.8	8.5	1.3	3.4	-4.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	9,822.8	10,185.8	10,651.3	11,068.3	11,447.0	11,937.0	12,137.1	12,400.7	12,919.8
%CH	4.1	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	10,007.5	10,065.0	10,196.9	10,185.9	10,822.5	10,942.6	11,520.5	11,899.1	12,564.8
%CH	NA	0.6	1.3	-0.1	6.2	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,726.8	2,692.9	2,681.0	2,660.3	2,721.1	2,745.2	2,732.1	2,727.5	2,753.0
%CH	-1.0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.8	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	279,622.0	276,795.2	275,141.7	262,770.4	263,808.0	269,864.9	280,188.5	292,295.5	303,430.3
%CH	2.9	-1.0	-0.6	-4.5	0.4	2.3	3.8	4.3	3.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	68,781.0	70,125.8	70,933.8	70,805.1	71,748.9	74,123.3	76,618.8	78,665.1	80,339.5
%CH	3.9	2.0	1.2	-0.2	1.3	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.1
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	19,117.3	17,439.8	16,799.3	13,230.3	12,806.2	13,270.5	14;054.9	14,942.7	15,918.1
%CH	-3.7	-8.8	-3.7	-21.2	-3.2	3.6	5.9	6.3	6.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,458.8	4,352.9	4,179.5	3,923.8	3,898.2	4,135.2	4,431.5	4,603.5	4,714.5
%CH	5.6	-2.4	-4.0	-6.1	-0.7	6.1	7.2	3.9	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	23,384.2	23,362.1	23,109.9	22,480.2	22,527.1	22,992.3	23,617.6	24,396.0	25,105.6
%CH	12.2	-0.1	-1.1	-2.7	0.2	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,975.0	5,160.4	5,300.6	5,357.1	5,492.7	5,690.6	5,917.9	6,137.1	6,257.1
%CH	5.3	3.7	2.7	1.1	2.5	3.6	4.0	3.7	2.0
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	20,533.9	20,140.8	20,003.4	19,044.3	19,030.0	19,400.6	19,906.0	20,561.3	21,161.2
%CH	5.2	-1.9	-0.7	-4.8	-0.1	1.9	2.6	3.3	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,135.5	5,146.3	5,156.4	5,055.1	4,936.7	4,953.9	5,013.0	5,063.9	5,099.7
%CH	4.3	0.2	0.2	-2.0	-2.3	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.7
TRADE									
IDAHO	83,402.3	80,635.1	80,724.5	78,548.6	79,991.2	82,152.9	85,546.1	89,732.2	93,615.8
%CH	1.5	-3.3	0.1	-2.7	1.8	2.7	4.1	4.9	4.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,192.8	20,311.3	20,551.0	20,604.7	21,010.8	21,851.6	22,681.3	23,285.1	23,768.0
%CH	3.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	2.0	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.1
SERVICES									
IDAHO	59,362.4	60,028.5	60,074.6	58,669.1	59,369.9	61,427.8	64,757.3	68,731.5	72,381.9
%CH	3.9	1.1	0.1	-2.3	1.2	3.5	5.4	6.1	5.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	17,111.7	17,890.1	18,591.6	19,006.7	19,531.8	20,309.7	21,134.1	21,877.2	22,537.5
%CH	5.3	4.5	3.9	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.1	3.5	3.0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	56,650.7	57,451.4	56,693.0	55,324.4	54,781.6	54,159.9	54,766.3	55,732.7	56,609.7
%CH	1.4	1.4	-1.3	-2.4	-1.0	-1.1	1.1	1.8	1.6
EDUCATION	30,309.7	31,013.2	31,062.7	30,445.2	30,213.3	29,974.3	30,315.7	30,863.7	31,449.4
%CH	-0.6	2.3	0.2	-2.0	-0.8	-0.8	1.1	1.8	1.9
OTHER	26,341.0	26,438.2	25,630.4	24,879.2	24,568.2	24,185.7	24,450.6	24,869.0	25,160.2
%CH	3.7	0.4	-3.1	-2.9	-1.2	-1.6	1.1	1.7	1.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,176.2	13,375.3	13,251.2	12,994.7	12,983.8	13,153.2	13,298.9	13,464.9	13,680.4
%CH	2.0	1.5	-0.9	-1.9	-0.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,869.3	13,065.3	12,524.9	11,994.7	12,130.4	12,629.6	13,165.4	13,704.6	14,100.0
%CH	2.4	1.5	-4.1	-4.2	1.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,773.2	2,866.3	2,772.0	2,737.8	2,773.8	2,849.7	2,939.0	3,024.4	3,076.1
%CH	0.7	3.4	-3.3	-1.2	1.3	2.7	3.1	2.9	1.7

MISCELLANEOUS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	78.3	93.9	116.5	137.2	148.7	159.9	194.9	224.5	236.5
%CH	12.2	20.0	24.0	17.8	8.4	7.5	21.9	15.2	5.4
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	24,475.0	29,000.0	37,525.0	40,550.0	43,925.0	54,550.0	61,100.0	67,550.0	77,275.0
%CH	20.3	18.5	29.4	8.1	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.6	14.4
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	0.914	0.960	1.000	1.057	1.151	1.257	1.323	1.400	1.504
%CH	5.4	5.0	4.1	5.8	8.9	9.2	5.2	5.8	7.4
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	0.925	0.965	1.000	1.058	1.164	1.253	1.317	1.393	1.490
%CH	4.6	4.3	3.6	5.8	10.1	7.6	5.1	5.8	7.0
FOOD	0.926	0.953	1.000	1.125	1.275	1.368	1.405	1.464	1.606
%CH	5.7	3.0	4.9	12.5	13.4	7.3	2.7	4.2	9.7
GAS & OIL	0.979	0.987	1.000	1.095	1.476	1.577	1.643	1.737	1.813
%CH	0.9	0.9	1.3	9.5	34.8	6.8	4.2	5.7	4.3
HOUSING	0.920	0.964	1.000	1.047	1.106	1.168	1.234	1.316	1.412
%CH	4.1	4.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	1.163	1.213	1.253	1.331	1.477	1.613	1.705	1.816	1.955
%CH	5.9	4.2	3.3	6.2	11.0	9.1	5.7	6.5	7.7
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	7.181	4.662	4.431	8.728	10.503	5.824	5.046	5.538	7.931
PRIME	7.910	5.696	5.249	8.021	10.797	7.863	6.841	6.824	9.057
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	8.325	7.667	7.608	8.180	9.068	8.952	9.005	9.063	9.794
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	4.715	4.735	4.742	5.030	5.402	5.508	5.535	5.519	5.640
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.388	1.427
%CH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9
MINING	1.122	1.098	1.132	1.147	1.153	1.129	1.142	1.182	1.241
%CH	3.6	-2.2	3.1	1.4	0.5	-2.1	1.2	3.5	5.0
NON-FERROUS METALS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.238	1.324
%CH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.9
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.079	1.035	1.089	1.270	1.447	1.641	1.854	2.012	2.118
%CH	1.7	-4.0	5.2	16.6	13.9	13.4	13.0	8.5	5.3
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.044	1.002	1.159	1.337	1.401	1.250	1.344	1.436	1.535
%CH	-4.4	-4.0	15.7	15.3	4.8	-10.8	7.5	6.8	6.9
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	0.990	1.006	1.126	1.278	1.378	1.293	1.271	1.354	1.479
%CH	-7.8	1.6	12.0	13.4	7.9	-6.2	-1.7	6.5	9.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.081	1.077	1.223	1.430	1.438	1.165	1.347	1.453	1.594
%CH	-3.3	-0.4	13.6	17.0	0.5	-19.0	15.6	7.9	9.7
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	1.206	1.271	1.585	2.097	2.130	1.547	2.011	2.139	2.467
%CH	-0.9	5.4	24.7	32.3	1.6	-27.3	29.9	6.4	15.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.057	1.138	1.208	1.260	1.161	1.076	1.232	1.312	1.364
%CH	-2.0	7.7	6.2	4.3	-7.9	-7.3	14.4	6.5	4.0

MISCELLANEOUS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	245.7	281.8	323.1	320.7	301.4	278.1	289.6	313.5	340.0
%CH	3.9	14.7	14.7	-0.8	-6.0	-7.7	4.1	8.3	8.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	80,500.0	88,675.0	87,675.0	84,600.0	79,631.4	73,575.9	76,723.2	83,157.4	90,283.1
%CH	4.2	10.2	-1.1	-3.5	-5.9	-7.6	4.3	8.4	8.6
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.634	1.786	1.955	2.075	2.191	2.325	2.479	2.641	2.808
%CH	8.7	9.3	9.4	6.1	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.3
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.625	1.792	1.945	2.059	2.171	2.299	2.443	2.595	2.758
%CH	9.0	10.3	8.6	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.3
FOOD	1.769	1.908	2.069	2.161	2.241	2.364	2.509	2.670	2.838
%CH	10.2	7.8	8.4	4.5	3.7	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.3
GAS & OIL	2.443	3.386	3.767	3.524	3.628	3.894	4.245	4.672	5.182
%CH	34.8	38.6	11.3	-6.5	2.9	7.3	9.0	10.0	10.9
HOUSING	1.524	1.667	1.817	1.961	2.094	2.225	2.354	2.474	2.605
%CH	8.0	9.3	9.0	8.0	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	2.175	2.469	2.724	2.891	3.045	3.230	3.438	3.664	3.904
%CH	11.3	13.5	10.3	6.1	5.3	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.5
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	11.194	13.356	16.378	12.237	9.857	9.393	9.914	11.167	10.526
PRIME	12.666	15.266	18.870	14.802	12.226	12.154	12.293	13.309	12.574
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	11.245	13.017	15.178	15.017	13.348	12.659	12.522	12.279	11.821
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	6.370	7.470	9.724	10.171	9.850	9.558	9.381	9.248	9.273
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.474	1.496	1.520	1.509	1.547	1.603	1.648	1.686	1.720
%CH	3.3	1.5	1.6	-0.7	2.5	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.0
MINING	1.255	1.328	1.423	1.264	1.255	1.345	1.391	1.415	1.424
%CH	1.2	5.8	7.1	-11.2	-0.7	7.1	3.4	1.7	0.6
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.361	1.197	1.225	1.009	1.055	1.175	1.235	1.266	1.277
%CH	2.8	-12.1	2.4	-17.7	4.5	11.4	5.1	2.5	0.9
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.216	2.307	2.415	2.169	2.206	2.362	2.491	2.602	2.709
%CH	4.6	4.1	4.7	-10.2	1.7	7.1	5.5	4.4	4.1
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.637	1.628	1.711	1.483	1.449	1.626	1.772	1.880	1.971
%CH	6.7	-0.6	5.1	-13.3	-2.3	12.2	9.0	6.1	4.9
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.555	1.518	1.571	1.248	1.164	1.308	1.430	1.517	1.582
%CH	5.1	-2.3	3.5	-20.6	-6.7	12.4	9.3	6.1	4.3
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.751	1.728	1.782	1.702	1.764	1.922	2.061	2.177	2.244
%CH	9.9	-1.3	3.1	-4.5	3.7	8.9	7.3	5.6	3.1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	2.959	3.049	3.118	3.136	3.285	3.684	4.023	4.303	4.440
%CH	19.9	3.1	2.2	0.6	4.8	12.2	9.2	7.0	3.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.368	1.194	1.190	1.115	1.249	1.335	1.409	1.460	1.489
%CH	0.3	-12.7	-0.3	-6.3	12.0	6.9	5.5	3.6	2.0

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY
1981 - 1985

Idaho Economic Model

November 1982

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the Third Quarter of 1982
Farm Income Data for 1982 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	960.4	964.1	967.6	971.0	974.2	977.4	980.6	983.8	987.1
%CH	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	224.7	225.3	225.8	226.3	226.9	227.4	228.0	228.5	229.1
%CH	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.407	19.407	19.419	19.492	19.559	19.625	19.692	19.760	19.830
%CH	-1.7	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,756.8	3,783.4	3,804.3	3,830.9	3,852.3	3,868.5	3,881.9	3,898.1	3,912.1
%CH	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.921	6.921	6.924	6.920	6.938	6.956	6.973	6.991	7.009
%CH	1.1	0.0	0.2	-0.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,095.8	2,103.1	2,098.1	2,105.4	2,112.6	2,119.9	2,127.1	2,134.4	2,141.6
%CH	3.8	1.4	-0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.214	2.214	1.301	1.282	0.134	0.008	0.072	0.226	0.345
%CH	20.3	0.0	-88.1	-5.8	-100.0	-100.0	822,672.7	9,568.3	442.8
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	3.178	1.687	1.752	1.785	1.910	2.085	2.265	2.481	2.717
%CH	-61.2	-92.1	16.2	7.9	31.0	42.1	39.2	44.1	43.8
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	0.962	0.865	0.920	0.952	1.114	1.149	1.226	1.338	1.474
%CH	-54.8	-34.4	28.C	14.5	87.3	13.5	29.6	41.7	47.4
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	343.5	344.2	344.6	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.5	345.8	346.2
%CH	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	84.595	84.698	84.767	84.857	84.959	85.093	85.239	85.417	85.619
%CH	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	990.4	993.8	997.1	1,000.5	1,003.9	1,007.4	1,011.0	1,014.5	1,018.2
%CH	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	229.6	230.2	230.7	231.2	231.8	232.3	232.9	233.4	234.0
%CH	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.899	19.969	20.039	20.111	20.183	20.256	20.330	20.405	20.482
%CH	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,923.9	3,935.1	3,946.9	3,956.9	3,965.1	3,972.9	3,981.1	3,988.1	3,993.9
%CH	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	7.027	7.045	7.063	7.081	7.099	7.118	7.138	7.158	7.177
%CH	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,148.9	2,156.0	2,163.3	2,170.6	2,178.1	2,185.9	2,193.4	2,200.8	2,208.0
%CH	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	0.363	0.369	0.458	0.537	0.654	0.757	0.964	1.126	1.310
%CH	22.4	6.5	137.3	88.7	120.7	79.3	163.1	85.8	83.1
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.900	3.039	3.178	3.304	3.444	3.588	3.711	3.829	3.951
%CH	29.7	20.7	19.6	16.8	18.0	17.9	14.4	13.3	13.3
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.531	1.573	1.637	1.721	1.770	1.810	1.828	1.848	1.861
%CH	16.4	11.4	17.2	22.2	11.9	9.4	4.0	4.4	2.9
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	346.7	347.2	347.7	348.3	348.9	349.6	350.2	351.0	351.7
%CH	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	85.852	86.101	86.361	86.636	86.933	87.279	87.639	88.008	88.380
%CH	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	2,980.9	3,003.2	2,995.5	3,045.2	3,091.4	3,149.7	3,222.2	3,289.1	3,371.5
%CH	11.4	3.0	-1.0	6.8	6.2	7.8	9.5	8.6	10.4
1972 DOLLARS	1,510.4	1,490.1	1,470.7	1,478.4	1,481.2	1,488.8	1,501.2	1,512.8	1,529.3
%CH	2.2	-5.3	-5.1	2.1	0.8	2.1	3.4	3.1	4.5
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	8,773.0	8,723.0	8,649.0	8,747.0	8,675.0	8,726.8	9,022.9	9,272.9	9,468.7
%CH	14.7	-2.3	-3.4	4.6	-3.3	2.4	14.3	11.5	8.7
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	8,213.0	8,214.0	8,314.0	8,398.0	8,453.5	8,595.7	8,857.0	9,078.1	9,291.3
%CH	10.3	0.0	5.0	4.1	2.7	6.9	12.7	10.4	9.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	2,458.0	2,494.6	2,510.4	2,552.5	2,597.9	2,636.8	2,689.5	2,744.5	2,815.4
%CH	13.7	6.1	2.6	6.9	7.3	6.1	8.2	8.4	10.7
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,466.9	4,365.9	4,277.4	4,287.7	4,178.7	4,159.0	4,239.9	4,300.9	4,332.7
%CH	6.1	-8.7	-7.9	1.0	-9.8	-1.9	8.0	5.9	3.0
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,181.8	4,111.1	4,111.8	4,116.7	4,072.0	4,096.5	4,161.9	4,210.6	4,251.5
%CH	2.0	-6.6	0.1	0.5	-4.3	2.4	6.5	4.8	3.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,251.5	1,248.5	1,241.5	1,251.2	1,251.4	1,256.6	1,263.8	1,272.9	1,288.3
%CH	5.1	-0.9	-2.2	3.2	0.1	1.7	2.3	2.9	4.9
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	9,134.4	9,047.7	8,939.0	9,008.0	8,904.6	8,928.8	9,201.6	9,425.3	9,592.2
%CH	13.0	-3.7	-4.7	3.1	-4.5	1.1	12.8	10.1	7.3
NATIONAL	10,936.9	11,073.5	11,117.4	11,277.2	11,450.4	11,594.0	11,797.5	12,010.0	12,291.2
%CH	12.6	5.1	1.6	5.9	6.3	5.1	7.2	7.4	9.7
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,650.9	4,528.4	4,420.9	4,415.7	4,289.3	4,255.2	4,323.9	4,371.6	4,389.2
%CH	4.5	-10.1	-9.2	-0.5	-11.0	-3.1	6.6	4.5	1.6
NATIONAL	5,568.7	5,542.3	5,498.2	5,528.1	5,515.6	5,525.4	5,543.7	5,570.4	5,624.2
%CH	4.1	-1.9	-3.1	2.2	-0.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	3.9
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	15,131.5	15,109.0	15,700.1	15,702.6	15,724.6	16,024.9	16,541.0	16,961.6	17,198.8
%CH	9.0	-0.6	16.6	0.1	0.6	7.9	13.5	10.6	5.7
NATIONAL	16,553.1	16,834.9	17,051.7	17,289.9	17,578.3	17,856.3	18,140.7	18,425.1	18,728.0
%CH	8.3	7.0	5.3	5.7	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.7

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	3,464.7	3,553.4	3,642.8	3,745.2	3,848.6	3,944.1	4,046.6	4,144.2	4,252.5
%CH	11.5	10.6	10.5	11.7	11.5	10.3	10.8	10.0	10.9
1972 DOLLARS	1,546.9	1,562.9	1,579.7	1,599.2	1,617.4	1,630.1	1,646.1	1,660.0	1,673.7
%CH	4.7	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.6	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.3
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	9,646.5	9,872.0	10,118.8	10,356.4	10,595.5	10,922.1	11,174.2	11,646.2	11,986.7
%CH	7.7	9.7	10.4	9.7	9.6	12.9	9.6	18.0	12.2
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	9,488.4	9,704.1	9,940.5	10,201.5	10,464.3	10,748.3	11,019.1	11,347.7	11,650.1
%CH	8.8	9.4	10.1	10.9	10.7	11.3	10.5	12.5	11.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	2,889.0	2,953.1	3,026.3	3,105.4	3,184.9	3,247.2	3,320.3	3,402.8	3,488.2
%CH	10.9	9.2	10.3	10.9	10.6	8.0	9.3	10.3	10.4
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,354.5	4,387.4	4,433.5	4,474.4	4,514.2	4,575.2	4,610.5	4,730.4	4,795.4
%CH	2.0	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.6	5.5	3.1	10.8	5.6
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,283.2	4,312.8	4,355.4	4,407.5	4,458.3	4,502.4	4,546.5	4,609.2	4,660.7
%CH	3.0	2.8	4.0	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.0	5.6	4.5
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,304.1	1,312.4	1,326.0	1,341.6	1,356.9	1,360.2	1,370.0	1,382.2	1,395.5
%CH	5.0	2.6	4.2	4.8	4.6	1.0	2.9	3.6	3.9
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	9,739.7	9,934.1	10,148.1	10,351.2	10,554.0	10,841.7	11,053.2	11,479.2	11,772.5
%CH	6.3	8.2	8.9	8.2	8.1	11.4	8.0	16.3	10.6
NATIONAL	12,582.3	12,831.0	13,117.9	13,428.9	13,740.4	13,975.9	14,257.3	14,577.3	14,908.2
%CH	9.8	8.1	9.2	9.8	9.6	7.0	8.3	9.3	9.4
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,396.6	4,415.0	4,446.4	4,472.1	4,496.5	4,541.5	4,560.6	4,662.6	4,709.6
%CH	0.7	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.2	4.1	1.7	9.3	4.1
NATIONAL	5,679.7	5,702.5	5,747.6	5,801.8	5,854.1	5,854.4	5,882.6	5,921.0	5,964.1
%CH	4.0	1.6	3.2	3.8	3.7	0.0	1.9	2.6	2.9
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	17,431.2	17,751.5	18,054.0	18,371.4	18,685.8	19,112.7	19,453.0	19,817.4	20,183.7
%CH	5.5	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.0	9.5	7.3	7.7	7.6
NATIONAL	19,034.7	19,302.8	19,610.2	19,913.2	20,254.2	20,532.6	20,844.8	21,131.5	21,527.6
%CH	6.7	5.8	6.5	6.3	7.0	5.6	6.2	5.6	7.7

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,955.0	4,866.0	4,923.0	4,887.0	4,861.6	4,952.6	5,132.7	5,282.7	5,389.4
%CH	5.8	-7.0	4.8	-2.9	-2.1	7.7	15.4	12.2	8.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,512.3	1,531.2	1,541.6	1,556.6	1,569.4	1,591.4	1,621.1	1,655.6	1,694.9
%CH	9.2	5.1	2.7	3.9	3.3	5.7	7.7	8.8	9.8
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	263.8	226.6	201.6	175.8	221.5	131.2	166.0	194.8	177.3
%CH	20.4	-45.5	-37.3	-42.2	151.8	-87.7	156.3	89.5	-31.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	27.1	24.6	17.8	17.4	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.6
%CH	110.4	-32.1	-72.6	-8.7	42.2	4.2	0.6	0.2	7.2
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	381.0	367.0	369.0	372.0	373.9	389.4	407.6	424.3	442.9
%CH	-10.8	-13.9	2.2	3.3	2.1	17.6	20.0	17.4	18.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	100.4	99.5	98.6	99.9	101.4	103.8	106.7	109.3	112.6
%CH	-3.1	-3.5	-3.6	5.4	6.1	9.8	11.6	10.2	12.6
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,579.0	1,623.0	1,668.0	1,725.0	1,766.9	1,780.3	1,826.2	1,858.4	1,892.0
%CH	20.8	11.6	11.6	14.4	10.1	3.1	10.7	7.2	7.4
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	440.0	452.7	462.4	475.5	487.5	492.3	507.1	517.8	528.7
%CH	22.1	12.1	8.9	11.8	10.5	4.0	12.6	8.7	8.8
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	422.0	416.0	426.0	429.0	432.6	445.2	467.8	488.8	505.8
%CH	5.9	-5.6	10.0	2.8	3.4	12.2	21.9	19.2	14.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	142.2	145.8	149.1	152.5	155.6	159.1	164.1	169.9	176.3
%CH	11.4	10.5	9.4	9.4	8.4	9.3	13.1	15.0	16.0
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,201.0	1,252.0	1,250.0	1,303.0	1,333.8	1,347.9	1,355.2	1,364.7	1,407.4
%CH	24.9	18.1	-0.6	18.1	9.8	4.3	2.2	2.8	13.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	326.2	331.3	335.4	345.9	361.5	368.6	372.2	375.9	389.1
%CH	22.6	6.4	5.0	13.1	19.3	8.1	4.0	4.0	14.9
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	378.0	366.0	379.0	376.0	372.1	376.9	391.2	400.8	407.6
%CH	4.3	-12.1	15.0	-3.1	-4.1	5.2	16.1	10.2	6.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	106.1	107.0	110.6	111.4	112.4	114.0	117.8	120.3	123.2
%CH	7.9	3.4	14.2	2.9	3.6	5.7	14.1	8.7	10.1
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	53.0	56.0	57.0	58.0	56.8	57.2	58.8	60.3	61.4
%CH	7.9	24.6	7.3	7.2	-8.0	2.7	11.7	10.4	7.7

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	5,483.5	5,613.9	5,751.4	5,895.2	6,056.3	6,248.6	6,424.0	6,615.5	6,806.8
%CH	7.2	9.9	10.2	10.4	11.4	13.3	11.7	12.5	12.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,737.4	1,777.0	1,820.7	1,865.3	1,914.4	1,955.9	2,000.9	2,043.6	2,097.1
%CH	10.4	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.9	8.9	9.5	8.8	10.9
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	158.1	167.9	178.3	154.9	131.2	173.8	155.2	298.5	336.6
%CH	-36.9	27.3	27.1	-43.1	-48.4	207.2	-36.4	1,269.5	61.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	20.3	20.7	21.3	21.9	22.8	22.9	23.5	24.0	24.7
%CH	15.6	8.9	12.2	11.1	16.9	1.7	11.4	9.4	10.9
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	462.7	481.1	498.6	518.4	537.5	554.4	572.4	589.5	608.2
%CH	19.1	16.8	15.4	16.8	15.5	13.2	13.6	12.4	13.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	116.3	119.9	123.5	127.5	131.3	134.6	138.0	141.1	144.5
%CH	13.9	12.9	12.5	13.6	12.5	10.3	10.5	9.4	10.0
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,942.0	1,978.8	2,027.7	2,071.5	2,116.1	2,163.7	2,204.0	2,252.6	2,303.2
%CH	11.0	7.8	10.2	8.9	8.9	9.3	7.7	9.1	9.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	544.6	557.1	572.6	586.7	601.1	616.3	629.7	645.0	660.6
%CH	12.5	9.5	11.6	10.2	10.1	10.6	9.0	10.0	10.1
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	522.1	542.3	563.4	585.2	608.8	635.7	661.0	688.2	715.6
%CH	13.5	16.4	16.6	16.4	17.1	18.9	16.9	17.5	16.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	183.2	190.1	197.5	205.0	213.0	220.3	227.9	235.4	244.1
%CH	16.7	15.8	16.5	16.1	16.6	14.4	14.7	13.7	15.7
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,427.8	1,447.7	1,466.8	1,507.4	1,530.4	1,557.7	1,579.6	1,635.4	1,660.9
%CH	5.9	5.7	5.4	11.5	6.2	7.3	5.8	14.9	6.4
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	394.9	400.0	405.4	417.0	423.4	430.6	436.4	452.5	459.3
%CH	6.1	5.3	5.4	12.1	6.2	7.0	5.5	15.6	6.1
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	412.1	423.8	433.2	443.8	454.5	484.0	496.5	510.5	524.2
%CH	4.5	11.8	9.2	10.2	10.0	28.6	10.7	11.8	11.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	125.5	130.2	133.4	137.1	140.3	153.1	156.3	159.5	163.3
%CH	7.6	15.8	10.4	11.5	9.6	41.9	8.7	8.3	9.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	62.5	64.1	65.8	67.6	69.7	72.2	74.5	77.1	79.6
%CH	7.3	10.5	11.2	11.7	13.0	15.0	13.5	14.3	13.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	327,462.9	322,059.1	313,564.5	311,222.7	309,170.5	309,057.1	310,302.7	311,448.7	313,358.8
%CH	-2.9	-6.4	-10.1	-3.0	-2.6	-0.1	1.6	1.5	2.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	91,360.3	90,954.0	90,407.7	90,029.3	89,280.3	89,120.6	89,365.3	89,853.5	90,500.5
%CH	0.8	-1.8	-2.4	-1.7	-3.3	-0.7	1.1	2.2	2.9
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	53,075.4	50,050.8	47,937.6	47,838.0	48,380.6	47,777.2	48,072.1	48,309.4	48,865.9
%CH	-8.7	-20.9	-15.8	-0.8	4.6	-4.9	2.5	2.0	4.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,319.0	19,892.0	19,430.0	19,071.3	18,683.7	18,432.3	18,373.9	18,397.9	18,515.8
%CH	0.1	-8.1	-9.0	-7.2	-7.9	-5.3	-1.3	0.5	2.6
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	27,867.5	24,993.2	22,883.3	22,950.3	23,291.0	23,045.7	23,332.1	23,480.2	23,941.3
%CH	-18.6	-35.3	-29.7	1.2	6.1	-4.1	5.1	2.6	8.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	12,226.0	11,894.7	11,562.3	11,303.3	11,007.0	10,779.8	10,703.5	10,689.5	10,757.7
%CH	-0.1	-10.4	-10.7	-8.7	-10.1	-8.0	-2.8	-0.5	2.6
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	14,998.5	12,962.1	11,934.1	12,053.7	12,501.5	12,420.3	12,547.6	12,673.0	12,739.1
%CH	-31.0	-44.2	-28.1	4.1	15.7	-2.6	4.2	4.1	2.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	671.7	628.7	608.3	615.7	613.7	617.8	629.5	637.3	644.7
%CH	-10.0	-23.3	-12.3	4.9	-1.3	2.7	7.7	5.1	4.7
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	10,677.3	9,047.7	8,572.1	8,711.7	9,261.9	9,335.7	9,541.5	9,680.9	9,811.6
%CH	-32.7	-48.4	-19.4	6.7	27.8	3.2	9.1	6.0	5.5
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	4,321.2	3,914.5	3,362.0	3,342.0	3,239.6	3,084.7	3,006.1	2,992.1	2,927.5
%CH	-26.6	-32.7	-45.6	-2.4	-11.7	-17.8	-9.8	-1.8	-8.4
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	3,291.4	3,032.8	2,661.9	2,622.7	2,325.4	2,253.7	2,335.6	2,389.8	2,489.9
%CH	-2.5	-27.9	-40.6	-5.8	-38.2	-11.8	15.3	9.6	17.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,252.0	2,172.7	2,099.3	2,051.7	2,005.0	1,964.6	1,957.0	1,958.8	1,971.1
%CH	-0.6	-13.4	-12.8	-8.8	-8.8	-7.8	-1.5	0.4	2.5
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	1,420.7	1,152.7	337.3	259.7	219.4	150.0	223.9	156.9	357.5
%CH	-17.6	-56.7	-99.3	-64.9	-49.0	-78.2	396.6	-75.9	2,597.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,130.3	1,079.7	1,023.0	949.0	891.3	869.0	868.1	875.5	893.1
%CH	-[illegible].8	-16.8	-19.4	-25.9	-22.2	-9.7	-0.4	3.5	8.3
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	7,254.3	7,072.3	7,155.6	7,179.6	7,360.2	7,315.3	7,306.6	7,317.7	7,385.0
%CH	6.6	-9.7	4.8	1.3	10.5	-2.4	-0.5	0.6	3.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	6,549.7	6,412.7	6,264.7	6,143.3	5,967.7	5,814.9	5,743.8	5,716.6	5,742.6
%CH	0.8	-8.1	-8.9	-7.5	-11.0	-9.9	-4.8	-1.9	1.8
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	902.7	773.3	794.3	834.7	884.4	906.3	918.3	942.8	970.0
%CH	-13.5	-46.1	11.3	21.9	26.0	10.3	5.4	11.1	12.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,622.3	1,601.0	1,567.0	1,543.7	1,529.3	1,513.5	1,505.1	1,501.3	1,506.2
%CH	3.8	-5.2	-8.2	-5.8	-3.7	-4.1	-2.2	-1.0	1.3

EMPLOYMENT

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	314,578.6	316,251.5	318,563.7	320,888.9	324,114.5	326,931.4	330,230.1	333,821.9	337,242.8
%CH	1.6	2.1	3.0	3.0	4.1	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	91,272.8	92,059.9	92,846.2	93,673.5	94,519.5	95,256.7	95,989.7	96,707.0	97,412.7
%CH	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	49,209.7	49,598.4	49,910.9	50,240.2	50,609.5	51,052.5	51,506.2	52,205.6	52,708.0
%CH	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.6	5.5	3.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	18,708.9	18,900.8	19,062.2	19,235.5	19,407.6	19,530.5	19,662.4	19,787.3	19,910.6
%CH	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	24,261.0	24,529.0	24,810.7	25,103.1	25,482.6	25,883.0	26,291.7	26,700.8	27,064.6
%CH	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	5.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	10,895.0	11,033.8	11,149.5	11,273.2	11,399.2	11,490.1	11,589.7	11,681.7	11,769.6
%CH	5.2	5.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	12,845.4	12,892.8	12,964.3	13,037.4	13,166.1	13,337.8	13,524.0	13,719.1	13,895.9
%CH	3.4	1.5	2.2	2.3	4.0	5.3	5.7	5.9	5.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	652.5	658.6	664.1	669.2	674.6	680.1	685.5	690.8	695.4
%CH	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	9,950.1	10,057.0	10,155.1	10,244.2	10,340.8	10,437.6	10,532.5	10,626.3	10,708.0
%CH	5.8	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.1
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	2,895.3	2,835.9	2,809.3	2,793.2	2,825.3	2,900.3	2,991.5	3,092.8	3,187.9
%CH	-4.3	-8.0	-3.7	-2.3	4.7	11.0	13.2	14.2	12.9
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	2,595.3	2,681.3	2,762.6	2,854.8	2,956.3	3,042.0	3,127.5	3,202.5	3,261.2
%CH	18.0	13.9	12.7	14.0	15.0	12.1	11.7	9.9	7.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,991.2	2,004.9	2,012.0	2,020.3	2,034.7	2,043.4	2,058.8	2,073.7	2,088.0
%CH	4.1	2.8	1.4	1.7	2.9	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.8
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	367.2	384.2	404.4	426.6	449.9	473.7	497.9	522.2	539.0
%CH	11.4	19.8	22.7	23.8	23.6	22.9	22.0	21.1	13.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	917.9	940.0	955.3	972.2	987.0	993.5	1,001.2	1,006.3	1,011.8
%CH	11.6	10.0	6.6	7.3	6.2	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.2
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	7,465.1	7,567.6	7,662.0	7,750.7	7,853.1	7,948.2	8,037.1	8,128.1	8,212.6
%CH	4.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,817.4	5,902.9	5,980.1	6,062.8	6,142.2	6,203.7	6,266.0	6,322.3	6,375.7
%CH	5.3	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.3	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.4
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	988.0	1,003.0	1,017.4	1,033.7	1,057.3	1,081.2	1,105.2	1,128.9	1,155.9
%CH	7.6	6.2	5.8	6.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,515.9	1,527.4	1,538.1	1,548.8	1,560.7	1,569.5	1,578.2	1,588.6	1,598.7
%CH	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.6

EMPLOYMENT

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	25,207.9	25,057.6	25,054.3	24,887.6	25,089.0	24,732.3	24,740.6	24,829.8	24,925.3
%CH	3.9	-2.4	-0.1	-2.6	3.3	-5.6	0.1	1.4	1.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,093.0	7,997.3	7,867.7	7,768.0	7,676.7	7,652.5	7,670.4	7,708.3	7,758.1
%CH	0.4	-4.6	-6.3	-5.0	-4.6	-1.3	0.9	2.0	2.6
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	16,945.9	16,745.3	16,687.6	16,757.6	16,874.3	16,575.5	16,616.3	16,678.1	16,713.9
%CH	2.5	-4.7	-1.4	1.7	2.8	-6.9	1.0	1.5	0.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,665.0	1,662.3	1,659.3	1,644.0	1,630.3	1,623.1	1,620.2	1,622.1	1,626.6
%CH	-4.2	-0.6	-0.7	-3.6	-3.3	-1.8	-0.7	0.5	1.1
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	10,608.7	10,491.0	10,226.3	10,466.5	10,443.7	10,369.6	10,472.2	10,628.6	10,724.7
%CH	9.5	-4.4	-9.7	9.7	-0.9	-2.8	4.0	6.1	3.7
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	6,337.2	6,254.3	6,461.4	6,291.1	6,430.5	6,205.9	6,144.1	6,049.5	5,989.2
%CH	-8.1	-5.1	13.9	-10.1	9.2	-13.3	-3.9	-6.0	-3.9
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,701.3	4,784.6	4,799.1	4,682.2	4,635.7	4,606.8	4,590.6	4,627.3	4,675.5
%CH	4.9	7.3	1.2	-9.4	-3.9	-2.5	-1.4	3.2	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,963.3	1,957.0	1,947.0	1,933.3	1,925.3	1,929.7	1,937.5	1,948.7	1,960.2
%CH	2.5	-1.3	-2.0	-2.8	-1.6	0.9	1.6	2.3	2.4
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,335.5	2,323.7	2,361.9	2,280.3	2,232.0	2,201.4	2,174.9	2,165.7	2,169.6
%CH	4.2	-2.0	6.7	-13.1	-8.2	-5.4	-4.7	-1.7	0.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,109.0	1,103.3	1,092.0	1,078.0	1,068.7	1,070.1	1,075.0	1,081.6	1,089.7
%CH	-0.1	-2.0	-4.0	-5.0	-3.4	0.5	1.8	2.5	3.0
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,225.3	1,204.0	1,205.7	1,167.5	1,347.1	1,348.7	1,358.9	1,358.7	1,366.4
%CH	21.2	-6.8	0.6	-12.1	77.2	0.5	3.1	0.0	2.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,355.7	3,274.7	3,169.3	3,112.7	3,052.3	3,029.6	3,037.7	3,055.9	3,081.6
%CH	1.6	-9.3	-12.3	-7.0	-7.5	-2.9	1.1	2.4	3.4
MINING									
IDAHO	5,415.3	5,099.7	4,099.2	3,858.9	3,009.0	2,968.4	3,008.9	3,121.4	3,271.5
%CH	15.2	-21.4	-58.3	-21.5	-63.0	-5.3	5.6	15.8	20.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,178.7	1,201.0	1,200.3	1,152.7	1,087.3	1,060.6	1,076.3	1,108.9	1,137.6
%CH	69.3	7.8	-0.2	-15.0	-20.8	-9.5	6.0	12.7	10.8
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	3,600.0	3,533.3	2,900.0	2,633.3	1,784.4	1,764.3	1,792.3	1,890.9	2,012.5
%CH	7.8	-7.2	-54.6	-32.0	-78.9	-4.4	6.5	23.9	28.3
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,815.3	1,566.4	1,199.2	1,225.6	1,224.6	1,204.0	1,216.5	1,230.5	1,259.0
%CH	31.8	-44.6	-65.6	9.1	-0.3	-6.6	4.2	4.7	9.6

EMPLOYMENT

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	24,949.2	25,070.0	25,101.1	25,138.0	25,127.3	25,170.6	25,214.9	25,505.2	25,643.9
%CH	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.6	-0.2	0.7	0.7	4.7	2.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	7,813.9	7,866.9	7,912.7	7,962.2	8,008.4	8,040.4	8,072.7	8,105.6	8,141.0
%CH	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	16,665.7	16,726.4	16,704.2	16,692.5	16,621.7	16,661.2	16,632.7	16,852.8	16,929.3
%CH	-1.1	1.5	-0.5	-0.3	-1.7	1.0	-0.7	5.4	1.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,632.3	1,639.6	1,644.9	1,649.4	1,652.9	1,654.6	1,656.6	1,659.7	1,663.1
%CH	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	10,730.6	10,757.6	10,799.1	10,826.8	10,835.8	10,922.5	10,943.9	11,168.4	11,265.0
%CH	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.3	3.2	0.8	8.5	3.5
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	5,935.1	5,968.9	5,905.1	5,865.7	5,785.9	5,738.7	5,688.8	5,684.4	5,664.4
%CH	-3.6	2.3	-4.2	-2.5	-5.3	-3.2	-3.4	-0.3	-1.4
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,717.6	4,753.0	4,781.4	4,811.2	4,852.5	4,895.9	4,940.1	4,983.3	5,030.4
%CH	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,971.4	1,982.9	1,993.5	2,005.0	2,016.0	2,025.7	2,035.1	2,046.3	2,057.3
%CH	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,183.3	2,189.0	2,196.2	2,201.2	2,206.8	2,151.3	2,162.3	2,170.4	2,175.3
%CH	2.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	-9.7	2.1	1.5	0.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,098.7	1,107.6	1,115.9	1,124.0	1,131.5	1,136.9	1,141.3	1,145.2	1,149.6
%CH	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,382.7	1,401.6	1,419.4	1,433.1	1,446.3	1,462.3	1,479.8	1,498.6	1,508.9
%CH	4.9	5.6	5.2	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.9	5.2	2.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,111.4	3,136.8	3,158.4	3,183.8	3,208.1	3,223.3	3,239.7	3,254.4	3,271.0
%CH	3.9	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.1
MINING									
IDAHO	3,445.5	3,608.9	3,786.2	3,968.9	4,156.5	4,317.6	4,399.2	4,453.2	4,493.1
%CH	23.0	20.4	21.1	20.7	20.3	16.4	7.8	5.0	3.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,161.9	1,170.8	1,174.7	1,182.6	1,189.4	1,194.3	1,201.3	1,206.4	1,210.3
%CH	8.8	3.1	1.3	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.3
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	2,152.4	2,300.4	2,453.6	2,609.4	2,766.8	2,925.1	2,983.9	3,023.5	3,040.2
%CH	30.8	30.5	29.4	27.9	26.4	24.9	8.3	5.4	2.2
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,293.1	1,308.5	1,332.6	1,359.5	1,389.7	1,392.5	1,415.4	1,429.7	1,452.9
%CH	11.3	4.8	7.6	8.3	9.2	0.8	6.7	4.1	6.7

EMPLOYMENT

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	274,387.5	272,008.3	265,626.8	263,384.7	260,789.9	261,280.0	262,230.6	263,139.3	264,493.0
%CH	-1.8	-3.4	-9.1	-3.3	-3.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	2.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	71,041.3	71,062.0	70,977.7	70,958.0	70,596.7	70,688.2	70,991.4	71,455.7	71,984.7
%CH	1.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-2.0	0.5	1.7	2.6	3.0
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	16,706.2	15,535.5	14,131.7	13,278.6	12,749.4	12,761.5	12,773.9	12,738.4	12,793.6
%CH	-7.8	-25.2	-31.5	-22.0	-15.0	0.4	0.4	-1.1	1.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,148.3	4,066.0	3,958.0	3,955.3	3,904.0	3,877.9	3,871.6	3,872.4	3,898.8
%CH	-7.5	-7.7	-10.2	-0.3	-5.1	-2.6	-0.7	0.1	2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	23,044.3	22,863.2	22,752.8	22,493.7	22,354.3	22,320.3	22,359.3	22,462.9	22,581.6
%CH	-4.3	-3.1	-1.9	-4.5	-2.5	-0.6	0.7	1.9	2.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,319.3	5,326.7	5,329.3	5,343.0	5,362.3	5,393.6	5,429.2	5,468.2	5,512.6
%CH	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.3
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	19,874.7	19,786.7	19,196.5	19,228.2	18,895.1	18,857.2	18,925.9	19,002.0	19,046.8
%CH	-5.1	-1.8	-11.4	0.7	-6.8	-0.8	1.5	1.6	0.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,172.3	5,146.7	5,113.3	5,091.0	5,030.3	4,985.9	4,956.4	4,934.8	4,926.8
%CH	0.9	-2.0	-2.6	-1.7	-4.7	-3.5	-2.3	-1.7	-0.6
TRADE									
IDAHO	81,547.1	80,045.3	78,217.3	78,203.2	78,743.5	79,030.3	79,291.2	79,593.2	80,303.5
%CH	4.1	-7.2	-8.8	-0.1	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	3.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,643.3	20,600.3	20,651.7	20,610.3	20,549.0	20,607.7	20,733.7	20,912.9	21,099.0
%CH	1.9	-0.8	1.0	-0.8	-1.2	1.1	2.5	3.5	3.6
SERVICES									
IDAHO	60,085.7	60,344.3	59,014.5	58,921.9	58,361.6	58,378.2	58,773.5	59,109.8	59,629.6
%CH	3.5	1.7	-8.5	-0.6	-3.7	0.1	2.7	2.3	3.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	18,658.7	18,807.3	18,867.3	18,960.0	19,046.0	19,153.6	19,284.9	19,434.8	19,607.6
%CH	3.1	3.2	1.3	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.6
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	55,470.9	55,913.5	55,663.2	55,350.4	54,995.1	55,289.1	55,207.0	55,082.0	54,716.8
%CH	-11.8	3.2	-1.8	-2.2	-2.5	2.2	-0.6	-0.9	-2.6
EDUCATION	30,231.3	30,631.7	30,398.0	30,431.8	30,389.5	30,561.6	30,435.1	30,338.9	30,181.2
%CH	-15.9	5.4	-3.0	0.4	-0.6	2.3	-1.6	-1.3	-2.1
OTHER	25,239.7	25,281.8	25,265.2	24,918.6	24,605.6	24,727.5	24,771.9	24,743.1	24,535.6
%CH	-6.5	0.7	-0.3	-5.4	-4.9	2.0	0.7	-0.5	-3.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,151.3	13,160.0	13,119.7	13,113.3	12,880.7	12,865.2	12,887.7	12,961.2	13,021.7
%CH	-4.4	0.3	-1.2	-0.2	-6.9	-0.5	0.7	2.3	1.9
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,243.3	12,420.1	12,551.6	12,049.9	11,645.5	11,731.9	11,930.1	12,064.5	12,199.9
%CH	-4.0	5.9	4.3	-15.1	-12.8	3.0	6.9	4.6	4.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,769.3	2,754.0	2,738.0	2,732.3	2,737.0	2,743.7	2,751.7	2,762.5	2,780.6
%CH	-0.9	-2.2	-2.3	-0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.6

EMPLOYMENT

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	265,368.9	266,653.1	268,652.8	270,648.7	273,505.0	275,879.0	278,723.9	281,616.3	284,534.8
%CH	1.3	1.9	3.0	3.0	4.3	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	72,563.9	73,159.1	73,784.0	74,438.0	75,111.9	75,726.2	76,327.3	76,919.7	77,502.1
%CH	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	12,918.7	13,038.2	13,183.9	13,299.4	13,560.3	13,742.6	13,945.8	14,171.1	14,360.1
%CH	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.5	8.1	5.5	6.0	6.6	5.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,950.1	4,016.1	4,092.4	4,172.7	4,259.5	4,338.0	4,409.6	4,466.0	4,512.3
%CH	5.4	6.8	7.8	8.1	8.6	7.6	6.8	5.2	4.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	22,704.5	22,819.0	22,919.4	23,045.2	23,185.6	23,349.0	23,524.3	23,700.2	23,897.0
%CH	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,560.7	5,610.0	5,662.2	5,716.6	5,773.6	5,829.7	5,887.1	5,946.6	6,008.4
%CH	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	19,145.4	19,250.2	19,354.0	19,447.7	19,550.5	19,688.0	19,827.0	19,978.8	20,130.1
%CH	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,928.8	4,934.8	4,943.7	4,959.4	4,977.8	4,989.6	5,004.7	5,020.3	5,037.4
%CH	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
TRADE									
IDAHO	80,777.0	80,956.3	81,679.4	82,423.7	83,552.3	84,188.9	85,150.4	85,936.0	86,909.1
%CH	2.4	0.9	3.6	3.7	5.6	3.1	4.6	3.7	4.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	21,297.5	21,507.9	21,731.0	21,962.9	22,204.4	22,408.0	22,592.4	22,775.7	22,949.0
%CH	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.1
SERVICES									
IDAHO	59,966.9	60,423.4	61,052.8	61,684.3	62,550.8	63,329.0	64,241.0	65,243.5	66,215.7
%CH	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.2	5.7	5.1	5.9	6.4	6.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	19,800.1	19,998.2	20,202.9	20,412.7	20,625.0	20,826.3	21,029.1	21,235.1	21,446.1
%CH	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	54,120.7	54,161.3	54,171.2	54,150.7	54,156.4	54,387.4	54,570.7	54,927.1	55,180.0
%CH	-4.3	0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.0	1.7	1.4	2.6	1.9
EDUCATION	29,898.2	29,946.0	29,961.2	29,981.7	30,008.2	30,124.9	30,252.4	30,377.9	30,507.4
%CH	-3.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
OTHER	24,222.4	24,215.4	24,210.0	24,169.0	24,148.3	24,262.5	24,318.2	24,549.2	24,672.6
%CH	-5.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	1.9	0.9	3.9	2.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,064.7	13,103.1	13,137.7	13,171.2	13,200.9	13,236.7	13,275.8	13,318.9	13,364.3
%CH	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,327.1	12,440.8	12,567.4	12,690.8	12,819.1	12,952.8	13,093.4	13,235.8	13,379.6
%CH	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,800.1	2,818.2	2,839.3	2,859.9	2,881.3	2,903.7	2,927.2	2,950.7	2,974.2
%CH	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2

MISCELLANEOUS

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	328.3	340.1	314.8	322.2	319.1	326.5	317.7	310.0	298.6
%CH	14.7	15.2	-26.6	9.8	-3.9	9.7	-10.4	-9.3	-14.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	86,300.0	83,600.0	83,000.0	85,000.0	84,200.0	86,200.0	83,900.0	81,900.0	78,900.0
%CH	-17.7	-11.9	-2.8	10.0	-3.7	9.8	-10.3	-9.2	-13.9
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.974	2.016	2.037	2.060	2.087	2.116	2.146	2.174	2.205
%CH	9.0	8.8	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.7
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.964	1.998	2.022	2.040	2.076	2.098	2.128	2.156	2.185
%CH	8.1	7.1	4.9	3.6	7.2	4.4	5.8	5.4	5.6
FOOD	2.089	2.101	2.134	2.158	2.170	2.182	2.202	2.225	2.254
%CH	7.4	2.3	6.4	4.6	2.2	2.3	3.6	4.3	5.3
GAS & OIL	3.731	3.785	3.639	3.359	3.557	3.541	3.578	3.613	3.644
%CH	-8.2	5.9	-14.6	-27.4	25.7	-1.7	4.2	3.9	3.6
HOUSING	1.834	1.878	1.911	1.939	1.981	2.014	2.045	2.077	2.111
%CH	9.2	9.9	7.2	6.0	8.9	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.5
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	2.762	2.814	2.836	2.868	2.921	2.941	2.981	3.022	3.066
%CH	11.8	7.8	3.2	4.6	7.6	2.7	5.6	5.7	5.9
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	17.577	13.587	14.227	14.513	11.007	9.200	10.172	10.224	9.180
PRIME	20.323	17.013	16.270	16.500	14.717	11.720	12.422	12.362	11.589
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	15.967	15.347	15.710	15.457	14.840	14.061	13.590	13.440	13.217
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	9.980	10.206	10.017	10.255	10.256	10.155	10.054	9.951	9.729
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.514	1.524	1.512	1.504	1.508	1.514	1.525	1.539	1.554
%CH	-1.0	2.7	-3.1	-2.1	1.1	1.6	2.8	4.0	3.8
MINING	1.458	1.437	1.417	1.288	1.181	1.170	1.197	1.239	1.277
%CH	26.8	-5.6	-5.6	-31.6	-29.5	-3.5	9.5	14.7	12.7
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.285	1.134	1.054	0.973	1.010	0.998	1.015	1.027	1.064
%CH	22.0	-39.5	-25.2	-27.6	16.3	-4.8	7.2	4.7	15.4
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.516	2.356	2.207	2.149	2.178	2.142	2.163	2.188	2.215
%CH	23.4	-23.1	-23.0	-10.1	5.5	-6.5	4.0	4.7	5.0
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.757	1.683	1.594	1.504	1.448	1.387	1.392	1.420	1.468
%CH	8.9	-15.7	-19.6	-20.8	-13.9	-16.0	1.6	8.4	14.2
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.604	1.543	1.420	1.277	1.175	1.119	1.122	1.138	1.177
%CH	5.9	-14.4	-28.2	-34.7	-28.3	-17.8	1.1	5.7	14.6
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.812	1.753	1.712	1.713	1.694	1.687	1.709	1.738	1.783
%CH	3.5	-12.3	-9.0	0.2	-4.4	-1.5	5.3	6.7	10.9
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.133	3.144	3.172	3.168	3.121	3.082	3.142	3.227	3.332
%CH	0.9	1.4	3.6	-0.5	-5.8	-4.9	7.9	11.2	13.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.184	1.064	1.025	1.097	1.157	1.182	1.209	1.232	1.265
%CH	-19.5	-34.9	-13.7	30.9	23.9	9.0	9.5	7.8	11.0

MISCELLANEOUS

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	279.3	280.2	278.7	277.3	276.2	281.4	286.9	292.3	297.9
%CH	-23.5	1.4	-2.2	-2.0	-1.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	73,825.5	74,100.3	73,721.8	73,383.3	73,098.3	74,522.0	75,983.4	77,449.0	78,938.2
%CH	-23.3	1.5	-2.0	-1.8	-1.5	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.240	2.274	2.306	2.342	2.380	2.420	2.458	2.496	2.541
%CH	6.6	6.2	5.8	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.3	7.3
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2.215	2.250	2.282	2.315	2.347	2.387	2.424	2.462	2.500
%CH	5.6	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.7	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.3
FOOD	2.285	2.319	2.349	2.379	2.411	2.453	2.490	2.528	2.567
%CH	5.6	6.1	5.3	5.3	5.6	7.1	6.1	6.3	6.3
GAS & OIL	3.676	3.794	3.877	3.930	3.976	4.096	4.182	4.307	4.396
%CH	3.5	13.5	9.0	5.6	4.7	12.7	8.6	12.6	8.5
HOUSING	2.143	2.176	2.209	2.241	2.273	2.305	2.337	2.370	2.403
%CH	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	3.110	3.159	3.207	3.254	3.301	3.356	3.410	3.465	3.520
%CH	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.6
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	9.851	10.058	9.484	8.940	9.089	9.211	9.616	10.044	10.784
PRIME	12.532	12.939	12.147	11.834	11.697	11.828	12.048	12.415	12.881
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	13.147	13.077	12.738	12.466	12.355	12.413	12.540	12.667	12.469
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	9.665	9.596	9.604	9.506	9.524	9.440	9.386	9.349	9.348
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.569	1.584	1.596	1.610	1.623	1.633	1.642	1.653	1.662
%CH	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.2
MINING	1.309	1.326	1.337	1.351	1.364	1.374	1.387	1.397	1.406
%CH	10.6	5.3	3.4	4.3	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.5
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.112	1.138	1.158	1.188	1.214	1.213	1.237	1.236	1.253
%CH	19.2	9.8	7.2	10.7	9.2	-0.5	8.1	-0.1	5.4
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.259	2.304	2.343	2.383	2.417	2.444	2.476	2.507	2.538
%CH	8.2	8.3	7.0	6.9	5.8	4.7	5.3	5.1	5.0
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.515	1.560	1.603	1.650	1.693	1.725	1.757	1.788	1.818
%CH	13.4	12.2	11.6	12.3	10.8	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.7
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.219	1.254	1.287	1.326	1.365	1.391	1.418	1.443	1.466
%CH	15.2	11.9	10.9	12.8	12.2	8.0	8.0	7.1	6.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.826	1.865	1.906	1.938	1.978	2.010	2.047	2.077	2.112
%CH	10.1	8.8	9.1	6.7	8.6	6.7	7.5	6.0	7.0
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.439	3.545	3.664	3.718	3.810	3.902	3.995	4.049	4.147
%CH	13.5	12.8	14.2	6.0	10.2	10.0	9.8	5.5	10.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.291	1.305	1.323	1.345	1.369	1.388	1.405	1.418	1.426
%CH	8.6	4.3	5.6	6.9	7.5	5.4	5.3	3.5	2.5

APPENDIX

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THE DRI U. S. MACRO MODEL

The Data Resources, Inc. (DRI) Macroeconomic Model of the U.S. economy, with some 850 equations and 450 stochastic endogenous variables, is the largest of the current generation of econometric models of the U.S. economy. It undergoes continual revision and refinement, with the most recent version (1981C) available as of July 1981.

The DRI Model is a simultaneous model. Solution for some unknowns required values for other unknowns. All such equations are solved through a process of iterative approximations.

Conceptually, the DRI model can be divided into six broad sectors:

I	Final GNP Demand
II	Incomes
III	Financial
IV	Employment, Unemployment, Labor Force
V	Production, Investment Capital Stock
VI	Prices, Wages, Productivity

In a very general sense, the model can be viewed in the framework of the circular flow of income and output presented in basic economics textbooks. Consumers and producers are linked through the product markets with prices, financial variables, productivity and demographic variables determining what and how much is produced and earned. A brief description of each of the sectors listed above follows:

I. The final demand sector includes equations for consumer spending on housing, automobiles, several other categories of durable and non-durable goods, and several service categories. Among the important determinants of demand in these categories are demographic factors, financial market conditions, debt service burden, past and present income, relative prices, unemployment, and inflation.

Another major element of final demand is investment, which can be divided into fixed investment and inventories. Fixed investment is determined by such factors as utilization rates; capital stock; relative prices; financial market conditions; corporate balance sheet conditions; and government policy, especially tax and environmental policies. Investment in inventories is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government demand and state and local government demand. The federal component can be divided into expenditures and receipts, with most of the expenditure side being exogenous: defense and non-defense purchases, grants-in-aid, and transfers to foreigners. Transfers to persons and interest payments are endogenous with the former dependent on demographic factors - unemployment rate and labor force - and the latter dependent on interest rates and the levels of federal expenditures and receipts.

Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes and contributions for social insurance. Primary determinants include tax rates and tax bases - personal income, profits, etc.

The state and local sector can also be divided into expenditure and receipt components, with receipts depending primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases - personal income, profit, consumption levels, etc. State and local expenditures depend on income factors and the costs of borrowing.

The foreign sector of the DRI model mainly considers trade balance and enters into the circular flow of demand and incomes. Some specific impacts on the production sector are also included.

II. The income sector follows the national income accounting approach. Since GNP and gross national income must be equal, DRI estimates all components of national income except wage and salary disbursements, which are treated as a residual. Important endogenous components include profits, capital consumption allowances, dividends, interest payments, and taxes. Personal savings are also treated as a residual after taxes, consumer spending, transfers to foreigners, and consumer interest payments have been deducted from personal income.

The importance of the income sector derives from the impact the income distribution has on the mix of consumption and investment.

III. The financial sector is the largest of the six broad categories defined above. It can be divided into the following conceptual categories:

A. Monetary and reserve aggregates - includes M1 through M5 and reserve requirements on demand and time deposits;

B. Interest rates - includes mortgage rates, consumer installment rates, federal funds rates, government bill and bond rates, municipal bond rates, corporate bond rates, and various savings and time deposit rates;

C. Loans - includes consumer, business and mortgage loans at commercial banks;

D. Flow of funds - balance sheet (assets and liabilities) broken out by households, non-financial corporations, commercial banks, and non-bank financial institutions;

E. Stock market, new issues of government debt, inflation expectations, and other miscellaneous financial indicators.

These categories interact very heavily with one another and provide important input in other sectors of the model. Also, the financial sector provides important policy levers within the model which make it more robust in its ability to capture the impacts of federal monetary policy.

IV. Industry employment is derived from industry output using Cobb-Douglas production functions. Long-run trends in productivity and cyclical sensitivity are taken into account on an industry by industry basis.

Labor force is estimated using demographic, stage of cycle, and participation rate variables.

Unemployment by demographic characteristic (females, blacks, married males, adults, teenagers, etc.) is based on demographic, stage of cycle, and GNP composition variables.

V. Industrial Output and Investment is the second largest component of the DRI model. The production equations, of which there are over 75, form the basis for the investment, capital stock, and industry employment equations.

In general, final demand determines the level of activity in the final product industries. An input-output matrix then translates final demand into the derived demand faced by the intermediate processing and crude materials industries.

Industry investment is derived from industry output using neo-classical capital stock adjustment equations. Capital stock is simply last period's capital stock plus investment less depreciation.

VI. The price and wage sector includes equations for wholesale price indices, GNP price deflators, components of the CPI, wages and productivity.

Wholesale price indices contain variables representing materials and labor input costs and demand levels. WPI's then enter into GNP price deflators in appropriate mixes, and also feed into CPI components.

Input costs terms are determined by measures of market "tightness" including vendor performance and capacity utilization. The resulting relative prices then enter back into other sectors of the model, especially final demand equations.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI[1] U.S. Macro Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

> personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietor's income + non-farm proprietor's income + property income + transfer payments - contribution for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments each comprise sub-models containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated sub-model consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; transfer payments to farmers are given exogenously. Two concepts of farm proprietor income are used: YENTAF@ID includes inventory changes and imputed rent, while YENTAFREAL@ID has them removed.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state specific-demand variables.

Other sectors of the IEM include a demographic component which is used to forecast births, deaths, net migration and total population; and the labor force participation rate which is driven by population and employment. a comprehensive listing of IEM equations and variables follows. A detailed flowchart of the IEM and a set of regression results are available from the editors upon request; see Preface.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

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[1] Data Resources, Inc.

The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares.

Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from the DRI U.S. Macro Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the section on Forecast Outlook.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

EQUATIONS

```
EAHEM@ID: EQUATION
1>AHEM@ID=JRWSSNF*(<4.44926> + <0.495724>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM@ID)/MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM))

EBIR@ID: EQUATION
1>BIR@ID=21.0*NR@ID

EBTX72@ID: EQUATION
1>BTX72@ID=(WSD@ID+YENTEAF@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTAFREAL@ID)/PC

EDEA@ID: EQUATION
1>DEA@ID= <2.99068> + <0.448149>*NR@ID\1*(DEA\1/N\1)

EDS&LAVG@ID: EQUATION
1>DS&LAVG@ID=DS&LAVG@ID\1+ + <59.8594>* &&
2>(YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP)) + <13.3946>* &&
3>((RMS&L-RMGBS6NS)*DMMC782*YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP)) + <17.2233>* &&
4>((RMGBS6NS-RMMONMARKNS)*(1-DMMC782)*YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP))

EEC@ID: EQUATION
1>EC@ID=E16@ID+E15&17@ID

EEDOM@ID: EQUATION
1>EDOM@ID=ENM@ID-EMI@ID-EC@ID

EEEA@ID: EQUATION
1>EEA@ID=EMD@ID+EMN@ID+ENM@ID

EEEA@ID@US: EQUATION
1>EEA@ID@US=EEA@ID/(EEA*1000)

EEFIR@ID: EQUATION
1>EFIR@ID= <4.97154> + <0.0563867>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,EEA@ID) &&
2> - <5.61461>*D721774

EEG@ID: EQUATION
1>EG@ID=EGSL@ID+EGF@ID

EEGF@ID: EQUATION
1>EGF@ID=EGF*(<-2.44465>+<1699.44>*NR@ID/N)

EEGSL@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSL@ID=EGSLED@ID+EGSLO@ID

EEGSLED@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSLED@ID=NR@ID*( <26.6592> + <1.61791>*D78 + <0.0371159>* &&
2>VCOLGF@ID/PC)

EEGSLO@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSLO@ID= <10.4947> + <0.0229878>*VCOLGF@ID/JRWSSNF + <2.46214>* &&
2>BTX72@ID + <40151.4>*(((1/TIME**2)*(1-D72742)))

EEM@ID: EQUATION
1>EM@ID=EMN@ID+EMD@ID

EEMD@ID: EQUATION
1>EMD@ID=E24@ID+E33@ID+E32&34@ID+E353637@ID+EMDO@ID

EEMDO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMDO@ID=EEA@ID*(<-0.00216166> + <0.00123649>* &&
2>MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF72@NR@ID) + <0.00116754>*D7278)

EEMI@ID: EQUATION
1>EMI@ID=E10@ID+EMIO@ID

EEMIO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMIO@ID= <0.920593> - <0.0110787>*EXPPRDF/WPI01 - <0.534084>* &&
2>D721774 + <0.305487>*(JQIND287+JQIND284 )
```

```
EEMN@ID: EQUATION
1>EMN@ID=E20@ID+E26&27@ID+E28@ID+EMNO@ID

EEMNC@ID: EQUATION
1>EMNO@ID=EXP( <-3.35314> + <0.748056>*LOG(CNO/PC) - <0.554610>* &&
2>LOG(TEMP@WPIO3/WPI)*LOG(CNO/PC) + <0.409443>*D721802)

EENM@ID: EQUATION
1>ENM@ID=EMI@ID+EC@ID+ER@ID+ET@ID+EFIR@ID+ESV@ID+EGSL@ID+&&
2>EGF@ID

EER@ID: EQUATION
1>ER@ID= <4.47214> + <0.113902>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 1,EM@ID)+MOVAVG(3 TO 1, ET@ID)) - <0.828713>*D7278

EESV@ID: EQUATION
1>ESV@ID=EEA@ID*(<0.125179> + <0.000955310>*ESV/EEA*EEA@ID &&
2> - <0.00826815>*D7278)

EET@ID: EQUATION
1>ET@ID= <-3.66338> + <18.4108>*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) + <43.9377>* &&
2>((CD72+CNO72)*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) /MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72)) &&
3> - <2.21852>*PCNGAS/PC*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) + <2.31235>* &&
4>(YD72@ID-MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID))

EEXPRDF@ID: EQUATION
1>EXPRDF@ID=EXPPRDF*(<14.2489> + <0.00105495>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)+  MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)))

EE10@ID: EQUATION
1>E10@ID= <1.68131> + <0.388798>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,E10@ID) &&
2> - <0.374610>*D723732 - <0.284019>*D762773 - <0.384418>*D802804 &&
3> + <4649.81>*D79290*(1/TIME**2)

EE15&17@ID: EQUATION
1>E15&17@ID= <-2.58677> + <1.88413>*(MOVAVG(2 TO 0,HUATZCORR@ID)/4) &&
2> + <71.2004>*ICNR72@ID - <8.07585>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG) *ICNR72@ID

EE16@ID: EQUATION
1>E16@ID=5.000

EE20@ID: EQUATION
1>E20@ID=E203@ID+E200@ID

EE200@ID: EQUATION
1>E200@ID= <4.73243> + <0.00366762>* &&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 1,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/ MOVAVG(3 TO 1,WPIO1) + <0.0202408>* &&
3>CNFOOD72 - <0.685302>*DE200@ID - <0.00270966>* &&
4>MOVAVG(1 TO 0,LABOR@CAP)*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,CNFOOD72)

EE203@ID: EQUATION
1>E203@ID= <4.18206> + <0.00589946>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID))/MOVAVG(3 TO 0,WPIO1)  &&
3> - <0.587645>*D203@ID - <0.00530950>* &&
4>MOVAVG(8 TO 0,LABOR@ENG)*(MOVAVG(3 TO 0, SAFCROPSNS@ID)/ MOVAVG(3 TO 0,WPIO1)) &&
5> + <1.35037>*D801802 + <0.00533043>*YD/PC

EE24@ID: EQUATION
1>E24@ID=E241&2@ID+E245&0@ID

EE241&2@ID: EQUATION
1>E241&2@ID= + <9.84536>*JQIND24 - <2.23727>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*JQIND24 + <33026.9>*1/TIME**2 &&
3>-POSITIVE(( + <9.84536>*JQIND24 - <2.23727>* &&
4>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*JQIND24 + <33026.9>*1/TIME**2 &&
5>-(17.7*E24)))

EE245&0@ID: EQUATION
1>E245&0@ID= <2.40633> + <7.82919>*JQIND379 - <0.590493>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 0,LABOR@CAP)*JQIND379 - <3.00723>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 0,JAHEADJEA@WPIO8)*JQIND379 + <0.0683019>* &&
4>MOVAVG(1 TO 0,E15&17@ID)

EE26&27@ID: EQUATION
1>E26&27@ID=EXP( <0.296070> + <0.847565>* &&
2>LOG(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,PC)) - <0.325426>* &&
3>LOG(TEMP@WPIO9/WPI)*(LOG(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,PC))) &&
4> - <0.0517621>*D7278)
```

```
EE28@ID: EQUATION
1>E28@ID= <5.62226> + <0.445019>*EMIO@ID - <3.41850>*TEMP@WPI06/WPI &&
2> - <3.68846E-05>*D28@ID*(TIME**2) - <0.318987>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)

EE32&34@ID: EQUATION
1>E32&34@ID= <-1.24805> + <0.0810593>*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EC@ID) &&
2> + <2.20483>*JQIND342@4

EE33@ID: EQUATION
1>E33@ID= <1.04305> + <0.154319>*MOVAVG(3 TO 2,E10@ID) &&
2> - <0.725177>*D772773

EE353637@ID: EQUATION
1>E353637@ID= <3.56085> + <0.0279685>*IFIXNR72 - <1.76148>* &&
2>LABOR@ENG + <1.19071>*D754 - <0.0211940>*D7275*TIME

EHUATZCORR@ID: EQUATION
1>HUATZCORR@ID= ( <1.17911> - <0.0494966>* &&
2>((MOVAVG(3 TO 1,KQHOMES@ID)-MOVAVG(3 TO 1, KQHOMESTREND@ID))) &&
3> + <0.0344412>*MOVAVG(3 TO 0,MTGCOMNFHLB72@ID) - <0.858559>* &&
4>DHUSTS)

EICNR72@ID: EQUATION
1>ICNR72@ID=ICNR72*((MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC)*&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EEA@ID)+(1-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC))*&&
3>(EEA@ID-EEA@ID\4))/(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC)*&&
4>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EEA)*1000)+(1-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC))*&&
5>((EEA-EEA\4)*1000)))

EJAHEADJEA@WPI08: EQUATION
1>JAHEADJEA@WPI08=JAHEADJEA/WPI08


EKQHOMES@ID: EQUATION
1>KQHOMES@ID=((1-.003)**.25)*KQHOMES@ID\1+&&
2>(1.022*1.09*1.01*.96)*(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,HUATZCORR@ID)/4)

EKQHOMESTREND@ID: EQUATION
1>KQHOMESTREND@ID=NR@ID*(<306.130> + <6.78602>*MOVAVG(6 TO 1,YPADJ@ID) &&
2> + <5.17975>*D7780)

ELABOR@CAP: EQUATION
1>LABOR@CAP=(JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/IPDENRCOST

ELABOR@ENG: EQUATION
1>LABOR@ENG=(JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/WPI05

EMIG@ID: EQUATION
1>MIG@ID= EEA@ID*1000*( + <1.09456E-05>*YEF@ID\1/YP\1 &&
2> + <2.18441E-08>*DCENSUS7174 - <1.86952E-08>*DCENSUS70)

EMTGCOMNFHLB72@ID: EQUATION
1>MTGCOMNFHLB72@ID=(MTGCOMS&LNEW/PICR)*  &&
2>((DS&LAVG@ID/DS&LAVG@ID\1)/(DS&L/DS&L\1))

ENR@ID: EQUATION
1>NR@ID=NR@ID\1+BIR@ID/4000-DEA@ID/4000+MIG@ID/4

ENR@ID@US: EQUATION
1>NR@ID@US=NR@ID/N

EREPLACE@INVESTC: EQUATION
1>REPLACE@INVESTC=&&
2>(KNCNR72*(1-((1-DELTAICNR72)**.25)))/(ICNR72/4)

ERESADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>RESADJ@ID=WSD@ID*(<0.0157591> - <99.1433>*1/TIME**2 &&
2> + <0.00167919>*D7278)

ERNFWEMEC@ID: EQUATION
1>RNFWEMEC@ID=JRWSSNF*(<9483.20> + <0.00487262>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,RWM@ID)*(1-POSITIVE(MOVAVG(6  TO 4,EM@ID)-EM@ID))))

ERUADJ: EQUATION
1>RUADJ=1-((EEA/N18@64)-0.00157002*(TIME-113))

ERUADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>RUADJ@ID=1-((EEA@ID/((NR@ID*1000)*(N18@64/N)))-.00176351*(TIME-113))
```

```
ERUADJNT: EQUATION
1>RUADJNT=1-(EEA/N18●64)

ERUADJNT●ID: EQUATION
1>RUADJNT●ID=1-(EEA●ID/((NR●ID*1000)*(N18●64/N)))

ERWC●ID: EQUATION
1>RWC●ID= + <13888.1>*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JRWSSNF) + <486.614>* &&
2>(POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 4,EC●ID)- MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EC●ID)))

ERWM●ID: EQUATION
1>RWM●ID=JAHEADJEA*(<3965.25> + <817.293>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM●ID)/MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM) + <73.6844>* &&
3>(POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 4,EM●ID)-MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EM●ID))))

ESAFCROPSNS●ID: EQUATION
1>SAFCROPSNS●ID= <44.9372> + <25.4957>*SAFWHTNS + <49.2497>* &&
2>SAFCORNNS + <6.26106>*PSUGAR11NS + <337.730>*Q4

ESAFLVSTKNS●ID: EQUATION
1>SAFLVSTKNS●ID= <11.3457> + <10.7441>*SAFCTL&CLVNS + <8.51365>* &&
2>SAFDAIRYNS + <22.9639>*SAFHOGSNS - <34.9459>*Q1 - <30.3346>*Q2

ETWPER●ID: EQUATION
1>TWPER●ID=WSD●ID*EXP( <-1.27569> + <0.506249>*LOG(TWPER/WSD))

EV●ID: EQUATION
1>V●ID=EXP( <-0.577143> + <0.799340>* &&
2>LOG(VGF●PER*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,NR●ID)/MOVAVG(1 TO 0,N)) + <0.142435>* &&
3>LOG(VGSL●PER*(RUADJ●ID/RUADJ)))

EVCOLGF●ID: EQUATION
1>VCOLGF●ID=VAIDGF●SL*(<3.68683> - <0.660355>*D721794 + <2102.46>* &&
2>1/TIME**2)

EWSD●ID: EQUATION
1>WSD●ID=WSDM●ID+WSDNFEMEC●ID+WSDC●ID+WSDAF●ID

EWSDAF●ID: EQUATION
1>WSDAF●ID=EXPRDF●ID*(<0.000123427> + <2.44214E-05>*D7677 &&
2> - <1.24772E-05>*D73 - <3.76539E-06>*MOVAVG(6 TO 1,LABOR●CAP))

EWSDC●ID: EQUATION
1>WSDC●ID=(RWC●ID*EC●ID)/1000000

EWSDM●ID: EQUATION
1>WSDM●ID=((RWM●ID*EM●ID)/1000000)

EWSDNFEMEC●ID: EQUATION
1>WSDNFEMEC●ID=RNFWEMEC●ID*(EEA●ID-EC●ID-EM●ID)/1000000

EYAFCORP●ID: EQUATION
1>YAFCORP●ID= + <2.64546E-05>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS●ID)+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS●ID))

EYAFINV&R●ID: EQUATION
1>YAFINV&R●ID= <-0.0989831> + <0.145756>*CPIU

EYD72●ID: EQUATION
1>YD72●ID=YP72●ID*(YD/YP)

EYD72●NR●ID: EQUATION
1>YD72●NR●ID=YD72●ID/NR●ID

EYEF●ID: EQUATION
1>YEF●ID=YPADJ●ID-YENTAFREAL●ID

EYEF72●NR●ID: EQUATION
1>YEF72●NR●ID=YEF●ID/PC/NR●ID

EYENTAF●ID: EQUATION
1>YENTAF●ID=MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS●ID)/1000+&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS●ID)/1000+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFVGF●ID)+&&
3>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFINV&R●ID)-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFCORP●ID)-&&
4>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EXPRDF●ID)/1000
```

```
EYENTAFREAL@ID: EQUATION
1>YENTAFREAL@ID=MOVAVG(3 TO 0.SAFCROPSNS@ID)/1000+&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0.SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/1000+MOVAVG(3 TO 0.SAFVGF@ID)-&&
3>MOVAVG(3 TO 0.EXPRDF@ID)/1000

EYENTEAF@ID: EQUATION
1>YENTEAF@ID=YENTNFADJ*(<0.000852483>+<1.03648>*&&
2>MOVAVG(2 TO 1.EEA@ID@US))

EYOL@ID: EQUATION
1>YOL@ID=WSD@ID*EXP(<-0.214552>+<.946644>*LOG(YOL/WSD))

EYP@ID: EQUATION
1>YP@ID=WSD@ID+YOL@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTEAF@ID+&&
2>YENTAF@ID+V@ID+RESADJ@ID-TWPER@ID

EYPADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>YPADJ@ID=WSD@ID+YOL@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTEAF@ID+&&
2>YENTAFREAL@ID+V@ID+RESADJ@ID-TWPER@ID

EYPADJ72@ID: EQUATION
1>YPADJ72@ID=YPADJ@ID/PC

EYPPROP@ID: EQUATION
1>YPPROP@ID=PC*(<0.0413222> + <0.980350>* &&
2>(((YINTPER+DIV+YRENTADJ)/PC)*(MOVAVG(20 TO 1.YP@ID) /MOVAVG(20 TO 1.YP)) ))

EYP72@ID: EQUATION
1>YP72@ID=YP@ID/PC
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES[1]

AHEM@ID	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
BIR@ID	Number of births
BTX72@ID	Tax base in 1972 dollars
DEA@ID	Number of deaths
DS&LAVG@ID	Two month moving average, deposits in savings & loans
EC@ID	Employment in construction
EDOM@ID	Employment in all domestic sectors
EEA@ID	Employment except agriculture
EEA@ID&US	Ratio of employment, Idaho/U.S.
EFIR@ID	Employment in finance, insurance and real estate
EG@ID	Employment in government
EGF@ID	Employment in federal government
EGSL@ID	Employment in state and local government
EGSLED@ID	Employment in state and local government, education
EGSLO@ID	Employment in state and local government, non-education
EM@ID	Employment in manufacturing
EMD@ID	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMDO@ID	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EMI@ID	Employment in mining
EMIO@ID	Employment in mining except metal mining
EMN@ID	Employment in non-durable manufacturing
EMNO@ID	Employment in other non-durable manufacturing
ENM@ID	Employment in non-manufacturing
ER@ID	Employment in communications, trans. & public utilities
ESV@ID	Employment in services
ET@ID	Employment in trade
EXPRDF@ID	Farm production expenses
E10@ID	Employment in metal mining
E15&17@ID	Employment in residential & commercial construction
E16@ID	Employment in heavy construction
E20@ID	Employment in food processing
E20O@ID	Employ. in food processing except canned, cured,& frozen
E203@ID	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, & frozen
E24@ID	Employment in lumber and wood products
E241&2@ID	Employment in logging camps and sawmills
E245&O@ID	Employment in mobile homes and other wood products
E26&27@ID	Employment in paper, printing and publishing
E28@ID	Employment in chemicals and allied products
E32&34@ID	Employment in stone, clay & glass, & fabricated metals
E33@ID	Employment in primary metals
E35,36,37@ID	Employment in machinery & transportation equipment
HUATZCORR@ID	Housing starts
ICNR72@ID	Investment in non-res. construction, U.S., 1972 dollars

---

[1] @ID signifies a variable specific to Idaho

JAHEADJEA@WPI08	Ration, labor costs/lumber prices, U.S.
KQHOMES@ID	Housing stock
KQHOMESTREND@ID	Housing trend in Idaho
LABOR@CAP	Labor/capital ratio
LABOR@ENG	Labor/energy ratio
MIG@ID	Net migration of persons
MTGCOMNFHLB72@ID	New mortgage commitments in Idaho, 1972 dollars
NR@ID	Resident population
NR@ID@US	Ratio of population, Idaho/U.S.
REPLACE@INVESTC	Proxy for capital stock replacement
RESADJ@ID	Residence adjustment - personal income
RNFWEMEC@ID	Average annual wage except manufac., construc. and farm
RUADJ	Adjusted labor force non-participation, U.S.
RUADJ@ID	Adjusted labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RUADJNT	Labor force non-participation rate, U.S.
RUADJNT@ID	Labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RWC@ID	Average annual wage in construction
RWM@ID	Manufacturing wage rate
SAFCROPSNS@ID	Sales at farm of crops, not seasonally adjusted
SAFLVSTKNS@ID	Sales at farm of livestock, not seasonally adjusted
TWPER@ID	Contributions for social insurance
V@ID	Transfer payments
VCOLGF@ID	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
WSD@ID	Wage and salary disbursement
WSDAF@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, at farm
WSDC@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
WSDM@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
WSDNFEMEC@ID	Wage & salary disbursements, except farm, mfg., & const.
YAFCORP@ID	Corporate farm income
YAFINV&R@ID	Inventory value changes & imputed rent & income at farm
YD72@ID	Disposable income in 1972 dollars
YD72@NR@ID	Per capita disposable income in 1972 dollars
YEF@ID	Non-farm personal income
YEF72@NR@ID	Per capita non-farm income in 1972 dollars
YENTAF@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, w/YAFINV&R@ID
YENTAFREAL@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, w/o YAFINV&R@ID
YENTEAF@ID	Non-farm proprietors' income
YOL@ID	Other labor income
YP@ID	Total personal income, w/YAFINV&R@ID
YPADJ@ID	Total personal income, w/o YAFINV&R@ID
YPADJ72@ID	Total personal income in 1972 dollars
YPPROP@ID	Divident, interest and rent income
P72@ID	Total personal income, w/YAFINV&R@ID, in 1972 dollars

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

C	Personal consumption expenditures - total
CD72	Personal consump. expend. - durable goods - 1972 dollars
CDTP10	Net change in consumer installment credit
CNFOOD72	Personal consumption expend. - food - 1972 dollars
CNO72	Personal consumption expenditures - other nondurable goods - 1972 dollars
CPIU	Consumer price index - all
DEA	Number of deaths
DELTAICNR72	Depreciation rate - real nonresidential construction
DIV	Dividends
DS&L	Savings capital at savings and loan associations
DECENSUS70	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or non-economic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DECENSUS7174	
DE200@ID	
DHUSTS	
DMMC782	
DSIC72	
D203@ID	
D28@ID	
D721774	
D721794	
D723732	
D72742	
D72575	
D7278	
D751772	
D754	
D761771	
D762773	
D772773	
D78	
D79290	
D801802	
D802804	
EEA	Non-farm employment, U.S.
EGF	Federal government employment, U.S.
EM	Employment in manufacturing
ESV	Total employment - services
EXPPRDF	Farm production expenses, U.S.
E24	Total employment - lumber and products
ICNR72	Gross investment in private nonresidential structures, 1972 dollars
IFIXNR72	Gross fixed private nonresidential investment 1972 dollars
INTC	Interest paid by consumers to business
IPDENRCOST	Rental price of capital - producer's durable equip.
JAHEADHEA	Index of hourly earnings of production workers -private
JQIND24	Industrial production index - lumber & wood products
JQIND284	Industrial production index - soaps and toiletries
JQIND287	Industrial production index - agricultural chemicals
JQIND342@4	Industrial production index - hardware, plumbing, structural metal

JQIND379	Industrial production index - mobile homes
JRWSSNF	Index of compensation per hour - non-farm business sector
KNCNR72	Net capital stock - nonresidential structures - 1972 dollars
MTGCOMS&LNEW	Mortgage committments - new - insured savings and loan associations
N	Population, U.S.
N18@64	Population between 18 and 64 years of age, U.S.
PC	Implicit price deflator - personal consumption
PCNGAS	Implicit price deflator - gasoline and oil
PICR	Implicit price deflator - private residential const.
PSUGAR11NS	Price of sugar
Q1	Seasonal dummy for first quarter
Q2	Seasonal dummy for second quarter
Q4	Seasonal dummy for fourth quarter
RMGBS6NS	Average yield on U.S. government 6-month bills
RMMONMARKNS	Rate on money market fund shares
RMS&L	Effective interest rates paid by savings and loan associations
SAFCORNNS	Sales at farm - corn
SAFCTL&CLVNS	Sales at farm - cattle and calves
SAFDAIRYNS	Sales at farm - dairy products
SAFHOGSNS	Sales at farm - hogs
SAFVGF@ID	Government transfer payments to farmers in Idaho
SAFWHTNS	Sales at farm - wheat
TEMP@WP103	Input cost term for WP103 - textile products and apparel
TEMP@WP106	Input cost term for WP106 - chemicals & allied products
TEMP@WP109	Input cost term for WP109 - pulp, paper, & allied prod.
TIME	Time 1947:1 - 1
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state & local government
VFG@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons
VGSL@PER	Wholesale price index (seasonally adjusted)
WPI	Wholesale price index - farm products
WPI01	Wholesale price index - fuels & related products
WPI05	Wholesale price index - lumber and wood products
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements, U.S.
WSS	Compensation of employees
YD	Disposal income
YD72	Disposable income - 1972 dollars
YENTNFADJ	Non-farm proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustments and capital consumption adjustments
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment

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IDAHO
ECONOMIC FORECAST

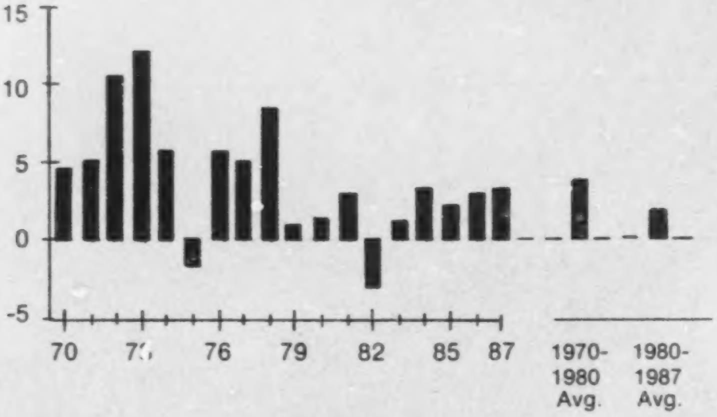
John V. Evans, Governor

Division of Financial Management

Vol. V, No. 1
Winter/Spring 1983

- **Forecast 1982-1987**
- **Idaho Tomorrow - Idaho Today**
- **Alternative Forecasts**

Idaho Real Personal Income Growth
(Percent Change)



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STATE OF IDAHO

The

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

1982—1987

JOHN V. EVANS
GOVERNOR

PREFACE

The Idaho economy has undergone rapid change in the last decade, with evidence that further change is taking place today. The State's economy shifted from the slow-growth, agrarian condition that we knew in the 1960's to a pattern of growth so rapid that by the mid-1970's Idaho was one of the fastest growing states in the U.S. in population, employment, and income. Within the last three years, however, that rate of growth has declined, with per capita income growth falling to well below the national average and population growth slowing down.

Probably the most notable feature of Idaho's economy is its heavy reliance on the State's natural resource base. Major industries in the State include agriculture, forestry, mining, and tourism, all of which are directly tied to the resource base. In addition, over 60% of the employment in manufacturing is in lumber, wood products, and food processing - all indirectly tied to the resource base.

This heavy dependence on natural resources, while providing Idahoans with rich and diversified employment and recreational opportunities, has also brought challenges for a changing economy and changing society. These challenges include competition between agriculture and the expanding population for water and energy, the environmental impacts of the economically important mining and forestry industries, and the pressures of a rapidly expanding population on the State's natural and economic resources. In addition, rapidly expanding employment opportunities have brought improved incomes but, at the same time, threaten to reduce the high quality of life enjoyed by residents and non-residents alike.

Much of the burden of dealing with and resolving the problems faced in the State will fall on the public sector. In order to deal effectively with these and similar problems and conflicts, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the State's economy as possible. It is to this end the Idaho Economic Model and this publication are directed.

The Idaho Economic Model was developed under a grant from the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission. The Division of Financial Management has been joined by the Department of Health and Welfare, the Idaho Transportation Department, and the Department of Employment in the development and maximum utilization of the State's forecast system.

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Vol. V, No. 1

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INTRODUCTION

The Idaho forecast presented in this publication is based upon the April 1983 Data Resources, Incorporated forecast of the national economy. Although a direct comparison of this forecast with that made in Autumn 1982 is difficult because of data revisions and different forecast intervals, the outlook represented here is consistent in movement with the previous forecast and shows a slightly stronger economy than expected last November. One significant difference in the national economic outlook is the inflation projection. Prices are expected to increase by only 3.2 percent during 1983 in this forecast, more than a percentage point below that expected last Autumn. The Idaho economy is expected to begin to grow during 1983 after three consecutive years of decline but that growth will remain significantly below the rate over the 1970's. As indicated by the graph on the cover, the growth of real personal income over much of the 1980's will be substantially slower than employment numbers as the peak employment of 1979 is not matched until 1985.

After this forecast was completed, Bucyrus-Erie, a mining equipment manufacturer announced the closure of its Pocatello plant. Although the specific details of the closure were not available at the time this publication was printed, Bucyrus-Erie is expected to gradually reduce its 500-employee workforce by September. The summer issue of the Forecast will incorporate that closure.

FEATURES

The feature article of this issue of the Idaho Economic Forecast was written by John W. Mitchell, Professor of Economics at Boise State University. Mr. Mitchell's article, entitled "Idaho Tomorrow - Idaho Today" discusses the possibility that the Idaho economy's problems may be the result of fundamental changes in the overall economy and various industries rather than the business cycle.

In addition, this publication provides summaries of two alternative forecasts which employ different assumptions from the control or baseline forecast. Although the control forecast uses assumptions with the highest probability of occurence, it is useful to examine the difference in outcome for various Idaho and national variables when those assumptions are changed. The alternatives presented in this issue are a trouble 85 alternative, in which the economy recvoers more strongly than the control in 1984 and 1985 but stagnates in 1985 from higher interest rates, and an optimistic alternative , in which there is a more favorable economic environment due primarily to a lower inflation rate.

Historical and forecast detail is provided annually from 1970 to 1987 and quarterly from the third quarter of 1981 through 1985. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins in the fourth quarter of 1982 with farm data forecast for all of 1982. A description of both the DRI Macro Model and the Idaho Economic Model is provided in the Appendix, together with a listing of variables and equations.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the Idaho Economic Forecast are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No charge
Idaho Resident	$7.50/yr
Non-Idaho Resident	$15.00/yr

To subscribe, send appropriate payment to:

Idaho Economic Forecast
Division of Financial Management
Room 122, Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720

Idaho Economic Model
Idaho and U. S. Summary
April 1983

Idaho Economic Model

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.

	1982		1983							
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	82	83	84	85
Idaho Employment										
Non-Agricultural Employment	308.833	309.916	313.403	315.856	319.113	321.654	310.738	317.507	329.039	339.388
Manufacturing Employment	48.245	47.527	48.574	49.052	50.042	50.528	47.887	49.549	51.886	53.728
Lumber and Wood Products	12.456	11.520	12.595	12.937	13.602	13.899	11.991	13.258	14.502	15.390
Food Processing	16.928	17.073	17.115	17.091	17.081	17.083	16.862	17.092	17.279	17.242
Construction	12.910	13.256	13.508	13.660	13.845	14.002	13.394	13.754	14.311	14.867
Mining	2.997	3.381	3.275	3.330	3.353	3.405	3.584	3.341	3.486	3.630
Idaho Income										
Personal Income - Current Dollars	9.014	8.805	9.049	9.220	9.344	9.495	8.804	9.277	10.032	10.768
Personal Income - 72 Dollars	4.340	4.193	4.287	4.324	4.330	4.350	4.274	4.323	4.460	4.555
Per Capita Personal Income	9.294	9.069	9.308	9.461	9.561	9.687	9.084	9.504	10.150	10.738
Real Per Capita Personal Income	4.475	4.319	4.409	4.437	4.430	4.438	4.411	4.429	4.513	4.543
Wage and Salary Payments	4.936	4.890	5.070	5.169	5.235	5.311	4.909	5.196	5.572	5.979
Dividents, Interest and Rent	1.777	1.819	1.829	1.839	1.885	1.936	1.747	1.872	2.081	2.316
Other Labor Income	0.439	0.440	0.458	0.470	0.478	0.487	0.434	0.473	0.517	0.559
Transfer Payments	1.364	1.401	1.395	1.401	1.410	1.421	1.329	1.407	1.503	1.618
Miscellaneous Idaho Variables										
Housing Starts (Thousands)	1.971	2.105	2.280	2.508	2.735	2.849	1.906	2.593	3.184	3.795
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing ($)	8.698	8.816	8.931	9.048	9.179	9.323	8.591	9.120	9.763	10.426
Average Annual Wage ($Thousands)	15.983	15.777	16.177	16.365	16.403	16.512	15.798	16.364	16.932	17.617
Population	0.970	0.971	0.972	0.975	0.977	0.980	0.969	0.976	0.988	1.003
Selected National Variables										
Real GNP ($Trillions)	1.481	1.477	1.492	1.504	1.523	1.541	1.477	1.515	1.588	1.647
Final Sales ($trillions)	3.083	3.156	3.206	3.255	3.322	3.396	3.083	3.295	3.596	3.918
Unemployment Rate	9.967	10.667	10.242	10.118	9.903	9.604	9.708	9.967	9.078	8.529
Consumer Price Index	2.924	2.938	2.933	2.962	3.000	3.036	2.891	2.983	3.133	3.302
Hourly Compensation Index	1.551	1.572	1.593	1.613	1.636	1.659	1.539	1.625	1.726	1.832
Prime Rate	14.717	11.957	10.881	10.348	10.184	10.547	14.861	10.490	10.907	10.989
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	15.453	13.970	13.126	12.911	12.793	12.497	15.120	12.832	12.089	12.179
Housing Starts (Millions)	1.122	1.261	1.679	1.506	1.548	1.619	1.059	1.588	1.703	1.799

Income concepts except as noted in billions of dollars

Division of Financial Management
4/26/83

Idaho Economic Model
Idaho and U. S. Summary - Annual Percentage Change
April 1983

Idaho Economic Model

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.

	1982		1983							
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	82	83	84	85
Idaho Employment										
Non-Agricultural Employment	-2.5	1.4	4.6	3.2	4.2	3.2	-5.2	2.2	3.6	3.1
Manufacturing Employment	3.4	-5.8	9.1	4.0	8.3	3.9	-9.2	3.5	4.7	3.6
Lumber and Wood Products	14.0	-26.8	42.9	11.3	22.2	9.0	-20.6	10.6	9.4	6.1
Food Processing	4.1	3.5	1.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.1	-0.2
Construction	-10.6	11.2	7.8	4.6	5.5	4.6	-20.3	2.7	4.1	3.9
Mining	-63.6	62.1	-12.0	6.9	2.8	6.4	-31.2	-6.8	4.4	4.1
Idaho Income										
Personal Income - Current Dollars	12.8	-9.0	11.6	7.7	5.5	6.6	2.7	5.4	8.1	7.3
Personal Income - 72 Dollars	5.0	-12.9	9.3	3.5	0.6	1.8	-3.0	1.1	3.2	2.1
Per Capita Personal Income	12.2	-9.3	10.9	6.7	4.3	5.4	1.6	4.6	6.8	5.8
Real Per Capita Personal Income	4.5	-13.2	8.6	2.6	-0.6	0.7	-4.1	0.4	1.9	0.7
Wage and Salary Payments	4.1	-3.7	15.6	8.0	5.2	6.0	0.5	5.9	7.2	7.3
Dividents, Interest and Rent	12.6	9.8	2.1	2.4	10.2	11.4	13.5	7.2	11.2	11.3
Other Labor Income	9.7	1.0	17.7	10.3	7.2	8.0	4.3	9.2	9.3	8.2
Transfer Payments	20.1	11.3	-1.8	1.8	2.4	3.3	13.2	5.8	6.9	7.6
Miscellaneous Idaho Variables										
Housing Starts (Thousands)	43.2	30.2	37.5	46.5	41.3	17.9	-45.0	36.0	22.8	19.2
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing ($)	10.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.9	6.4	4.3	6.2	7.0	6.8
Average Annual Wage ($Thousands)	6.8	-5.1	10.5	4.7	1.0	2.7	6.0	3.6	3.5	4.0
Population	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.5
Selected National Variables										
Real GNP ($Trillions)	0.7	-1.0	4.0	3.5	4.9	5.0	-1.7	2.6	4.8	3.8
Final Sales ($Trillions)	2.9	9.8	6.4	6.4	8.4	9.3	5.7	6.9	9.1	9.0
Unemployment Rate	26.4	31.2	-15.0	-4.8	-8.2	-11.6	27.5	2.7	-8.9	-6.1
Consumer Price Index	7.8	2.0	-0.7	4.0	5.2	5.0	6.2	3.2	5.0	5.4
Hourly Compensation Index	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.8	7.2	5.6	6.2	6.2
Prime Rate	-36.7	-56.4	-31.4	-18.2	-6.2	15.0	-21.2	-29.4	4.0	0.8
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	-6.4	-33.2	-22.1	-6.4	-3.6	-9.0	2.6	-15.1	-5.8	0.7
Housing Starts (Millions)	94.6	59.7	214.5	-35.4	11.7	19.6	-3.7	50.0	7.2	5.6

Income concepts except as noted in billions of dollars

Division of Financial Management
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NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The national economy began to grow during the first quarter of 1983 and the focus has now turned from when will the economy improve to how much and will it last. While there is a variety of conflicting signals concerning the future path of the economy, the positive indicators are growing in strength and number. After dropping by 1.0% in the fourth quarter of 1982, Real Gross National Product grew by 3.1% in the first quarter of this year, according to the Commerce Department's most recent estimate. The consensus of forecastors expects real GNP to grow by 4 to 4.5% during the next four quarters -- below the 7% average growth in the first year following other post World War II recessions but an improvement over the 1.7% drop of 1982. The Data Resources, Incorporated forecast of the national economy used in this forecast and described below projects 4.3% real GNP growth over the next four quarters and over 4% average growth for 1984 and 1985.

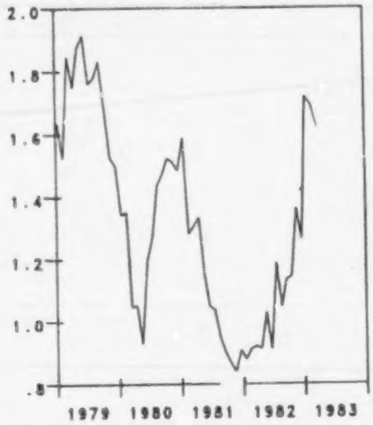
This forecast expects the national economy to recover at a modest rate during the first half of 1983. The sales increase of the fourth quarter of last year, together with production cutbacks, allowed business to rid itself of much of its excess inventory, and the slowdown in that inventory decumulation allowed GNP to grow in the first quarter of this year. By spring, lower interest rates, income tax refunds and moderate inflation will allow growth in consumer spending which with inventories in line, will generate production gains and lead to an improvement in employment and income. Several factors, including low capacity utilization, strained balance sheets which hold back investment spending, and reductions in federal government spending will keep economic growth slow in the first half of this year.

The economy grows more quickly in the second half of the year when consumer confidence improves with the decline in unemployment and the July 1st personal income tax cut, and when business investment in equipment increases. Real consumer spending rises at an average 4.1% rate and housing activity will continue to advance in response to lower mortgage rates. The expansion continues into the mid-1980's with consumption rising 3.9% next year and 2.9% in 1985, and business fixed investment averaging 5.8% growth over those two years. As the dollar declines and the world recovery gains momentum, U.S. exports should be more competitive and the trade balance will improve.

A description of the outlook for specific sectors of the national economy follows:

° Optimism in homebuilding: Many observers "explained" January's healthy 1.71 million unit annual rate of housing starts in large part by unusually mild weather, until February's rate rose to 1.76 million units. The March level of 1.61 million units meant a first quarter average of 1.69 million, 27% above one year ago. Although milder weather did contribute to those strong months, the impetus of the mortgage rate declines over the past nine months should not be ignored. From a level of 17%, conventional mortgage rates have declined to around 13% and FHA and VA loans are currently at 12%. This 400 basis point drop in mortgage rates is the amount many builders thought necessary before any substantial housing recovery could proceed. In fact, that drop means that nearly nine million families now have the income to qualify for a mortgage. Economist Todd May estimates that six million more families can now qualify for a mortgage than could six months ago with rates at 15%. Confidence is also improving in the housing industry according to the University of Michigan Survey of Consumer Sentiment, which indicates that 49% of consumers believe now is a good time to buy a home, up from 44% last month. One factor to watch over the next several months is new home sales, which have increased by less than housing starts. Some believe that this factor indicates that some houses are being built on speculation.

Recovery in Housing Starts
(Millions of units, annual rates, SA)



Source: Data Resources, Inc.

- Consumer spending has been disappointing in large part because personal income growth has been slow, interest rates remain higher than in any post-war recovery, and although confidence is improving, it remains below the 1978 level. For the next several months, consumer spending should grow only modestly as those negative factors remain. In fact, Data Resources, Incorporated expects income growth to be slower and real interest rates higher than the early months of the five most recent recessions. The mid-year tax cut will boost disposable income and allow consumer spending to grow more quickly toward the end of the year.

- Prices and Wages: The consumer price index has risen at a mere 0.9% annual rate over the past six months, compared with an 11.5% average annual rate from December 1978 to December 1981. An important element of that price stability has been the energy component, led by declines in gasoline prices. In fact, as the recently-announced drop in the benchmark price for Saudi light crude oil from $34 per barrel to $29 per barrel filters through to prices of electricity, natural gas, chemicals, plastics, synthetic materials, paper, and metals, the 1983 rise in consumer price inflation should be one percentage point smaller. Inflation is expected to remain in the 4% to 5% range over the three-year forecast horizon. Wages have been tempered by the high level of unemployment as six months of double-digit unemployment have produced the smallest wage gains since 1966. Wages are projected to increase by 5.0% this year and accelerate to 5.6% by 1985 as the fall in unemployment reduces the effect of a slack labor market in dampening wage inflation.

- Employment: The labor market has exhibited some improvement recently with the number of non-agricultural workers slightly higher during the first quarter of 1983. The unemployment rate has declined to 10.3% in March from its 10.8% peak in December. In this forecast, employment growth should increase throughout 1983 and average 3.25% over the next two years as the economy becomes stronger. The unemployment rate is projected to decline to 8.4% by the fourth quarter of 1985.

- Industrial Production: The increase in industrial production from December through February was the first three-month consecutive increase since May - July 1981. The production expansion which began in the first quarter of this year is expected to continue throughout the year. Most of the fastest growing industries will be connected with the auto and housing industries, largely because these industries are starting from very low levels in the last part of 1984. When investment spending begins its recovery in the middle of this year, such industries as machine tools, industrial machinery, engines and turbines, and major electrical equipment should benefit.

INTEREST RATES: LITTLE CHANGE OVER NEXT YEAR AND A HALF

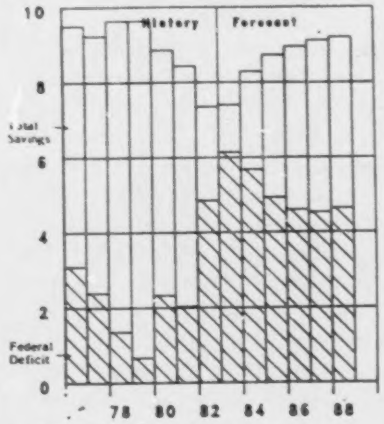
The improvement in the financial markets since last summer has provided an important stimulus to the economy. Since that time, short-term interest rates have dropped by 3.9 to 6.1 percentage points and bond yields are 3.3 to 4.2 percentage points lower. The four point decline in mortgage rates since last summer has reduced the monthly payment on a standard 30-year $60,000 mortgage by approximately $190 and has spurred the housing market. The following table indicates the changes since last summer in some key interest rates.

Interest Rates Since Midsummer 1982

	7/2/82	4/25/83	Difference
Short-Term:			
3-Month Treasury Bills	12.52	8.12	- 4.40
Federal Funds	14.00	8.70	- 5.30
90-Day CD's	15.20	8.55	- 6.65
Long-Term:			
AA-Utility	16.37	11.75	- 4.62
10-yr. U.S. Govt.	14.39	10.38	- 4.01
20-yr. U.S. Govt.	13.96	10.40	- 3.56

This forecast does not expect much change in interest rates over the next year and a half, except for some modest ups and downs. Short term rates should reflect sluggish demand for short-term credit by business, large inflows of deposits to banks and financial institutions, and the new higher targets of the federal reserve. As a result, they may decline slightly over the next six months. The prime rate projection used in this forecast bottoms out at 10.18% in the third quarter of this year before moving back toward 11%. Long-term interest rates may decline gradually into 1984 reflecting sustained low inflation rates, a subpar recovery and sluggish credit demands by business. On average, both short and long-term interest rates are forecast to be higher in 1984 and 1985.

A major factor which will influence the level of interest rates over the forecast is the existence of unprecedented federal deficits. This forecast shows the federal government borrowing approximately $200 million per year for the next three years which will absorb more than half the nation's savings. Because government borrowing of that magnitude has not occurred before, it is difficult to measure the degree to which the deficits block private investment. Data Resources, Inc. estimates that the deficits boost short-term interest rates by several hundred basis points and raise bond yields by over 100 basis points over what they would otherwise be. So, the forecasts of the expected level of federal borrowing and in turn the impact on private borrowing are important in assessing the outlook for interest rates. The possibility of further improvement in the rate of inflation would allow rates to come down further.

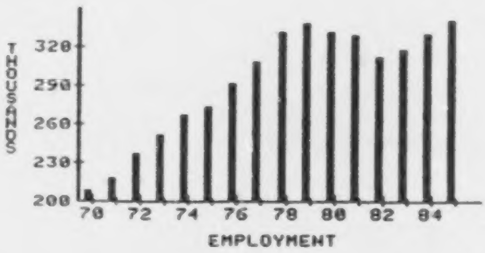

Federal Deficit as a Percentage of the Total Personal, Corporate, and Local Government Savings

Source: Data Resources, Inc.

IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

Idaho lost over five percent of its non-agricultural employment during 1982, the most severe of three consecutive years of decline. The past three years represent an employment reduction of over 27,000 workers as Idaho's economy reversed its growth pattern of the 70's. In terms of employment, the recession has been more severe in Idaho than nationally. Total national employment is approximately the same as its 1979 level while Idaho registered a decrease of over 8% since then. Last year's severe loss of workers was led by Idaho's manufacturing, mining, and construction industries - those three economic sectors together dropped during 1982 by approximately 10,000 employees (13%).

With a slow national recovery underway, this forecast projects a moderate increase in Idaho's non-agricultural employment during 1983 and somewhat stronger growth through 1987. The average growth rate of 3.1% per year over the five-year forecast period is slightly more than half the rate witnessed during the 1970's but will represent a definite improvement over the past several years. After expanding by 2.2% this year to 317,500 workers, total non-agricultural employment should grow to 362,000 employees by 1987. Several sectors of the Idaho economy - most notably lumber and wood products, construction, and mining - do not return to their pre-recession levels in the next five years.



EMPLOYMENT

After growing by an average 12.4% per year from 1970 through 1981, Idaho personal income expanded by less than 3% during 1982. Much of that slowdown is accounted for by the stagnation of wage and salary payments, the largest component of personal income. The combination of reductions in wage and salary employment and moderating wage increases kept personal income growth slow, while increases in two other components - transfer payments (which includes unemployment benefits) and income from dividends, interest, and rent-kept personal income from declining. This forecast projects personal income growth of 5.4 percent this year as employment begins to improve and then an average 8.3 percent for the next four years. Adjusted for inflation, personal income should grow by an average of 2.5% per year through the forecast.

This forecast, like the national forecast, represents an unspectacular recovery. It is consistent with the Autumn 1982 forecast but demonstrates larger employment growth, reflecting a slightly stronger national outlook over the forecast period than anticipated last Autumn. Two major differences in the national outlook since the previous forecast are a more optimistic housing picture and lower inflation forecast. The 1983 housing start projection is approximately 200,000 units above that expected last Autumn and the inflation projection is more than a percentage point less.

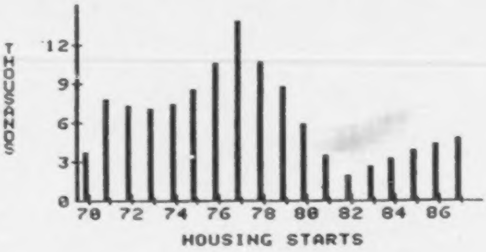
SELECTED IDAHO SECTORS

- Lumber and Wood Products: The improvement in the national residential housing market is good news for Idaho's timber industry, particularly the sawmills and logging camps component. Employment in that sector is projected to grow by 10.6% this year and 9.4% in 1984. Although those are substantial increases, they start from a very low base and do not represent a return to the levels seen in the late 70's. Lumber and wood products employment should expand to slightly over 17,000 workers by the end of 1987. Although the next three years should see an average increase of 19% per year in housing starts, the Data Resources, Inc. projection for industrial production of lumber industries over that period shows only a 7.6% average increase, reflecting the fact that with changes in housing size and characteristics a "typical" housing start will require less wood inputs than in the past.

- Mining: The outlook for Idaho's mining industry in this forecast has changed little from that of last Autumn and shows very modest growth beginning in the second quarter of this year. Precious metals prices are still volatile and silver prices of approximately $12 an ounce do not allow a rapid expansion of silver production. Also, slowly improving demand for base metals with a modest national recovery will keep that portion of Idaho's mining industry restrained. One factor which was not considered in the Autumn 1982 forecast is the Payment in Kind program which is likely to affect Idaho's phosphate mining sector and related fertilizer producers. The program offers farmers grain out of government controlled inventories in return for an agreement by the farmers to plant less. It will keep a substantial number of acres out of production and therefore reduce the demand for fertilizer. Some estimates indicate that the reduced plantings are likely to reduce fertilizer demand by as much as 12% after last year's 8% decline. With these factors to keep the demand for Idaho's mining output slow, employment should reach slightly over 3,800 workers by 1987.

- Food Processing: Employment in Idaho's food processing industries has been declining gradually since 1978 and is projected to grow only slowly through the forecast. Total food processing employment should reach approximately 17,500 employees by 1987, less than 4% above the present level. One important factor which will influence Idaho's processed food sector is changing consumer spending patterns on foods and beverages. Growing interest in nutrition and health and a population which will include more elderly persons, more single-family households, and smaller families with fewer children will continue to cause shifts in consumer preferences. Increasing use of automation will dampen potential employment growth in this sector. Nationally, total food processing employment dropped at an annual rate of 0.6% between 1972 and 1982, a total loss of 85,000 jobs, while the real value of production rose by 1.7% annually over those years as processors invested in new and more efficient plants and equipment. The average annual growth rate of Idaho food processing over the forecast is 0.8 percent.

- Construction: Although construction employment is not expected to reach 1978 levels in this forecast, continuation of improvement in the housing market will allow this sector to advance over the next several years. The Idaho housing start forecast shows a 36% increase from 1982 to 1983 and a 20% annual increase over the next five years, reaching 4,700 units by 1987. As a result of improved housing activity, private residential construction will improve more quickly than non-residential or public construction. Non-residential construction will continue to be slow until capacity utilization and profits are higher and public construction will expand only when the financial condition of state and local governments improves. Employment in construction will reach over 17,000 workers by the end of the forecast.



- Machinery: Although not specifically incorporated into this forecast, the announced closure of Bucyrus-Erie's mining equipment plant in Pocatello will reduce 1983 employment in this sector by approximately 500 employees. The plant closure, announced after this forecast was completed, was due in large part to extremely slow coal mining, a major area of demand for the firm. With a 1982 payroll of approximately $17 million, the firm is expected to reduce its employment gradually and close the plant in September. The closure will be incorporated into the Summer 1983 forecast.

ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

The forecast of the Idaho economy presented in this publication uses national variables which have the highest probability of occurrence. In addition to providing what we consider to be the most likely economic forecast, it is useful to examine the difference in certain national and Idaho concepts when some of the assumptions of the control forecast are changed. The following discusses the differences in assumptions and outcomes from the control forecast for two alternatives: an optimistic alternative, and one which anticipates economic difficulties in 1985 arising out of current policy. The accompanying table provides a comparison between the three forecasts for the major concepts in real percentage change terms.

CONTROL

A description of the control forecast appears in the Forecast Description section of this issue. Detail is provided in the data tables. Changes in Social Security recently enacted by Congress along with other changes in entitlement policies are included in the foecast. These changes are expected to increase revenues and reduce expenditures by a total of $14.2 billion for social security and additional savings from postponement of indexation for other entitlement programs. The $4.6 billion jobs program is also incorporated.

The defense budget is assumed to be $235 billion, $4 billion below the President's request, and non-defense expenditures rise by 9% annually during the forecast period. As a result, the total deficit to be financed reaches $219.1 billion in fiscal 1983, and does not decline appreciably thereafter. The forecast also assumes a return by the Fed to more explicit targeting than has been its practice the last nine months. The upper limit target of 10% should allow a mild recovery with modest inflation. The combination of constrained monetary policy and rising budget deficits will keep pressure on interest rates, resulting in continued real interest rates far above historic averages.

OPTIMISTIC

The optimistic alternative reflects a more favorable economic environment predicated on steady improvement in the underlying inflation rate. Federal tax and expenditure policies are unchanged from the Control scenario. The inflation rate is aided by moderate wage settlements, lower inflationary expectations, sharply lower world oil prices in 1983 ($24 per barrel), and lower food prices.

Lower inflation results in lower interest rates, higher investment, and stronger productivity. Real GNP growth averages 4.5% annually from 1982 to 1985, compared with 3.7% in the Control. Civilian unemployment falls in this scenario to 7.5% in late 1985, core inflation falls to 3.9% in 1985, productivity improves to an average rise of 2.5% annually, and high-grade corporate bonds fall from a 13.9% rate in 1982 to 8.3% in 1985.

CONTROL AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS
Annual Percent Change in Real Terms

Idaho Economic Model

U. S. Forecast - Data Resources, Inc.

	CONTROL			OPTIMISTIC			TROUBLE85		
CONCEPT	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984	1982	1983	1984
U.S. Population	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Idaho Population	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.3
U. S. Housing Starts	-3.7	50.0	7.2	-3.7	51.5	12.1	-3.7	49.9	5.2
Idaho Housing Starts	-45.0	36.0	22.8	-45.0	37.3	27.0	-45.0	36.6	20.9
Real GNP	-1.7	2.6	4.8	-1.7	3.0	5.8	-1.7	2.9	5.1
U.S. Personal Income	0.4	2.0	4.6	0.4	2.1	5.2	0.4	2.2	4.8
Idaho Personal Income	-3.0	1.1	3.2	-2.7	1.5	3.8	-2.7	1.4	3.1
U.S. Per Capita Income	-0.5	1.0	3.6	-0.5	1.1	4.3	-0.5	1.2	3.8
Idaho Per Capita Income	-4.1	0.4	1.9	-3.8	0.7	2.5	-3.8	0.6	1.8
U.S. Non-Farm Prop. Income	-5.1	9.1	5.0	-5.1	9.9	6.7	-5.1	9.4	5.0
Idaho Non-Farm Prop. Income	-7.2	13.2	7.6	-7.2	14.3	10.0	-7.2	13.7	7.7
U.S. Property Income	4.9	0.8	8.0	4.9	0.5	8.0	4.9	0.8	8.5
Idaho Property Income	7.2	2.9	6.1	7.2	2.7	6.2	7.2	3.0	6.6
U.S. Wage & Salary Payments	-1.4	1.5	4.2	-1.4	1.7	5.2	-1.4	1.8	4.3
Idaho Wage Payments	-5.1	1.6	2.3	-5.1	2.2	3.8	-5.1	1.9	2.6
U.S. Average Annual Wage	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.8
Idaho Avg. Annual Wage	0.1	-0.6	-1.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.8	0.1	-0.6	-1.3
Consumer Price Index	6.2	3.2	5.0	6.2	2.9	4.0	6.2	3.2	5.4
Personal Consumption Deflator	5.9	4.2	4.8	5.9	4.0	3.8	5.9	4.2	5.2
Implicit GNP Deflator	5.9	4.7	5.1	5.9	4.6	4.2	5.9	4.8	5.6
U.S. Non-Ag. Employment	-1.6	0.0	3.3	-1.6	0.2	3.6	-1.6	0.3	3.5
Idaho Non-Ag. Employment	-5.2	2.2	3.6	-5.2	2.7	4.7	-5.2	2.5	3.9
U.S. Manufacturing Employment	-6.6	-2.5	3.8	-6.6	-2.1	5.0	-6.6	-2.1	4.5
Idaho Mfg. Employment	-9.2	3.5	4.7	-9.2	3.7	5.3	-9.2	3.7	5.2
Idaho Durable Manufacturing	-17.8	5.7	7.9	-17.8	6.4	9.6	-17.8	6.0	8.4
Idaho Lumber & Wood	-20.6	10.6	9.4	-20.6	11.1	10.8	-20.6	10.9	9.8
Idaho Non-Durables	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.5	1.5	2.2
Idaho Food Processing	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.6
Idaho Mining	-31.2	-6.8	4.4	-31.2	-6.7	4.3	-31.2	-6.7	4.7
U.S. Construction Employment	-6.3	2.0	8.8	-6.3	2.4	10.8	-6.3	2.1	9.1
Idaho Construction	-20.3	2.7	4.1	-20.3	4.2	7.3	-20.3	2.9	4.9
Idaho Domestic Employment	-2.9	2.0	3.4	-2.8	2.6	4.5	-2.8	2.4	3.6

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TROUBLE 85

This scenario examines the effects of an easier monetary policy than is present in the Control forecast, a healthier consumer response to the third-quarter tax cut, higher exports in response to dollar depreciation, and slightly higher levels of state and local government spending. As a result, growth is higher in both 1983 and 1984 than in Control, but at the cost of higher inflation, which reaches 6.4% by 1984:4.

The resurgence of inflation results in a monetary correction toward the end of 1984 that in turn leads to interest rate spikes in 1985:1. As the Fed cuts back sharply on nonborrowed reserves the prime rises almost 5.0% above the forecast level to 15.4%, causing housing starts to drop to 1.2 million units in 1985:2 and real output to fall throughout 1985.

Idaho Tomorrow - Idaho Today

John W. Mitchell[1]

As the November elections approached, both candidates for governor and many other politicians talked about economic development and measures to restore employment expansion. This seemingly dominant issue was non-issue in the mid-70's when the state was growing very rapidly. The net out-migration of the 60's had been reversed, and firms like Hewlett-Packard, Bucyrus-Erie, and Tupperware had come to the state. The housing industry nationally was heading to a 1978 peak, fueled by mortgage rates that were negative after taxes and inflation, and the perception that here was a hedge against inflation. The inflationary excesses were fueling an increase in metal prices destined to peak in early 1980. Idaho's mix of industries and the influx let the state ignore the forces making for growth. The Idaho Tomorrow program revealed a desire for slower growth, as did a vote in Ada County on a coal-fired plant.

The late 1970's brought a slowdown in expansion and then absolute declines in employment. The housing sector was in the doldrums nationally between 1978 and 1982 as the level of interest rates crippled the industry -- a casualty of 15 years of inflationary policy. Idaho had a double whammy with the importance of the forest products industry and the fact that the state was experiencing rapid in-migration. This meant that the construction industry was disproportionately large. A cessation of the in-migration translated into a sharp reduction in construction activity. The contractions in activity result in multiple impact on the region as other sectors feel the impact of reduced spending.

The period of stagnation for the nation which has resulted in one long or two shorter recessions since 1980 has brought additional problems for the state. Declining metal prices have resulted in mining shutdowns and layoffs with the Bunker Hill closure being the most dramatic. The loss of jobs and the closures have resulted in a concern for economic development — politicians, Chambers of Commerce, state agencies are working hard to attract activity. Some blame Reaganomics for the state's problems, some blame deficits, some the 1% Initiative -- the list could go on and on. The economic development issue has even trickled down to the local level, as seen in the last Boise City election.

The purpose of this essay is to raise some questions about Idaho's current situation and voice the hypothesis that the state's problems may be more serious than simply the result of a business cycle and may reflect some fundamental changes in the overall economy and various industries. This implies that recovery and a resulting return to expansion in employment may be a difficult process and longer one than might be first imagined.

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[1] Professor of Economics, Boise State University

The assumption is being made that the nation has embarked on a disinflation course. The Federal Reserve's general direction of policy would seem to support this, and the price indices have slowed their rate of increase.

The housing industry nationally has been running at about 50% of the 1978 level of two million starts. New construction has been hindered by the level of interest rates. Past unanticipated inflation has taught savers to try to protect themselves -- people would appear to be unwilling to lend on a large scale at negative returns after taxes and inflation. Mortgage borrowers will have to pay real returns, and it will be more risky to count on inflation to lessen the burden of the payment. People are being treated to the spectre of falling home prices -- along with diamonds, gold, and other hedges. With the increasing cost of ownership which, of course, is still assisted with the deductibility of interest and taxes and no taxation of the homes' services, size would be expected to decrease. This is already starting with square footage of new homes falling by 105 square feet between 1978 and 1981. There is the likelihood that some demands can be met by converting older homes and other buildings into multifamily units, thereby reducing the need for new units. The demand will be for smaller units -- smaller families and more people living alone. Thus the demand for lumber and construction may be dampened. The industry will rebound from today's levels, but not to the levels seen in the past. In addition, the home as an investment must compete with other alternatives, such as the IRA, as a way to finance retirement.

There is an attempt to increase investment in plant and equipment, and one place this is likely to come from is the housing sector. This change in priorities coupled with the altered demographics may dampen recovery in housing with the accompanying implications for states like Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. This must be coupled with an increase in regional competition from southeastern forests with different production and ownership characteristics.

Continued progress against inflation, combined with monetary restraint, resolution of the long-term budget problems and success of the saving incentives in the 1981 Tax Act will all make a contribution to moderation in interest rates. It is likely to be a slow process.

Recent experience and gyration in the capital markets make long-term lending risky. There is also the possibility that lenders are now demanding a positive after tax and inflation return, and the old rule of inflationary expectations plus 3% may be obsolete.

For mortgage lending the low cost deposit base is gone. Paying market rates on deposits will require market rates on assets so that thrifts will require flexibility on rates, renegotiable loans as shorter maturities to cope with the new environment. The higher cost of funds will induce a different pattern of housing that will be reinforced by demographic trends of smaller families and more people living alone. To economize on financing we would expect to see smaller homes, cluster homes, and condominiums which reduce inputs. The days of free-mortgage money on an after tax and inflation basis seem to be over.

The onset of the recovery may reduce some of the business demand for survival funds while increasing the supply of savings which could help lower rates. Substantially lower rates will require a period of stability in policy and economic performance in marked contrast to the last decade. Rates appear to be headed down, but the pace will likely be that of a glacier rather than that of a meteor.

In the metals industry, the recession has cut demand. For example, silver prices have fallen from more than $50 per ounce to the $10 vicinity. As this price some older mines may be unable to operate profitably with the resulting shutdowns. The anti-inflation policy has reduced the speculative demand for silver, and the induced conservation from the $50 price of 1980 may have resulted in permanent reductions in demand.

Thus, another of the state's basic industries may be in eclipse with serious consequences for communities dependent on lumber and mining. Nineteenth century locations may be inappropriate for late twentieth century markets and technology. Some problems are cyclical but others may be permanent structural changes that will necessitate adjustments in employment and population.

The increasing costs of energy reflecting the transition to thermal power generation and the sharp increase in some transportation costs after the events of the 1970's, pose problems for the state's ability to compete in agricultural markets. Thus another basic industry is threatened.

The situations mentioned above pose problems for the state and its economic performance. Increase in employment will require that the declines in the basic sectors be offset. Many of the forces contributing to the current situation are outside the control of the state's officials and are not amenable to the quick fix. Attempts to attract industry are potentially worthwhile, but it must be recognized that there are thousands of Chambers, states, municipalities and other organizations in competition for new investment. The Silicon Valley would likely be a good place for a Governor's Conference, as everyone wants "clean" electronic plants. The large plants such as Hewlett-Packard in Boise are spectacular with major employment and income impacts. However, one must remember that many jobs are created by small firms with less than 20 employees. These firms are encouraged by a climate fostering entrepreneurship and risk taking. Some will be individuals with ideas -- remember Apple Computer started as two people in a garage. Others will start to fill a demand as a subcontractor for a larger firm such as Hewlett-Packard. These will not be large facilites, conducive to spectacular ribbon-cutting ceremonies, but this, is where many net new jobs are created. Some of these small firms will be spinoffs or subcontractors for larger firms or branches which may be attracted to the state.

The legislature, city and county governments, and the state government will have to formulate a cooperative strategy for growth that will likely involve a long process of analysis, policy making and resource expenditures. Contacts must be made, information about the state disseminated, and the state's infrastructure and tax system examined.

Taxes are low but there is no mechanism for translating growth into local tax revenues to cover the demands made on local governments. The state's university system is deteriorating (I make this statement as an observer rather than a professor) and local governments, the level closest to the population and the object of the "New Federalism," have been weakened. Idaho's problems will not disappear with the recovery nor with a few slogans. Restoration of growth will be a tough task with difficult choices and trade-offs, and success is not certain.

FORECAST DETAIL

Annual 1970-1987........................Page 22

Quarterly 1981-1985......................Page 36

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise given, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple change from period to period. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The numbers given in the quarterly report are at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over the year.

Historic Data Sources

National data is provided by Data Resources Incorporated, demographic data is from the Bureau of Census, production and income is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, employment data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agriculture data is from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Idaho data is primarily from the Department of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), U.S.D.A. (agricultural), the Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), and the Division of Financial Management (population and migration).

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY
1970 - 1987

Idaho Economic Model

April 1983

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the Fourth Quarter of 1982
Farm Income Data for 1982 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	713.0	739.0	763.0	782.0	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0
%CH	0.8	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	205.1	207.6	209.9	211.9	213.9	216.0	218.1	220.3	222.6
%CH	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	13.891	14.015	13.823	14.539	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355
%CH	6.7	0.9	-1.3	5.1	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,739.0	3,556.0	3,258.0	3,137.0	3,160.0	3,144.0	3,163.0	3,274.0	3,304.0
%CH	3.0	-4.9	-8.4	-3.7	0.7	-0.5	0.6	3.5	0.9
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	5.892	6.140	6.114	6.290	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487
%CH	-1.4	4.2	-0.4	2.9	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,927.0	1,930.0	1,965.0	1,974.0	1,935.0	1,894.0	1,914.0	1,882.0	1,944.0
%CH	-0.4	0.2	1.8	0.5	-2.0	-2.1	1.1	-1.7	3.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.222	20.153	14.789	11.860	17.495	14.472	14.880	14.804	13.892
%CH	NA	806.8	-26.6	-19.8	47.5	-17.3	2.8	-0.5	-6.2
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	3.711	7.737	7.294	6.996	7.322	8.481	10.450	13.729	10.578
%CH	NA	108.5	-5.7	-4.1	4.6	15.8	23.2	31.4	-23.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.435	2.036	2.361	2.044	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001
%CH	-3.5	41.9	16.0	-13.4	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	232.2	238.7	247.9	256.5	265.2	274.8	285.7	300.1	316.7
%CH	NA	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	70.940	72.534	74.692	77.035	78.906	80.166	81.587	83.324	85.278
%CH	1.9	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	933.0	943.9	958.6	969.1	976.1	988.3	1,002.8	1,018.2	1,034.2
%CH	2.4	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	225.1	227.6	229.8	232.0	234.2	236.4	238.7	240.9	243.2
%CH	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.919	20.140	19.488	19.451	19.597	19.854	20.158	20.481	20.819
%CH	2.9	1.1	-3.2	-0.2	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,382.0	3,543.0	3,733.0	3,839.0	3,904.0	3,951.0	3,984.0	4,007.0	4,018.0
%CH	2.4	4.8	5.4	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.386	6.753	6.902	6.933	6.970	7.033	7.108	7.188	7.269
%CH	-1.6	5.7	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,889.0	1,954.0	2,080.0	2,109.0	2,138.0	2,167.0	2,197.0	2,227.0	2,255.3
%CH	-2.8	3.4	6.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	4.943	-2.935	2.592	-5.800	-3.326	0.468	1.997	2.310	2.841
%CH	-64.4	NM	NM	NM	42.7	NM	326.7	15.7	23.0
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	8.641	5.780	3.464	1.906	2.593	3.184	3.795	4.239	4.727
%CH	-18.3	-33.1	-40.1	-45.0	36.0	22.8	19.2	11.7	11.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.717	1.300	1.100	1.059	1.588	1.703	1.799	1.806	1.839
%CH	-14.2	-24.3	-15.4	-3.7	50.0	7.2	5.6	0.4	1.8
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	329.0	337.8	342.8	344.9	346.1	348.0	350.6	353.8	357.4
%CH	3.9	2.7	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	87.136	88.565	89.741	90.583	91.736	93.230	94.867	96.572	98.289
%CH	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	992.7	1,077.7	1,185.9	1,326.4	1,434.2	1,549.2	1,718.0	1,918.3	2,163.8
%CH	5.2	8.6	10.0	11.8	8.1	8.0	10.9	11.7	12.8
1972 DOLLARS	1,085.6	1,122.4	1,185.9	1,254.3	1,246.3	1,231.7	1,298.2	1,369.7	1,438.5
%CH	-0.2	3.4	5.7	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	5.4	5.5	5.0
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	2,378.3	2,604.5	2,981.5	3,536.3	4,112.8	4,360.0	4,841.8	5,379.0	6,234.0
%CH	9.3	9.5	14.5	18.6	16.3	6.0	11.0	11.1	15.9
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	2,176.8	2,409.7	2,716.3	3,101.3	3,552.2	4,044.3	4,666.5	5,252.0	5,910.0
%CH	NA	10.7	12.7	14.2	14.5	13.9	15.4	12.5	12.5
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	811.1	868.5	951.4	1,065.3	1,168.6	1,265.0	1,391.3	1,540.5	1,732.7
%CH	7.5	7.1	9.5	12.0	9.7	8.2	10.0	10.7	12.5
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	2,571.0	2,699.9	2,982.0	3,344.0	3,532.5	3,481.0	3,676.3	3,860.8	4,183.2
%CH	4.5	5.0	10.4	12.1	5.6	-1.5	5.6	5.0	8.4
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	2,353.1	2,498.0	2,716.7	2,932.6	3,051.1	3,228.9	3,543.3	3,769.6	3,965.8
%CH	NA	6.2	8.8	7.9	4.0	5.8	9.7	6.4	5.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	876.8	900.3	951.5	1,007.4	1,003.7	1,010.0	1,056.4	1,105.7	1,162.7
%CH	2.7	2.7	5.7	5.9	-0.4	0.6	4.6	4.7	5.2
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	3,335.6	3,524.4	3,907.6	4,522.1	5,090.0	5,240.4	5,649.6	6,091.7	6,843.0
%CH	8.4	5.7	10.9	15.7	12.6	3.0	7.8	7.8	12.3
NATIONAL	3,954.9	4,183.1	4,533.1	5,027.3	5,463.8	5,857.4	6,380.4	6,994.0	7,783.7
%CH	6.2	5.8	8.4	10.9	8.7	7.2	8.9	9.6	11.3
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	3,605.9	3,653.5	3,908.3	4,276.2	4,371.9	4,183.9	4,289.8	4,372.3	4,591.9
%CH	3.6	1.3	7.0	9.4	2.2	-4.3	2.5	1.9	5.0
NATIONAL	4,275.4	4,336.4	4,533.9	4,754.0	4,693.0	4,676.5	4,844.7	5,019.9	5,223.1
%CH	1.6	1.4	4.6	4.9	-1.3	-0.4	3.6	3.6	4.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	6,794.3	7,043.7	7,371.6	7,809.4	8,411.6	9,289.9	10,045.5	10,746.9	11,421.3
%CH	NA	3.7	4.7	5.9	7.7	10.4	8.1	7.0	6.3
NATIONAL	7,741.3	8,158.5	8,622.5	9,151.7	9,782.2	10,479.7	11,211.1	11,921.9	12,760.7
%CH	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	7.0

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	2,417.8	2,633.1	2,937.7	3,059.3	3,287.7	3,621.7	3,953.8	4,315.3	4,727.0
%CH	11.7	8.9	11.6	4.1	7.5	10.2	9.2	9.1	9.5
1972 DOLLARS	1,479.4	1,474.0	1,502.6	1,476.8	1,515.0	1,587.6	1,647.4	1,704.4	1,764.6
%CH	2.8	-0.4	1.9	-1.7	2.6	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.5
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	6,866.5	7,672.8	8,573.5	8,803.7	9,276.9	10,032.2	10,768.2	11,680.2	12,758.4
%CH	10.1	11.7	11.7	2.7	5.4	8.1	7.3	8.5	9.2
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	6,584.3	7,249.5	8,080.8	8,476.6	9,052.8	9,801.0	10,605.3	11,550.5	12,670.2
%CH	11.4	10.1	11.5	4.9	6.8	8.3	8.2	8.9	9.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,951.2	2,160.4	2,415.8	2,569.8	2,730.3	2,993.7	3,262.8	3,559.7	3,868.4
%CH	12.6	10.7	11.8	6.4	6.2	9.6	9.0	9.1	8.7
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,226.8	4,282.9	4,408.0	4,274.1	4,322.9	4,460.6	4,555.9	4,686.1	4,840.9
%CH	1.0	1.3	2.9	-3.0	1.1	3.2	2.1	2.9	3.3
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,053.1	4,046.6	4,154.6	4,115.3	4,218.5	4,357.8	4,486.9	4,634.0	4,807.4
%CH	2.2	-0.2	2.7	-0.9	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,201.1	1,205.9	1,242.1	1,247.6	1,272.3	1,331.1	1,380.4	1,428.2	1,467.8
%CH	3.3	0.4	3.0	0.4	2.0	4.6	3.7	3.5	2.8
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	7,359.6	8,128.8	8,943.8	9,084.6	9,504.4	10,150.9	10,738.3	11,471.8	12,335.9
%CH	7.5	10.5	10.0	1.6	4.6	6.8	5.8	6.8	7.5
NATIONAL	8,669.0	9,492.3	10,511.9	11,076.9	11,658.0	12,662.8	13,671.7	14,775.8	15,908.1
%CH	11.4	9.5	10.7	5.4	5.2	8.6	8.0	8.1	7.7
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,530.4	4,537.4	4,598.3	4,410.5	4,428.9	4,513.4	4,543.2	4,602.5	4,680.6
%CH	-1.3	0.2	1.3	-4.1	0.4	1.9	0.7	1.3	1.7
NATIONAL	5,336.4	5,298.5	5,404.6	5,377.8	5,432.5	5,630.2	5,784.3	5,928.0	6,035.9
%CH	2.2	-0.7	2.0	-0.5	1.0	3.6	2.7	2.5	1.8
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	12,391.1	13,544.3	14,904.4	15,797.5	16,365.5	16,933.5	17,618.3	18,696.8	20,118.5
%CH	8.5	9.3	10.0	6.0	3.6	3.5	4.0	6.1	7.6
NATIONAL	13,778.4	14,999.2	16,397.3	17,411.5	18,398.5	19,461.6	20,424.5	21,739.2	23,213.1
%CH	8.0	8.9	9.3	6.2	5.7	5.8	4.9	6.4	6.8

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,412.5	1,529.5	1,742.2	1,964.5	2,243.7	2,535.2	2,923.0	3,304.0	3,768.2
%CH	9.3	8.3	13.9	12.8	14.2	13.0	15.3	13.0	14.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	548.7	580.9	635.2	702.6	765.8	806.4	889.9	983.2	1,106.3
%CH	6.4	5.9	9.3	10.6	9.0	5.3	10.4	10.5	12.5
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	136.7	86.8	125.6	199.0	426.2	289.3	144.8	25.1	60.6
%CH	NA	-36.5	44.6	58.5	114.1	-32.1	-49.9	-82.7	141.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	14.3	15.0	18.7	32.8	26.5	24.6	19.1	19.1	26.3
%CH	-1.5	4.5	24.8	75.3	-19.3	-7.1	-22.4	-0.3	38.1
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	207.5	218.3	238.0	253.8	271.0	301.7	352.5	381.2	410.3
%CH	4.1	5.2	9.0	6.6	6.8	11.3	16.8	8.2	7.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	51.9	54.4	58.1	61.0	62.3	65.4	75.0	84.8	92.2
%CH	-1.1	4.8	6.9	4.9	2.0	5.1	14.6	13.1	8.8
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	311.2	357.2	386.5	480.0	560.5	602.8	682.0	774.0	874.5
%CH	8.6	14.8	8.2	24.2	16.8	7.5	13.1	13.5	13.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	111.6	118.0	126.4	143.5	165.8	177.0	193.4	218.4	253.0
%CH	8.1	5.7	7.1	13.6	15.6	6.7	9.3	12.9	15.8
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	77.5	88.5	112.0	132.0	154.8	190.5	232.2	280.8	326.5
%CH	18.3	14.2	26.6	17.9	17.2	23.1	21.9	20.9	16.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	32.5	36.7	43.0	48.9	55.8	64.5	75.9	89.5	102.5
%CH	14.3	12.8	17.2	13.5	14.3	15.5	17.6	17.9	14.6
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	248.5	292.0	330.7	378.3	456.8	565.5	642.8	697.0	746.0
%CH	19.8	17.5	13.3	14.4	20.8	23.8	13.7	8.4	7.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	73.8	87.4	97.0	111.4	132.2	167.8	183.1	196.0	210.9
%CH	21.6	18.4	11.1	14.8	18.7	27.0	9.2	7.0	7.5
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	92.5	90.0	107.3	122.5	156.5	177.2	199.3	220.3	255.0
%CH	8.5	-2.7	19.2	14.2	27.8	13.3	12.4	10.5	15.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	27.9	30.7	34.5	42.6	47.9	50.4	55.5	61.1	69.8
%CH	6.3	10.0	12.5	23.5	12.6	5.3	10.0	10.1	14.2
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	12.0	14.3	14.0	15.2	22.0	25.8	33.3	35.2	39.5
%CH	4.3	18.8	-1.8	8.9	44.3	17.0	29.1	6.0	12.1

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,187.8	4,471.5	4,886.5	4,908.9	5,196.1	5,571.8	5,979.4	6,538.7	7,283.6
%CH	11.1	6.8	9.3	0.5	5.9	7.2	7.3	9.4	11.4
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,237.6	1,356.1	1,493.9	1,560.7	1,649.9	1,802.1	1,952.0	2,127.8	2,321.6
%CH	11.9	9.6	10.2	4.5	5.7	9.2	8.3	9.0	9.1
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	24.1	33.1	223.5	208.8	224.1	231.2	163.0	129.7	88.2
%CH	-60.2	37.4	574.3	-6.6	7.3	3.2	-29.5	-20.4	-32.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	31.9	19.4	23.9	19.0	21.6	25.5	27.3	29.2	31.3
%CH	21.4	-39.3	23.6	-20.8	13.7	18.3	7.0	6.7	7.5
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	408.5	367.2	385.2	378.5	446.3	503.3	541.6	587.1	647.2
%CH	-0.4	-10.1	4.9	-1.7	17.9	12.8	7.6	8.4	10.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	100.2	96.8	100.7	101.3	115.1	126.7	135.2	144.9	156.7
%CH	8.6	-3.3	4.0	0.5	13.7	10.1	6.7	7.1	8.2
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,030.8	1,268.0	1,538.8	1,747.2	1,872.3	2,081.4	2,315.7	2,498.5	2,619.6
%CH	17.9	23.0	21.4	13.5	7.2	11.2	11.3	7.9	4.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	299.3	354.4	428.0	475.5	499.2	565.1	640.5	703.9	747.9
%CH	18.3	18.4	20.8	11.1	5.0	13.2	13.3	9.9	6.2
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	354.8	380.2	415.8	433.5	473.3	517.2	559.5	628.4	731.3
%CH	8.7	7.2	9.3	4.3	9.2	9.3	8.2	12.3	16.4
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	114.9	127.3	140.4	153.8	167.4	186.3	203.2	227.5	259.5
%CH	12.1	10.7	10.4	9.5	8.9	11.3	9.1	12.0	14.1
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	856.8	1,030.8	1,174.0	1,329.5	1,406.6	1,503.0	1,617.9	1,743.2	1,883.6
%CH	14.8	20.3	13.9	13.2	5.8	6.9	7.6	7.7	8.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	235.8	280.6	318.3	354.6	379.3	407.5	440.1	475.3	515.0
%CH	11.8	19.0	13.4	11.4	6.9	7.4	8.0	8.0	8.4
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	293.2	316.8	372.3	379.3	404.9	444.2	483.5	527.8	587.6
%CH	15.0	8.0	17.5	1.9	6.7	9.7	8.8	9.2	11.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	81.1	88.7	104.9	111.7	119.8	138.2	155.2	169.8	186.6
%CH	16.2	9.3	18.3	6.5	7.3	15.3	12.3	9.4	9.9
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	39.0	48.5	52.7	58.2	63.0	68.6	74.5	82.4	92.6
%CH	-1.3	24.4	8.8	10.3	8.3	8.8	8.7	10.5	12.4

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	207,893.5	217,145.8	236,345.6	251,555.0	266,746.1	272,903.0	290,975.0	307,438.0	329,932.6
%CH	NA	4.5	8.8	6.4	6.0	2.3	6.6	5.7	7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	70,882.7	71,205.2	73,667.4	76,777.8	78,279.7	76,946.4	79,379.1	82,468.1	86,692.2
%CH	0.7	0.5	3.5	4.2	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	40,339.5	41,234.9	43,570.7	46,882.9	47,983.6	47,735.2	52,007.3	54,084.8	58,075.1
%CH	NA	2.2	5.7	7.6	2.3	-0.5	8.9	4.0	7.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	19,371.2	18,622.6	19,152.0	20,153.0	20,080.4	18,320.4	18,996.0	19,686.8	20,509.2
%CH	-3.9	-3.9	2.8	5.2	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	20,383.4	21,604.7	23,303.2	25,426.2	25,453.8	24,624.7	27,986.9	29,478.9	32,419.8
%CH	NA	6.0	7.9	9.1	0.1	-3.3	13.7	5.3	10.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,211.9	10,635.3	11,048.9	11,890.8	11,926.8	10,685.3	11,073.4	11,599.1	12,275.8
%CH	-5.7	-5.1	3.9	7.6	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	12,799.5	13,606.6	16,427.8	17,411.2	16,801.1	15,593.7	16,927.3	17,817.9	18,970.8
%CH	NA	6.3	20.7	6.0	-3.5	-7.2	8.6	5.3	6.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	646.0	668.7	725.4	759.2	712.8	614.3	679.5	721.8	754.8
%CH	-4.7	3.5	8.5	4.7	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	10,841.2	11,665.2	11,576.9	11.047.3	12,482.3	12,955.2	13,456.8
%CH	NA	NA	NA	7.6	-0.8	-4.6	13.0	3.8	3.9
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	NA	NA	5,586.6	5,746.0	5,224.2	4,546.4	4,445.0	4,862.7	5,514.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	2.9	-9.1	-13.0	-2.2	9.4	13.4
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,420.3	2,683.6	3,078.7	2,766.1	2,833.9	3,245.6	3,782.6
%CH	NA	NA	NA	10.9	14.7	-10.2	2.4	14.5	16.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,204.3	2,124.8	2,224.5	2,366.7	2,346.4	2,087.8	2,155.8	2,251.7	2,371.3
%CH	-5.1	-3.6	4.7	6.4	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	1,366.7	1,450.0	1,475.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,008.3	1,383.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	6.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	-32.8	37.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,260.3	1,170.9	1,173.4	1,259.2	1,289.0	1,139.1	1,154.9	1,181.3	1,215.0
%CH	-3.4	-7.1	0.2	7.3	2.4	-11.6	1.4	2.3	2.8
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,363.4	2,956.4	3,174.0	3,731.5	5,475.7	6,090.4	6,908.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	25.1	7.4	17.6	46.7	11.2	13.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,708.4	5,320.5	5,492.7	5,987.2	6,044.8	5,470.2	5,634.3	5,926.0	6,335.5
%CH	-7.0	-6.8	3.2	9.0	1.0	-9.5	3.0	5.2	6.9
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	NA	NA	725.0	925.0	925.0	1,033.3	1,250.0	1,316.7	1,375.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	27.6	0.0	11.7	21.0	5.3	4.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,392.8	1,350.5	1,432.9	1,518.6	1,533.8	1,373.9	1,448.9	1,518.3	1,599.2
%CH	-3.9	-3.0	6.1	6.0	1.0	-10.4	5.5	4.8	5.3

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	337,964.0	330,139.0	327,856.6	310,737.8	317,506.6	329,039.2	339,388.5	349,722.6	362,034.0
%CH	2.4	-2.3	-0.7	-5.2	2.2	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	89,823.6	90,413.4	91,107.9	89,634.5	89,675.9	92,599.7	95,573.8	97,877.4	100,011.7
%CH	3.6	0.7	0.8	-1.6	0.0	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.2
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	58,342.0	53,343.8	52,714.9	47,887.0	49,549.1	51,886.2	53,728.2	55,583.7	57,408.8
%CH	0.5	-8.6	-1.2	-9.2	3.5	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	21,042.6	20,287.6	20,174.2	18,849.8	18,373.7	19,071.5	19,680.6	19,929.0	20,061.7
%CH	2.6	-3.6	-0.6	-6.6	-2.5	3.8	3.2	1.3	0.7
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	32,268.9	28,003.0	27,721.6	22,774.1	24,081.6	25,972.1	27,608.5	29,064.7	30,622.0
%CH	-0.5	-13.2	-1.0	-17.8	5.7	7.9	6.3	5.3	5.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	12,761.0	12,188.9	12,117.2	11,113.2	10,717.2	11,277.1	11,771.3	11,984.4	12,101.8
%CH	4.0	-4.5	-0.6	-8.3	-3.6	5.2	4.4	1.8	1.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	18,821.6	15,434.5	15,094.2	11,991.0	13,258.4	14,501.9	15,389.9	16,177.2	17,028.8
%CH	-0.8	-18.0	-2.2	-20.6	10.6	9.4	6.1	5.1	5.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	766.9	691.3	668.8	613.9	653.7	688.4	701.3	707.8	705.3
%CH	1.6	-9.9	-3.2	-8.2	6.5	5.3	1.9	0.9	-0.3
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	13,315.1	10,838.8	10,670.3	8,668.9	9,796.2	10,935.0	11,563.9	12,077.4	12,784.7
%CH	-1.1	-18.6	-1.6	-18.8	13.0	11.6	5.8	4.4	5.9
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	5,506.5	4,595.8	4,423.9	3,322.1	3,462.2	3,566.9	3,826.1	4,099.8	4,244.1
%CH	-0.1	-16.5	-3.7	-24.9	4.2	3.0	7.3	7.2	3.5
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	3,683.2	3,384.5	3,234.3	2,490.8	2,492.4	2,805.7	3,131.6	3,357.2	3,646.4
%CH	-2.6	-8.1	-4.4	-23.0	0.1	12.6	11.6	7.2	8.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,426.4	2,275.8	2,230.6	2,020.1	1,953.1	2,066.7	2,161.2	2,188.4	2,210.2
%CH	2.3	-6.2	-2.0	-9.4	-3.3	5.8	4.6	1.3	1.0
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	1,491.7	1,466.7	1,400.3	250.1	34.4	15.6	22.3	29.7	37.4
%CH	7.8	-1.7	-4.5	-82.1	-86.3	-54.6	43.2	33.0	25.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,254.0	1,142.3	1,121.0	918.6	856.5	961.7	1,022.4	1,039.3	1,047.6
%CH	3.2	-8.9	-1.9	-18.1	-6.8	12.3	6.3	1.7	0.8
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	7,180.8	6,875.6	7,117.2	7,213.2	7,416.3	7,696.5	8,046.9	8,417.4	8,745.2
%CH	3.9	-4.3	3.5	1.3	2.8	3.8	4.6	4.6	3.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	6,679.6	6,484.2	6,491.7	6,026.0	5,752.9	6,028.7	6,321.7	6,469.1	6,554.0
%CH	5.4	-2.9	0.1	-7.2	-4.5	4.8	4.9	2.3	1.3
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,091.7	841.7	875.7	828.9	880.1	952.5	1,017.7	1,083.2	1,164.3
%CH	-20.6	-22.9	4.0	-5.3	6.2	8.2	6.8	6.4	7.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,634.1	1,595.3	1,605.1	1,534.6	1,500.9	1,531.7	1,564.7	1,579.9	1,584.6
%CH	2.2	-2.4	0.6	-4.4	-2.2	2.0	2.2	1.0	0.3

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	19,956.1	19,630.2	20,267.5	21,456.7	22,529.8	23,110.6	24,020.4	24,605.8	25,655.3
%CH	NA	-1.6	3.2	5.9	5.0	2.6	3.9	2.4	4.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,159.3	7,987.3	8,103.1	8,262.3	8,153.6	7,635.2	7,922.6	8,087.7	8,233.4
%CH	-1.4	-2.1	1.5	2.0	-1.3	-6.4	3.8	2.1	1.8
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	15,256.9	14,838.7	15,168.6	15,341.3	16,021.9	15,976.8	16,685.2	17,096.6	17,728.8
%CH	NA	-2.7	2.2	1.1	4.4	-0.3	4.4	2.5	3.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,786.8	1,765.3	1,745.8	1,715.2	1,707.0	1,657.4	1,689.2	1,711.3	1,724.7
%CH	-0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.8	-0.5	-2.9	1.9	1.3	0.8
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	NA	NA	9,429.6	9,500.2	10,018.3	10,278.5	10,817.9	11,411.7	11,567.4
%CH	NA	NA	NA	0.7	5.5	2.6	5.2	5.5	1.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	NA	NA	5,739.0	5,841.1	6,003.6	5,698.3	5,867.3	5,684.9	6,161.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	1.8	2.8	-5.1	3.0	-3.1	8.4
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	2,750.6	2,758.4	2,825.1	3,116.3	3,283.2	3,457.8	3,658.8	3,841.9	4,067.3
%CH	NA	0.3	2.4	10.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,809.8	1,762.4	1,782.9	1,815.1	1,817.6	1,725.6	1,775.1	1,833.3	1,891.2
%CH	0.3	-2.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	-5.1	2.9	3.3	3.2
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	1,574.2	1,816.1	1,841.8	2,317.1	2,258.9	2,241.5	2,383.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	15.4	1.4	25.8	-2.5	-0.8	6.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,049.5	1,010.7	1,009.4	1,037.5	1,060.4	1,015.0	1,042.7	1,073.9	1,095.7
%CH	-1.0	-3.7	-0.1	2.8	2.2	-4.3	2.7	3.0	2.0
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	NA	NA	699.6	1,183.0	1,383.0	1,358.8	1,417.6	1,425.9	1,476.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	69.1	16.9	-1.7	4.3	0.6	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,513.2	3,448.8	3,564.9	3,694.5	3,568.6	3,237.2	3,415.7	3,469.2	3,521.8
%CH	-2.9	-1.8	3.4	3.6	-3.4	-9.3	5.5	1.6	1.5
MINING									
IDAHO	3,547.1	3,417.6	3,077.8	3,156.9	3,560.6	3,653.7	3,324.9	3,399.3	3,901.3
%CH	NA	-3.7	-9.9	2.6	12.8	2.6	-9.0	2.2	14.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	622.6	609.1	627.6	641.4	696.9	751.8	779.6	812.8	850.8
%CH	0.5	-2.2	3.0	2.2	8.7	7.9	3.7	4.3	4.7
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,441.7	2,416.7	2,750.0	2,808.3	2,416.7	2,450.0	2,658.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	-1.0	13.8	2.1	-13.9	1.4	8.5
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	NA	NA	636.2	740.3	810.6	845.4	908.2	949.3	1,243.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	16.4	9.5	4.3	7.4	4.5	30.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	26,073.1	25,340.8	24,993.3	25,113.2	25,468.3	25,914.8	26,120.9	26,520.2	26,787.3
%CH	1.6	-2.8	-1.4	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,281.6	8,098.7	8,057.0	7,736.7	7,656.5	7,794.3	7,909.3	7,944.6	7,959.9
%CH	0.6	-2.2	-0.5	-4.0	-1.0	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.2
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	17,572.4	17,008.0	16,810.3	16,861.5	17,092.5	17,279.4	17,242.5	17,431.1	17,514.4
%CH	-0.9	-3.2	-1.2	0.3	1.4	1.1	-0.2	1.1	0.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,732.7	1,708.2	1,674.7	1,644.5	1,622.3	1,622.0	1,630.1	1,629.1	1,617.1
%CH	0.5	-1.4	-2.0	-1.8	-1.3	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.7
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	11,540.7	10,896.2	10,460.0	10,527.7	11,054.1	11,144.8	11,165.5	11,362.9	11,576.7
%CH	-0.2	-5.6	-4.0	0.6	5.0	0.8	0.2	1.8	1.9
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	6,031.7	6,111.9	6,350.3	6,333.8	6,038.3	6,134.6	6,077.0	6,068.2	5,937.7
%CH	-2.1	1.3	3.9	-0.3	-4.7	1.6	-0.9	-0.1	-2.2
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,416.8	4,567.5	4,666.0	4,711.4	4,704.7	4,833.3	4,973.0	5,116.2	5,262.8
%CH	8.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	-0.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,942.2	1,945.1	1,953.8	1,930.3	1,932.9	1,971.5	2,001.1	2,023.0	2,042.7
%CH	2.7	0.2	0.4	-1.2	0.1	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.0
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,483.3	2,358.3	2,333.2	2,312.6	2,441.3	2,527.2	2,577.0	2,593.4	2,598.9
%CH	4.2	-5.0	-1.1	-0.9	5.6	3.5	2.0	0.6	0.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,109.5	1,107.5	1,107.3	1,074.0	1,056.2	1,072.2	1,093.2	1,105.8	1,117.4
%CH	1.3	-0.2	0.0	-3.0	-1.7	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.0
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,600.6	1,407.0	1,183.7	1,227.7	1,229.9	1,274.9	1,328.5	1,379.6	1,411.2
%CH	8.4	-12.1	-15.9	3.7	0.2	3.7	4.2	3.8	2.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,497.2	3,337.8	3,321.2	3,087.8	3,045.0	3,128.7	3,184.9	3,186.6	3,182.7
%CH	-0.7	-4.6	-0.5	-7.0	-1.4	2.7	1.8	0.1	-0.1
MINING									
IDAHO	4,301.9	4,672.0	5,212.1	3,584.1	3,340.8	3,486.3	3,629.9	3,737.3	3,844.1
%CH	10.3	8.6	11.6	-31.2	-6.8	4.4	4.1	3.0	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	957.8	1,023.2	1,131.5	1,121.8	988.1	1,015.0	1,047.0	1,026.7	1,008.0
%CH	12.6	6.8	10.6	-0.9	-11.9	2.7	3.2	-1.9	-1.8
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	2,916.7	3,100.0	3,550.0	2,290.2	1,750.5	1,792.7	1,839.3	1,888.4	1,938.8
%CH	9.7	6.3	14.5	-35.5	-23.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,385.2	1,572.0	1,662.1	1,293.8	1,590.2	1,693.6	1,790.6	1,848.9	1,905.2
%CH	11.4	13.5	5.7	-22.2	22.9	6.5	5.7	3.3	3.0

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	167,553.9	175,910.9	192,774.9	204,672.1	218,762.5	225,167.8	238,967.7	253,353.2	271,857.5
%CH	NA	5.0	9.6	6.2	6.9	2.9	6.1	6.0	7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	51,511.5	52,582.6	54,515.4	56,624.8	58,199.3	58,626.0	60,383.1	62,781.3	66,183.1
%CH	2.6	2.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	10,905.5	11,251.9	12,960.7	14,675.2	15,985.2	16,163.5	17,078.6	18,954.0	19,845.6
%CH	NA	3.2	15.2	13.2	8.9	1.1	5.7	11.0	4.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,589.4	3,699.3	3,887.9	4,093.8	4,026.2	3,528.7	3,576.0	3,843.8	4,220.8
%CH	0.5	3.1	5.1	5.3	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	7,965.9	8,508.9	12,374.2	13,182.6	14,048.9	14,424.8	15,391.5	16,450.6	20,850.0
%CH	NA	6.8	45.4	6.5	6.6	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,645.8	3,771.8	3,907.3	4,045.4	4,148.2	4,165.3	4,270.9	4,467.6	4,724.5
%CH	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	14,299.1	14,514.4	14,890.8	15,729.4	16,581.2	16,326.5	17,136.6	18,016.7	19,513.7
%CH	NA	1.5	2.6	5.6	5.4	-1.5	5.0	5.1	8.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,514.4	4,476.5	4,540.7	4,655.8	4,725.2	4,542.3	4,582.1	4,712.8	4,922.5
%CH	1.6	-0.8	1.4	2.5	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4
TRADE									
IDAHO	49,327.2	52,521.9	58,010.8	62,366.7	66,311.4	67,730.2	72,793.5	76,796.1	82,180.2
%CH	NA	6.5	10.5	7.5	6.3	2.1	7.5	5.5	7.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	15,039.4	15,350.5	15,945.7	16,604.0	16,991.0	17,064.9	17,755.0	18,514.3	19,540.3
%CH	2.3	2.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5
SERVICES									
IDAHO	32,385.2	34,467.2	36,901.2	39,425.0	42,578.9	44,549.0	48,772.6	52,402.1	57,128.2
%CH	NA	6.4	7.1	6.8	8.0	4.6	9.5	7.4	9.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,550.3	11,796.7	12,274.0	12,855.8	13,443.8	13,890.8	14,550.3	15,301.9	16,251.3
%CH	3.4	2.1	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	NA	NA	44,362.5	45,950.4	48,873.8	51,377.5	52,949.5	55,435.4	55,873.7
%CH	NA	NA	NA	3.6	6.4	5.1	3.1	4.7	0.8
EDUCATION	NA	NA	24,024.5	24,344.1	25,367.0	25,865.8	27,118.5	28,722.7	30,483.2
%CH	NA	NA	NA	1.3	4.2	2.0	4.8	5.9	6.1
OTHER	NA	NA	20,337.9	21,606.3	23,506.8	25,511.7	25,831.0	26,712.6	25,390.5
%CH	NA	NA	NA	6.2	8.8	8.5	1.3	3.4	-4.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	9,822.8	10,185.8	10,651.3	11,068.3	11,447.0	11,937.0	12,137.1	12,400.7	12,919.8
%CH	4.1	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	10,007.5	10,065.0	10,196.9	10,185.9	10,822.5	10,942.6	11,520.5	11,899.1	12,564.8
%CH	NA	0.6	1.3	-0.1	6.2	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,726.8	2,692.9	2,681.0	2,660.3	2,721.1	2,745.2	2,732.1	2,727.5	2,753.0
%CH	-1.0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.8	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	279,622.0	276,795.2	275,141.7	262,850.8	267,957.5	277,153.0	285,660.2	294,138.9	304,625.2
%CH	2.9	-1.0	-0.6	-4.5	1.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	68,781.0	70,125.8	70,933.8	70,784.7	71,302.3	73,528.3	75,893.2	77,948.4	79,950.0
%CH	3.9	2.0	1.2	-0.2	0.7	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.6
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	19,117.3	17,439.8	16,799.3	13,394.1	13,753.7	14,311.2	14,867.0	15,762.2	17,009.1
%CH	-3.7	-8.8	-3.7	-20.3	2.7	4.1	3.9	6.0	7.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,458.8	4,352.9	4,179.5	3,914.8	3,993.1	4,346.3	4,536.3	4,815.8	4,970.3
%CH	5.6	-2.4	-4.0	-6.3	2.0	8.8	6.7	3.9	3.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	23,384.2	23,362.1	23,109.9	22,497.2	22,502.1	23,152.4	23,755.6	24,339.0	24,978.2
%CH	12.2	-0.1	-1.1	-2.7	0.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,975.0	5,160.4	5,300.6	5,350.0	5,479.3	5,702.7	5,942.7	6,187.1	6,376.1
%CH	5.3	3.7	2.7	0.9	2.4	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.1
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	20,533.9	20,140.8	20,003.4	18,985.6	19,242.7	19,853.3	20,428.6	20,911.5	21,380.1
%CH	5.2	-1.9	-0.7	-5.1	1.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,135.5	5,146.3	5,156.4	5,057.9	4,919.5	4,909.0	4,964.1	5,003.4	4,998.6
%CH	4.3	0.2	0.2	-1.9	-2.7	-0.2	1.1	0.8	-0.1
TRADE									
IDAHO	83,402.3	80,635.1	80,724.5	78,371.5	80,730.1	83,963.6	86,623.8	88,689.5	91,464 9
%CH	1.5	-3.3	0.1	-2.9	3.0	4.0	3.2	2.4	3.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,192.8	20,311.3	20,551.0	20,552.1	20,721.2	21,415.6	22,091.7	22,683.3	23,268.4
%CH	3.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.8	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.6
SERVICES									
IDAHO	59,362.4	60,028.5	60,074.6	58,566.3	59,875.5	62,876.8	65,756.2	68,809.8	72,587.5
%CH	3.9	1.1	0.1	-2.5	2.2	5.0	4.6	4.6	5.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	17,111.7	17,890.1	18,591.6	19,001.1	19,375.8	20,024.4	20,801.7	21,536.7	22,320.6
%CH	5.3	4.5	3.9	2.2	2.0	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.6
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	56,650.7	57,451.4	56,693.0	55,451.0	56,592.1	56,999.9	57,486.9	58,211.9	59,135.5
%CH	1.4	1.4	-1.3	-2.2	2.1	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.6
EDUCATION	30,309.7	31,013.2	31,062.7	30,519.9	31,165.1	31,491.9	31,946.7	32,503.2	33,161.5
%CH	-0.6	2.3	0.2	-1.7	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.0
OTHER	26,341.0	26,438.2	25,630.4	24,931.1	25,427.1	25,508.0	25,540.2	25,708.7	25,974.0
%CH	3.7	0.4	-3.1	-2.7	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,176.2	13,375.3	13,251.2	13,048.4	13,039.7	13,215.9	13,399.1	13,591.0	13,827.5
%CH	2.0	1.5	-0.9	-1.5	-0.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,869.3	13,065.3	12,524.9	12,015.4	11,965.9	12,556.8	13,185.4	13,754.3	14,260.2
%CH	2.4	1.5	-4.1	-4.1	-0.4	4.9	5.0	4.3	3.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,773.2	2,866.3	2,772.0	2,738.7	2,785.5	2,899.4	3,010.7	3,104.5	3,180.5
%CH	0.7	3.4	-3.3	-1.2	1.7	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.4

MISCELLANEOUS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	78.3	93.9	116.5	137.2	148.7	159.9	194.9	224.5	236.5
%CH	12.2	20.0	24.0	17.8	8.4	7.5	21.9	15.2	5.4
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	24,475.0	29,000.0	37,525.0	40,550.0	43,925.0	54,550.0	61,100.0	67,550.0	77,275.0
%CH	20.3	18.5	29.4	8.1	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.6	14.4
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	0.914	0.960	1.000	1.057	1.151	1.257	1.323	1.400	1.504
%CH	5.4	5.0	4.1	5.8	8.9	9.2	5.2	5.8	7.4
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	0.925	0.965	1.000	1.058	1.164	1.253	1.317	1.393	1.490
%CH	4.6	4.3	3.6	5.8	10.1	7.6	5.1	5.8	7.0
FOOD	0.926	0.953	1.000	1.125	1.275	1.368	1.405	1.464	1.606
%CH	5.7	3.0	4.9	12.5	13.4	7.3	2.7	4.2	9.7
GAS & OIL	0.979	0.987	1.000	1.095	1.476	1.577	1.643	1.737	1.813
%CH	0.9	0.9	1.3	9.5	34.8	6.8	4.2	5.7	4.3
HOUSING	0.920	0.964	1.000	1.047	1.106	1.168	1.234	1.316	1.412
%CH	4.1	4.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	1.163	1.213	1.253	1.331	1.477	1.613	1.705	1.816	1.954
%CH	5.9	4.2	3.3	6.2	11.0	9.2	5.7	6.5	7.6
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	7.181	4.662	4.431	8.728	10.503	5.824	5.046	5.538	7.931
PRIME	7.910	5.696	5.249	8.021	10.797	7.863	6.841	6.824	9.057
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	8.325	7.667	7.608	8.180	9.068	8.952	9.005	9.063	9.794
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	4.715	4.735	4.742	5.030	5.402	5.508	5.535	5.519	5.640
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.089	1.128	1.169	1.208	1.240	1.232	1.329	1.388	1.427
%CH	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	2.6	-0.6	7.8	4.5	2.9
MINING	1.122	1.098	1.132	1.147	1.153	1.129	1.142	1.182	1.241
%CH	3.6	-2.2	3.1	1.4	0.5	-2.1	1.2	3.5	5.0
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.098	1.074	1.212	1.347	1.286	0.979	1.186	1.238	1.324
%CH	-5.3	-2.2	12.9	11.1	-4.5	-23.9	21.1	4.4	6.9
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.079	1.035	1.089	1.270	1.447	1.641	1.854	2.012	2.118
%CH	1.7	-4.0	5.2	16.6	13.9	13.4	13.0	8.5	5.3
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.044	1.002	1.159	1.337	1.401	1.250	1.344	1.436	1.535
%CH	-4.4	-4.0	15.7	15.3	4.8	-10.8	7.5	6.8	6.9
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	0.990	1.006	1.126	1.278	1.378	1.293	1.271	1.354	1.479
%CH	-7.8	1.6	12.0	13.4	7.9	-6.2	-1.7	6.5	9.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.081	1.077	1.223	1.430	1.438	1.165	1.347	1.453	1.594
%CH	-3.3	-0.4	13.6	17.0	0.5	-19.0	15.6	7.9	9.7
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	1.206	1.271	1.585	2.097	2.130	1.547	2.011	2.139	2.467
%CH	-0.9	5.4	24.7	32.3	1.6	-27.3	29.9	6.4	15.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.057	1.138	1.208	1.260	1.161	1.076	1.232	1.312	1.364
%CH	-2.0	7.7	6.2	4.3	-7.9	-7.3	14.4	6.5	4.0

MISCELLANEOUS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	245.7	281.8	323.1	317.1	339.8	351.7	368.6	392.6	424.4
%CH	3.9	14.7	14.7	-1.9	7.2	3.5	4.8	6.5	8.1
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	80,500.0	88,675.0	87,675.0	83,650.0	89,775.0	93,050.0	97,650.0	104,111.5	112,678.4
%CH	4.2	10.2	-1.1	-4.6	7.3	3.6	4.9	6.6	8.2
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.634	1.786	1.955	2.071	2.170	2.281	2.400	2.532	2.678
%CH	8.7	9.3	9.4	5.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.625	1.792	1.945	2.060	2.146	2.249	2.364	2.493	2.636
%CH	9.0	10.3	8.6	5.9	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.7
FOOD	1.769	1.908	2.069	2.159	2.215	2.305	2.407	2.540	2.694
%CH	10.2	7.8	8.4	4.4	2.6	4.1	4.4	5.5	6.1
GAS & OIL	2.443	3.386	3.767	3.536	3.244	3.331	3.574	3.949	4.317
%CH	34.8	38.6	11.3	-6.1	-8.2	2.7	7.3	10.5	9.3
HOUSING	1.524	1.667	1.817	1.962	2.092	2.210	2.328	2.424	2.527
%CH	8.0	9.3	9.0	8.0	6.6	5.6	5.3	4.1	4.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	2.175	2.468	2.724	2.891	2.983	3.133	3.302	3.492	3.699
%CH	11.3	13.5	10.3	6.2	3.2	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.9
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	11.194	13.356	16.378	12.258	8.200	8.418	9.011	9.610	9.280
PRIME	12.666	15.266	18.870	14.861	10.490	10.907	10.989	11.362	10.597
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	11.245	13.017	15.178	14.809	12.853	12.024	12.384	12.278	11.781
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	6.370	7.470	9.724	10.248	9.822	9.166	8.873	8.472	8.199
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.474	1.496	1.520	1.510	1.544	1.595	1.641	1.681	1.721
%CH	3.3	1.5	1.6	-0.7	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.3
MINING	1.255	1.328	1.423	1.262	1.178	1.260	1.334	1.346	1.351
%CH	1.2	5.8	7.1	-11.3	-6.7	7.0	5.8	0.9	0.4
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.361	1.197	1.225	0.998	1.029	1.150	1.241	1.278	1.324
%CH	2.8	-12.1	2.4	-18.5	3.1	11.8	7.9	3.0	3.6
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.216	2.307	2.415	2.087	1.919	2.080	2.250	2.382	2.502
%CH	4.6	4.1	4.7	-13.6	-8.1	8.4	8.2	5.8	5.1
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.637	1.628	1.711	1.490	1.412	1.550	1.709	1.837	1.962
%CH	6.7	-0.6	5.1	-12.9	-5.2	9.8	10.3	7.5	6.8
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.555	1.518	1.571	1.206	1.039	1.221	1.389	1.498	1.595
%CH	5.1	-2.3	3.5	-23.3	-13.9	17.6	13.7	7.8	6.5
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.751	1.728	1.782	1.692	1.738	1.882	2.017	2.145	2.277
%CH	9.9	-1.3	3.1	-5.0	2.7	8.3	7.2	6.3	6.1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	2.959	3.049	3.118	3.124	3.242	3.599	3.921	4.216	4.532
%CH	19.9	3.1	2.2	0.2	3.8	11.0	8.9	7.5	7.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.368	1.194	1.190	1.126	1.293	1.362	1.402	1.435	1.482
%CH	0.3	-12.7	-0.3	-5.4	14.8	5.3	2.9	2.4	3.3

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY
1981 - 1985

Idaho Economic Model

April 1983

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the Fourth Quarter of 1982
Farm Income Data for 1982 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	960.4	964.1	966.8	968.8	969.9	970.8	972.3	974.5	977.3
%CH	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	230.1	230.6	231.2	231.7	232.3	232.8	233.4	233.9	234.5
%CH	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.407	19.382	19.403	19.444	19.458	19.487	19.518	19.565	19.624
%CH	-1.9	-0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,756.8	3,783.4	3,804.3	3,830.9	3,852.3	3,868.5	3,881.9	3,898.1	3,912.1
%CH	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.921	6.913	6.931	6.923	6.935	6.944	6.952	6.962	6.976
%CH	0.9	-0.5	1.1	-0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,095.8	2,103.1	2,098.1	2,105.4	2,112.6	2,119.9	2,127.1	2,134.4	2,141.6
%CH	3.8	1.4	-0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.214	2.231	-1.706	-4.733	-7.878	-8.883	-6.828	-3.559	-1.461
%CH	22.2	3.1	NM	-5,826.1	-667.9	-61.7	65.1	92.6	97.2
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	3.178	1.687	1.746	1.802	1.971	2.105	2.280	2.508	2.735
%CH	-61.2	-92.1	14.7	13.5	43.2	30.2	37.5	46.5	41.3
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	0.961	0.870	0.903	0.950	1.122	1.261	1.679	1.506	1.548
%CH	-55.4	-32.8	15.7	22.5	94.6	59.7	214.5	-35.4	11.7
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	343.5	344.2	344.6	344.8	345.0	345.3	345.5	345.9	346.3
%CH	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	89.898	90.104	90.280	90.469	90.673	90.912	91.187	91.572	91.915
%CH	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.5

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	980.1	983.2	986.6	990.0	993.4	997.1	1,000.9	1,004.7	1,008.5
%CH	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	235.0	235.6	236.1	236.7	237.3	237.8	238.4	238.9	239.5
%CH	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.683	19.747	19.818	19.890	19.962	20.040	20.118	20.198	20.278
%CH	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,923.9	3,935.1	3,946.9	3,956.9	3,965.1	3,972.9	3,981.1	3,988.1	3,993.9
%CH	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.991	7.007	7.023	7.041	7.059	7.078	7.098	7.118	7.138
%CH	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,148.9	2,156.0	2,163.3	2,170.6	2,178.1	2,185.9	2,193.4	2,200.8	2,208.0
%CH	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	-1.454	-0.414	0.707	0.765	0.814	1.867	1.975	2.037	2.108
%CH	2.0	99.3	NM	37.0	28.1	2,670.0	25.3	13.1	14.8
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.849	3.001	3.111	3.224	3.401	3.561	3.740	3.889	3.989
%CH	17.9	23.1	15.4	15.4	23.8	20.2	21.7	17.0	10.6
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.619	1.648	1.693	1.723	1.747	1.771	1.788	1.812	1.824
%CH	19.6	7.5	11.2	7.3	5.6	5.6	3.9	5.7	2.6
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	346.7	347.2	347.7	348.3	348.9	349.5	350.2	350.9	351.7
%CH	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	92.270	92.644	93.027	93.422	93.826	94.236	94.653	95.075	95.502
%CH	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	2,980.9	3,003.2	2,995.5	3,045.2	3,088.2	3,108.2	3,177.3	3,245.9	3,322.2
%CH	11.4	3.0	-1.0	6.8	5.8	2.6	9.2	8.9	9.7
1972 DOLLARS	1,510.4	1,490.1	1,470.7	1,478.4	1,481.1	1,477.2	1,491.7	1,504.5	1,522.6
%CH	2.2	-5.3	-5.1	2.1	0.7	-1.0	4.0	3.5	4.9
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	8,773.0	8,723.0	8,649.0	8,747.0	9,014.0	8,804.7	9,049.4	9,219.8	9,343.7
%CH	14.7	-2.3	-3.4	4.6	12.8	-9.0	11.6	7.7	5.5
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	8,213.0	8,214.0	8,314.0	8,398.0	8,572.0	8,622.2	8,832.5	8,976.6	9,120.4
%CH	10.3	0.0	5.0	4.1	8.5	2.4	10.1	6.7	6.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	2,458.0	2,494.6	2,510.4	2,552.5	2,592.4	2,624.0	2,646.0	2,693.9	2,757.1
%CH	13.7	6.1	2.6	6.9	6.4	5.0	3.4	7.4	9.7
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,466.9	4,365.9	4,277.4	4,287.7	4,339.9	4,192.7	4,286.8	4,324.0	4,330.0
%CH	6.1	-8.7	-7.9	1.0	5.0	-12.9	9.3	3.5	0.6
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,181.8	4,111.1	4,111.8	4,116.7	4,127.1	4,105.8	4,184.1	4,209.9	4,226.5
%CH	2.0	-6.6	0.1	0.5	1.0	-2.0	7.8	2.5	1.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,251.5	1,248.5	1,241.5	1,251.2	1,248.1	1,249.5	1,253.4	1,263.4	1,277.7
%CH	5.1	-0.9	-2.2	3.2	-1.0	0.4	1.3	3.2	4.6
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	9,134.4	9,047.7	8,946.0	9,029.2	9,293.6	9,069.3	9,307.6	9,460.8	9,560.6
%CH	13.0	-3.7	-4.4	3.8	12.2	-9.3	10.9	6.7	4.3
NATIONAL	10,683.2	10,816.6	10,859.3	11,015.3	11,161.1	11,270.5	11,338.2	11,516.2	11,758.8
%CH	12.6	5.1	1.6	5.9	5.4	4.0	2.4	6.4	8.7
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,650.9	4,528.4	4,424.3	4,426.1	4,474.5	4,318.7	4,409.1	4,437.0	4,430.5
%CH	4.5	-10.1	-8.9	0.2	4.5	-13.2	8.6	2.6	-0.6
NATIONAL	5,439.5	5,413.7	5,370.6	5,399.6	5,373.7	5,366.9	5,371.1	5,401.0	5,449.1
%CH	4.1	-1.9	-3.1	2.2	-1.9	-0.5	0.3	2.2	3.6
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	15,131.5	15,109.0	15,709.6	15,722.6	15,982.7	15,776.9	16,177.1	16,364.5	16,403.4
%CH	9.0	-0.6	16.9	0.3	6.8	-5.1	10.5	4.7	1.0
NATIONAL	16,553.1	16,834.9	17,051.7	17,289.9	17,567.4	17,744.7	17,954.8	18,237.1	18,546.3
%CH	8.3	7.0	5.3	5.7	6.6	4.1	4.8	6.4	7.0

OUTPUT,INCOME, & WAGES

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	3,405.4	3,490.7	3,579.6	3,665.8	3,750.5	3,830.1	3,913.9	3,991.9	4,079.2
%CH	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.0	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.2	9.0
1972 DOLLARS	1,541.3	1,559.8	1,579.7	1,597.7	1,613.2	1,627.2	1,641.5	1,653.8	1,666.9
%CH	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.2
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	9,494.6	9,779.6	9,977.4	10,123.6	10,248.3	10,461.0	10,670.1	10,883.7	11,058.0
%CH	6.6	12.6	8.3	6.0	5.0	8.6	8.2	8.3	6.6
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	9,281.7	9,528.2	9,710.8	9,895.3	10,069.7	10,300.7	10,500.0	10,714.4	10,905.9
%CH	7.3	11.1	7.9	7.8	7.2	9.5	8.0	8.4	7.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	2,824.1	2,897.1	2,960.5	3,026.0	3,091.1	3,156.1	3,226.0	3,297.3	3,371.9
%CH	10.1	10.8	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.7	9.1	9.1	9.4
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,349.8	4,425.8	4,463.0	4,475.0	4,477.6	4,510.1	4,542.6	4,576.8	4,592.2
%CH	1.8	7.2	3.4	1.1	0.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	1.4
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,252.2	4,312.1	4,343.8	4,374.0	4,399.6	4,441.0	4,470.1	4,505.6	4,529.0
%CH	2.5	5.7	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.8	2.6	3.2	2.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,293.8	1,311.1	1,324.3	1,337.6	1,350.5	1,360.7	1,373.4	1,386.5	1,400.3
%CH	5.1	5.5	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.0
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	9,687.1	9,946.5	10,113.0	10,225.9	10,316.2	10,491.1	10,660.8	10,833.3	10,965.2
%CH	5.4	11.2	6.9	4.5	3.6	7.0	6.6	6.6	5.0
NATIONAL	12,016.1	12,297.9	12,537.5	12,784.4	13,028.7	13,271.7	13,533.4	13,799.9	14,078.8
%CH	9.0	9.7	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.3
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,437.9	4,501.4	4,523.7	4,520.2	4,507.3	4,523.1	4,538.6	4,555.6	4,553.6
%CH	0.7	5.8	2.0	-0.3	-1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	-0.2
NATIONAL	5,504.9	5,565.5	5,608.2	5,651.1	5,692.4	5,721.9	5,761.5	5,803.1	5,846.7
%CH	4.2	4.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	16,512.2	16,701.2	16,856.5	17,010.5	17,159.6	17,360.2	17,536.2	17,700.5	17,869.8
%CH	2.7	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.9
NATIONAL	18,845.7	19,079.3	19,340.7	19,581.2	19,834.4	20,023.0	20,285.0	20,521.7	20,858.5
%CH	6.6	5.1	5.6	5.1	5.3	3.9	5.3	4.7	6.7

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,955.0	4,866.0	4,923.0	4,887.0	4,936.0	4,889.5	5,070.0	5,168.8	5,234.5
%CH	5.8	-7.0	4.8	-2.9	4.1	-3.7	15.6	8.0	5.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,512.3	1,531.2	1,541.6	1,556.6	1,570.0	1,574.5	1,595.8	1,628.1	1,667.5
%CH	9.2	5.1	2.7	3.9	3.5	1.2	5.5	8.4	10.0
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	261.8	226.6	208.8	190.2	253.6	182.5	216.9	243.2	223.3
%CH	20.3	-43.9	-28.0	-31.1	216.0	-73.2	99.6	57.9	-28.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	27.1	24.6	17.8	17.4	16.6	24.1	18.2	21.4	22.8
%CH	110.4	-32.1	-72.6	-8.7	-17.2	344.3	-67.3	91.3	27.5
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	381.0	367.0	369.0	372.0	380.0	393.2	415.8	438.1	457.6
%CH	-10.8	-13.9	2.2	3.3	8.9	14.6	25.1	23.2	19.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	100.4	99.5	98.6	99.9	101.7	104.8	109.4	113.5	117.2
%CH	-3.1	-3.5	-3.6	5.4	7.4	12.8	18.7	15.7	13.8
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,579.0	1,623.0	1,668.0	1,725.0	1,777.0	1,819.0	1,828.6	1,839.4	1,884.8
%CH	20.8	11.6	11.6	14.4	12.6	9.8	2.1	2.4	10.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	440.0	452.7	462.4	475.5	483.3	480.9	485.1	489.1	503.2
%CH	22.1	12.1	8.9	11.8	6.7	-2.0	3.6	3.4	12.0
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	422.0	416.0	426.0	429.0	439.0	440.0	458.3	469.7	478.0
%CH	5.9	-5.6	10.0	2.8	9.7	1.0	17.7	10.3	7.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	142.2	145.8	149.1	152.5	155.5	157.9	160.7	164.8	169.6
%CH	11.4	10.5	9.4	9.4	8.1	6.3	7.2	10.6	12.2
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,201.0	1,252.0	1,250.0	1,303.0	1,364.0	1,400.9	1,394.7	1,401.1	1,409.6
%CH	24.9	18.1	-0.6	18.1	20.1	11.3	-1.8	1.8	2.4
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	326.2	331.3	335.4	345.9	361.6	375.6	375.7	377.9	380.3
%CH	22.6	6.4	5.0	13.1	19.4	16.4	0.1	2.4	2.6
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	378.0	366.0	379.0	376.0	383.0	379.2	396.1	403.1	407.8
%CH	4.3	-12.1	15.0	-3.1	7.7	-3.9	19.0	7.3	4.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	106.1	107.0	110.6	111.4	112.4	112.5	116.2	118.4	121.1
%CH	7.9	3.4	14.2	2.9	3.6	0.4	13.9	7.7	9.6
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	53.0	56.0	57.0	58.0	59.0	58.8	61.1	62.6	63.6
%CH	7.9	24.6	7.3	7.2	7.1	-1.2	16.7	9.7	7.0

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	5,311.2	5,425.2	5,528.7	5,621.6	5,711.6	5,826.4	5,927.6	6,030.1	6,133.6
%CH	6.0	8.9	7.9	6.9	6.6	8.3	7.1	7.1	7.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,708.2	1,744.1	1,783.4	1,821.1	1,860.0	1,892.6	1,932.0	1,968.7	2,014.9
%CH	10.1	8.7	9.3	8.7	8.8	7.2	8.6	7.8	9.7
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	212.9	251.3	266.5	228.3	178.6	160.3	170.2	169.3	152.1
%CH	-17.5	94.2	26.5	-46.2	-62.5	-35.1	27.0	-2.0	-34.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	23.8	24.4	25.0	26.0	26.7	26.9	27.0	27.4	28.0
%CH	19.7	9.2	11.6	17.1	9.8	4.3	0.5	6.0	9.1
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	473.6	485.7	497.6	509.5	520.3	528.7	537.5	545.7	554.7
%CH	14.8	10.6	10.2	9.9	8.8	6.6	6.9	6.2	6.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	120.4	122.9	125.5	128.0	130.4	132.3	134.4	136.1	138.1
%CH	11.5	8.6	8.6	8.2	7.7	6.1	6.2	5.5	6.0
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,936.4	2,007.8	2,051.9	2,108.9	2,157.1	2,222.1	2,283.4	2,353.6	2,403.9
%CH	11.4	15.6	9.1	11.6	9.5	12.6	11.5	12.9	8.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	519.4	542.0	555.9	573.6	589.0	609.7	630.0	652.6	669.7
%CH	13.5	18.5	10.7	13.4	11.2	14.8	14.0	15.1	10.9
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	487.3	500.1	512.0	523.0	533.7	544.0	553.9	564.4	575.6
%CH	8.0	10.9	9.9	8.8	8.5	7.9	7.4	7.9	8.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	174.5	179.0	183.9	188.6	193.5	196.7	200.9	205.0	210.3
%CH	12.2	10.7	11.3	10.7	10.8	6.7	8.8	8.5	10.8
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,421.0	1,475.8	1,493.4	1,511.5	1,531.1	1,579.8	1,603.5	1,632.6	1,655.8
%CH	3.3	16.4	4.9	4.9	5.3	13.3	6.2	7.4	5.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	383.2	400.2	405.0	409.8	415.1	429.5	436.0	444.2	450.5
%CH	3.1	18.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	14.7	6.1	7.7	5.8
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	412.6	432.8	440.8	448.5	454.7	472.5	479.7	487.2	494.5
%CH	4.8	21.1	7.6	7.1	5.7	16.6	6.3	6.4	6.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	123.6	133.6	136.7	140.0	142.6	151.0	153.7	156.4	159.6
%CH	8.3	36.7	9.5	9.9	7.6	25.8	7.5	7.0	8.4
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	64.8	66.4	67.9	69.3	70.6	72.3	73.8	75.0	76.8
%CH	7.7	10.3	9.3	8.4	8.0	9.6	8.5	8.4	8.4

EMPLOYMENT

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	327,462.9	322,059.1	313,375.9	310,826.5	308,833.3	309,915.6	313,403.1	315,855.9	319,113.4
%CH	-2.9	-6.4	-10.4	-3.2	-2.5	1.4	4.6	3.2	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	91,360.3	90,954.0	90,407.7	90,029.3	89,370.3	88,730.7	88,876.3	89,276.4	89,908.6
%CH	0.8	-1.8	-2.4	-1.7	-2.9	-2.8	0.7	1.8	2.9
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	53,075.4	50,050.8	47,937.6	47,838.0	48,245.3	47,527.3	48,574.1	49,052.2	50,041.8
%CH	-8.7	-20.9	-15.8	-0.8	3.4	-5.8	9.1	4.0	8.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,319.0	19,892.0	19,430.0	19,071.3	18,685.7	18,212.3	18,209.1	18,286.5	18,408.0
%CH	0.1	-8.1	-9.0	-7.2	-7.6	-9.8	-0.1	1.7	2.7
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	27,867.5	24,993.2	22,883.3	22,950.3	23,113.5	22,149.3	23,195.7	23,626.5	24,541.4
%CH	-18.6	-35.3	-29.7	1.2	2.9	-15.7	20.3	7.6	16.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	12,226.0	11,894.7	11,562.3	11,303.3	11,008.7	10,578.3	10,583.4	10,647.2	10,745.0
%CH	-0.1	-10.4	-10.7	-8.7	-10.0	-14.7	0.2	2.4	3.7
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	14,998.5	12,962.1	11,934.1	12,053.7	12,456.0	11,520.2	12,595.1	12,937.1	13,602.0
%CH	-31.0	-44.2	-28.1	4.1	14.0	-26.8	42.9	11.3	22.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	671.7	628.7	608.3	615.7	614.7	617.0	635.8	648.5	658.1
%CH	-10.0	-23.3	-12.3	4.9	-0.6	1.5	12.8	8.2	6.0
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	10,677.3	9,047.7	8,572.1	8,711.7	9,171.0	8,220.9	9,254.0	9,479.1	10,048.5
%CH	-32.7	-48.4	-19.4	6.7	22.8	-35.4	60.6	10.1	26.3
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	4,321.2	3,914.5	3,362.0	3,342.0	3,285.1	3,299.3	3,341.1	3,458.0	3,553.5
%CH	-26.6	-32.7	-45.6	-2.4	-6.6	1.7	5.2	14.7	11.5
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	3,291.4	3,032.8	2,661.9	2,622.7	2,354.9	2,323.8	2,363.8	2,455.3	2,539.8
%CH	-2.5	-27.9	-40.6	-5.8	-35.0	-5.2	7.1	16.4	14.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,252.0	2,172.7	2,099.3	2,051.7	2,003.7	1,925.7	1,923.7	1,937.9	1,959.8
%CH	-0.6	-13.4	-12.8	-8.8	-9.0	-14.7	-0.4	3.0	4.6
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	1,420.7	1,152.7	337.3	259.7	233.3	170.0	82.6	23.0	20.3
%CH	-17.6	-56.7	-99.3	-64.9	-34.8	-71.8	-94.4	-99.4	-38.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,130.3	1,079.7	1,023.0	949.0	886.7	815.7	815.1	842.8	870.2
%CH	-2.8	-16.8	-19.4	-25.9	-23.8	-28.4	-0.3	14.3	13.7
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	7,254.3	7,072.3	7,155.6	7,179.6	7,225.8	7,292.0	7,304.0	7,343.9	7,483.9
%CH	6.6	-9.7	4.8	1.3	2.6	3.7	0.7	2.2	7.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	6,549.7	6,412.7	6,264.7	6,143.3	5,974.3	5,721.7	5,713.0	5,721.6	5,754.7
%CH	0.8	-8.1	-8.9	-7.5	-10.6	-15.9	-0.6	0.6	2.3
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	902.7	773.3	794.3	834.7	843.3	843.4	850.3	867.3	895.3
%CH	-13.5	-46.1	11.3	21.9	4.2	0.0	3.3	8.2	13.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,622.3	1,601.0	1,567.0	1,543.7	1,529.3	1,498.3	1,495.8	1,496.4	1,502.1
%CH	3.8	-5.2	-8.2	-5.8	-3.7	-7.9	-0.7	0.2	1.5

EMPLOYMENT

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	321,654.2	324,839.3	327,989.3	330,477.2	332,851.1	335,615.8	338,022.8	340,675.0	343,240.3
%CH	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	90,642.4	91,410.9	92,211.1	93,001.0	93,775.9	94,523.6	95,243.2	95,931.5	96,596.7
%CH	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	50,528.4	51,156.6	51,793.3	52,157.0	52,437.9	52,963.2	53,437.6	54,010.2	54,501.8
%CH	3.9	5.1	5.1	2.8	2.2	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	18,591.1	18,781.1	18,981.8	19,173.4	19,349.5	19,502.9	19,636.1	19,745.8	19,837.6
%CH	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.9
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	24,962.7	25,369.9	25,817.4	26,180.4	26,520.9	26,986.3	27,377.9	27,828.8	28,240.8
%CH	7.0	6.7	7.2	5.7	5.3	7.2	5.9	6.8	6.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	10,893.1	11,044.0	11,204.8	11,358.6	11,501.0	11,625.6	11,734.4	11,825.2	11,899.8
%CH	5.6	5.7	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.1	3.8	3.1	2.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	13,899.4	14,171.3	14,434.8	14,619.3	14,782.3	15,044.3	15,241.8	15,509.9	15,763.8
%CH	9.0	8.1	7.6	5.2	4.5	7.3	5.4	7.2	6.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	672.5	680.2	687.6	691.7	694.1	696.3	698.5	703.1	707.4
%CH	9.0	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.4
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	10,403.0	10,640.3	10,870.5	11,043.1	11,186.2	11,325.3	11,463.5	11,645.6	11,821.0
%CH	14.9	9.4	8.9	6.5	5.3	5.1	5.0	6.5	6.2
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	3,496.4	3,531.0	3,564.2	3,576.2	3,596.1	3,718.9	3,778.3	3,864.3	3,942.8
%CH	-6.3	4.0	3.8	1.3	2.2	14.4	6.5	9.4	8.4
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	2,610.8	2,673.2	2,763.3	2,849.3	2,937.0	3,024.5	3,102.9	3,171.7	3,227.3
%CH	11.7	9.9	14.2	13.0	12.9	12.5	10.8	9.2	7.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,990.9	2,020.9	2,052.0	2,082.3	2,111.6	2,136.3	2,156.5	2,171.3	2,180.7
%CH	6.5	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.7	4.8	3.8	2.8	1.7
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	11.6	12.8	14.8	16.9	18.0	19.7	21.4	23.2	25.0
%CH	-89.3	47.9	76.0	70.1	29.4	44.8	38.8	38.1	35.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	898.1	924.9	951.1	975.7	994.8	1,008.3	1,019.6	1,027.6	1,033.9
%CH	13.4	12.5	11.8	10.8	8.1	5.5	4.6	3.2	2.5
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	7,533.3	7,591.2	7,660.7	7,729.9	7,804.1	7,903.7	8,002.4	8,098.0	8,183.4
%CH	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,822.3	5,899.9	5,986.6	6,072.3	6,156.0	6,231.2	6,298.5	6,354.3	6,402.8
%CH	4.8	5.4	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.4	3.6	3.1
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	907.6	921.4	943.9	965.1	979.5	994.0	1,009.4	1,026.1	1,041.3
%CH	5.6	6.2	10.1	9.3	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.8	6.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,509.4	1,518.0	1,527.6	1,536.6	1,544.5	1,553.5	1,561.3	1,568.8	1,575.1
%CH	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6

EMPLOYMENT

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	25,207.9	25,057.6	25,054.3	24,887.6	25,131.8	25,378.9	25,378.8	25,426.6	25,500.8
%CH	3.9	-2.4	-0.1	-2.6	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.8	1.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,093.0	7,997.3	7,867.7	7,768.0	7,677.0	7,634.0	7,625.7	7,639.3	7,663.1
%CH	0.4	-4.6	-6.3	-5.0	-4.6	-2.2	-0.4	0.7	1.3
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	16,945.9	16,745.3	16,687.6	16,757.6	16,928.3	17,072.5	17,115.0	17,091.0	17,080.8
%CH	2.5	-4.7	-1.4	1.7	4.1	3.5	1.0	-0.6	-0.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,665.0	1,662.3	1,659.3	1,644.0	1,633.3	1,641.3	1,630.2	1,622.8	1,618.8
%CH	-4.2	-0.6	-0.7	-3.6	-2.6	2.0	-2.7	-1.8	-1.0
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	10,608.7	10,491.0	10,226.3	10,466.5	10,490.8	10,927.5	10,971.7	11,058.2	11,097.6
%CH	9.5	-4.4	-9.7	9.7	0.9	17.7	1.6	3.2	1.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	6,337.2	6,254.3	6,461.4	6,291.1	6,437.5	6,145.1	6,143.3	6,032.8	5,983.2
%CH	-8.1	-5.1	13.9	-10.1	9.6	-17.0	-0.1	-7.0	-3.2
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,701.3	4,784.6	4,799.1	4,682.2	4,673.1	4,691.2	4,656.8	4,677.0	4,730.4
%CH	4.9	7.3	1.2	-9.4	-0.8	1.6	-2.9	1.7	4.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,963.3	1,957.0	1,947.0	1,933.3	1,924.0	1,917.0	1,919.9	1,927.9	1,936.9
%CH	2.5	-1.3	-2.0	-2.8	-1.9	-1.4	0.6	1.7	1.9
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,335.5	2,323.7	2,361.9	2,280.3	2,237.6	2,370.5	2,378.6	2,442.0	2,460.5
%CH	4.2	-2.0	6.7	-13.1	-7.3	26.0	1.4	11.1	3.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,109.0	1,103.3	1,092.0	1,078.0	1,068.0	1,058.0	1,055.0	1,054.4	1,056.1
%CH	-0.1	-2.0	-4.0	-5.0	-3.7	-3.7	-1.1	-0.2	0.7
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,225.3	1,204.0	1,205.7	1,167.5	1,292.8	1,244.7	1,228.4	1,216.6	1,229.1
%CH	21.2	-6.8	0.6	-12.1	50.3	-14.1	-5.1	-3.8	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,355.7	3,274.7	3,169.3	3,112.7	3,051.7	3,017.7	3,020.6	3,034.1	3,051.3
%CH	1.6	-9.3	-12.3	-7.0	-7.6	-4.4	0.4	1.8	2.3
MINING									
IDAHO	5,415.3	5,099.7	4,099.2	3,858.9	2,996.8	3,381.2	3,275.2	3,330.0	3,352.7
%CH	15.2	-21.4	-58.3	-21.5	-63.6	62.1	-12.0	6.9	2.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,178.7	1,201.0	1,200.3	1,152.7	1,087.0	1,047.0	1,015.6	978.6	976.7
%CH	69.3	7.8	-0.2	-15.0	-20.9	-13.9	-11.5	-13.8	-0.8
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	3,600.0	3,533.3	2,900.0	2,633.3	1,766.7	1,860.9	1,732.7	1,748.0	1,748.1
%CH	7.8	-7.2	-54.6	-32.0	-79.7	23.1	-24.8	3.6	0.0
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,815.3	1,566.4	1,199.2	1,225.6	1,230.1	1,520.3	1,542.5	1,582.0	1,604.6
%CH	31.8	-44.6	-65.6	9.1	1.5	133.3	6.0	10.6	5.8

EMPLOYMENT

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	25,566.8	25,787.1	25,976.3	25,977.7	25,918.1	25,978.1	26,061.0	26,182.5	26,262.2
%CH	1.0	3.5	3.0	0.0	-0.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	7,698.0	7,737.1	7,777.0	7,814.8	7,848.5	7,877.3	7,901.7	7,920.6	7,937.7
%CH	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	17,083.0	17,263.5	17,378.6	17,297.1	17,178.6	17,198.2	17,218.2	17,270.1	17,283.4
%CH	0.1	4.3	2.7	-1.9	-2.7	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,617.4	1,618.7	1,620.9	1,623.1	1,625.3	1,627.8	1,629.6	1,631.0	1,632.1
%CH	-0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	11,089.1	11,149.2	11,176.2	11,151.8	11,102.1	11,109.8	11,145.6	11,189.0	11,217.7
%CH	-0.3	2.2	1.0	-0.9	-1.8	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.0
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	5,994.0	6,114.3	6,202.4	6,145.2	6,076.5	6,088.4	6,072.6	6,081.1	6,065.7
%CH	0.7	8.3	5.9	-3.6	-4.4	0.8	-1.0	0.6	-1.0
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,754.4	4,771.8	4,813.4	4,858.9	4,889.0	4,918.7	4,954.1	4,991.8	5,027.4
%CH	2.0	1.5	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,947.0	1,956.8	1,967.5	1,976.8	1,985.0	1,992.1	1,998.6	2,004.0	2,009.7
%CH	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,483.9	2,496.3	2,515.2	2,539.9	2,557.5	2,552.7	2,566.2	2,585.6	2,603.5
%CH	3.9	2.0	3.1	4.0	2.8	-0.7	2.1	3.1	2.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,059.5	1,064.2	1,069.3	1,074.6	1,080.6	1,085.9	1,091.2	1,095.5	1,100.1
%CH	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,245.4	1,255.5	1,269.1	1,281.8	1,293.0	1,308.4	1,322.5	1,335.0	1,347.9
%CH	5.4	3.3	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,074.0	3,097.5	3,119.3	3,140.2	3,157.7	3,171.5	3,182.3	3,190.1	3,195.9
%CH	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.7
MINING									
IDAHO	3,405.1	3,429.2	3,464.7	3,506.9	3,544.3	3,577.6	3,609.3	3,648.3	3,684.6
%CH	6.4	2.9	4.2	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	981.6	994.9	1,009.3	1,022.4	1,033.2	1,042.3	1,047.6	1,048.8	1,049.3
%CH	2.0	5.5	5.9	5.3	4.3	3.6	2.1	0.5	0.2
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	1,773.2	1,775.3	1,787.8	1,797.9	1,809.6	1,821.2	1,833.2	1,845.3	1,857.5
%CH	5.9	0.5	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,631.9	1,653.9	1,676.9	1,709.0	1,734.7	1,756.4	1,776.1	1,803.0	1,827.1
%CH	7.0	5.5	5.7	7.9	6.2	5.1	4.6	6.2	5.5

EMPLOYMENT

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	274,387.5	272,008.3	265,438.3	262,988.6	260,588.1	262,388.3	264,829.1	266,803.7	269,071.5
%CH	-1.8	-3.4	-9.3	-3.6	-3.6	2.8	3.8	3.0	3.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	71,041.3	71,062.0	70,977.7	70,958.0	70,684.7	70,518.3	70,667.3	70,989.9	71,500.5
%CH	1.0	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-1.5	-0.9	0.8	1.8	2.9
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	16,706.2	15,535.5	14,131.7	13,278.6	12,910.0	13,256.2	13,507.7	13,659.8	13,844.8
%CH	-7.8	-25.2	-31.5	-22.0	-10.6	11.2	7.8	4.6	5.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,148.3	4,066.0	3,958.0	3,955.3	3,903.0	3,842.7	3,871.5	3,939.7	4.032.9
%CH	-7.5	-7.7	-10.2	-0.3	-5.2	-6.0	3.0	7.2	9.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	23,044.3	22,863.2	22,752.8	22,493.7	22,435.3	22,307.2	22,281.5	22,410.3	22,577.8
%CH	-4.3	-3.1	-1.9	-4.5	-1.0	-2.3	-0.5	2.3	3.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,319.3	5,326.7	5,329.3	5,343.0	5,362.0	5,365.7	5,404.2	5,451.3	5,503.5
%CH	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.3	2.9	3.5	3.9
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	19,874.7	19,786.7	19,008.0	18,832.0	19,029.0	19,073.4	19,077.0	19,166.1	19,272.4
%CH	-5.1	-1.8	-14.8	-3.7	4.3	0.9	0.1	1.9	2.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,172.3	5,146.7	5,113.3	5,091.0	5,033.3	4,994.0	4,952.6	4,922.8	4,905.2
%CH	0.9	-2.0	-2.6	-1.7	-4.5	-3.1	-3.3	-2.4	-1.4
TRADE									
IDAHO	81,547.1	80,045.3	78,217.3	78,203.2	78,344.0	78,721.6	79,814.6	80,337.5	81,026.6
%CH	4.1	-7.2	-8.8	-0.1	0.7	1.9	5.7	2.6	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,643.3	20,600.3	20,651.7	20,610.3	20,552.3	20,394.0	20,493.1	20,629.9	20,794.4
%CH	1.9	-0.8	1.0	-0.8	-1.1	-3.0	2.0	2.7	3.2
SERVICES									
IDAHO	60,085.7	60,344.3	59,014.5	58,921.9	58,254.0	58,074.8	58,807.3	59,455.6	60,295.3
%CH	3.5	1.7	-8.5	-0.6	-4.5	-1.2	5.1	4.5	5.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	18,658.7	18,807.3	18,867.3	18,960.0	19,058.0	19,119.0	19,186.0	19,293.9	19,435.0
%CH	3.1	3.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	3.0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	55,470.9	55,913.5	55,663.2	55,350.4	54,964.0	55,826.6	56,268.7	56,633.9	56,720.6
%CH	-11.8	3.2	-1.8	-2.2	-2.8	6.4	3.2	2.6	0.6
EDUCATION	30,231.3	30,631.7	30,398.0	30,431.8	30,461.0	30,789.0	30,953.6	31,154.9	31,251.6
%CH	-15.9	5.4	-3.0	0.4	0.4	4.4	2.2	2.6	1.2
OTHER	25,239.7	25,281.8	25,265.2	24,918.6	24,503.0	25,037.6	25,315.1	25,479.0	25,469.0
%CH	-6.5	0.7	-0.3	-5.4	-6.5	9.0	4.5	2.6	-0.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,151.3	13,160.0	13,119.7	13,113.3	12,953.3	13,007.3	12,987.7	13,006.6	13,059.0
%CH	-4.4	0.3	-1.2	-0.2	-4.8	1.7	-0.6	0.6	1.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,243.3	12,420.1	12,551.6	12,049.9	11,655.0	11,805.1	11,824.6	11,872.4	12,006.7
%CH	-4.0	5.9	4.3	-15.1	-12.5	5.3	0.7	1.6	4.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,769.3	2,754.0	2,738.0	2,732.3	2,735.7	2,748.7	2,756.6	2,767.0	2,793.8
%CH	-0.9	-2.2	-2.3	-0.8	0.5	1.9	1.2	1.5	3.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	271,125.9	273,682.7	276,196.0	278,320.2	280,413.2	282,652.7	284,585.0	286,664.8	288,738.5
%CH	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.0	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	72,051.3	72,629.8	73,229.3	73,827.6	74,426.3	75,020.6	75,607.1	76,185.7	76,759.2
%CH	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	14,002.3	14,145.8	14,264.6	14,358.9	14,475.5	14,614.3	14,772.4	14,954.6	15,126.6
%CH	4.6	4.2	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,128.3	4,221.1	4,307.5	4,383.7	4,466.7	4,540.8	4,607.1	4,670.1	4,727.1
%CH	9.8	9.3	8.4	7.9	7.2	6.8	6.0	5.6	5.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	22,738.8	22,902.3	23,063.7	23,242.3	23,401.3	23,538.4	23,683.2	23,829.0	23,971.7
%CH	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,558.2	5,614.9	5,672.9	5,731.7	5,791.1	5,851.1	5,911.7	5,973.2	6,034.7
%CH	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	19,455.4	19,602.8	19,771.0	19,936.7	20,102.7	20,242.6	20,368.4	20,487.1	20,616.5
%CH	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,897.2	4,896.2	4,901.9	4,912.3	4,925.7	4,940.4	4,956.2	4,971.9	4,988.0
%CH	-0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
TRADE									
IDAHO	81,741.8	82,663.4	83,639.2	84,486.1	85,065.8	85,782.7	86,333.3	86,902.3	87,476.9
%CH	3.6	4.6	4.8	4.1	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,967.4	21,148.3	21,330.0	21,506.4	21,677.7	21,845.2	22,010.0	22,174.3	22,337.1
%CH	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
SERVICES									
IDAHO	60,943.8	61,766.4	62,588.1	63,252.6	63,900.2	64,666.6	65,353.8	66,122.7	66,881.7
%CH	4.4	5.5	5.4	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	19,588.4	19,753.4	19,928.9	20,112.8	20,302.6	20,497.9	20,697.6	20,901.9	21,109.3
%CH	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	56,745.4	56,884.1	56,951.2	56,968.7	57,195.8	57,354.1	57,422.6	57,537.6	57,633.2
%CH	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.7
EDUCATION	31,300.2	31,365.7	31,425.3	31,490.7	31,686.0	31,818.2	31,888.8	31,985.7	32,093.9
%CH	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.4
OTHER	25,445.2	25,518.4	25,525.9	25,478.0	25,509.8	25,535.9	25,533.8	25,551.8	25,539.3
%CH	-0.4	1.2	0.1	-0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	-0.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,105.6	13,146.6	13,193.6	13,237.7	13,285.8	13,332.0	13,378.9	13,422.7	13,462.6
%CH	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,159.9	12,313.4	12,479.0	12,638.4	12,796.3	12,953.2	13,110.3	13,257.3	13,420.9
%CH	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,824.6	2,854.3	2,885.2	2,914.6	2,943.5	2,970.9	2,998.1	3,022.9	3,051.1
%CH	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.8

MISCELLANEOUS

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	328.3	340.1	314.8	322.2	310.8	320.5	329.1	339.9	344.4
%CH	14.7	15.2	-26.6	9.8	-13.5	13.1	11.2	13.9	5.3
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	86,300.0	83,600.0	83,000.0	85,000.0	82,000.0	84,600.0	86,900.0	89,800.0	91,000.0
%CH	-17.7	-11.9	-2.8	10.0	-13.4	13.3	11.3	14.0	5.5
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.974	2.016	2.037	2.060	2.085	2.104	2.130	2.157	2.182
%CH	9.0	8.8	4.3	4.6	5.0	3.7	5.0	5.3	4.6
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.964	1.998	2.022	2.040	2.077	2.100	2.111	2.132	2.158
%CH	8.1	7.1	4.9	3.6	7.5	4.5	2.1	4.1	4.9
FOOD	2.089	2.101	2.134	2.158	2.171	2.173	2.180	2.202	2.228
%CH	7.4	2.3	6.4	4.6	2.4	0.4	1.4	4.1	4.8
GAS & OIL	3.731	3.785	3.639	3.359	3.556	3.590	3.255	3.205	3.246
%CH	-8.2	5.9	-14.6	-27.4	25.6	3.9	-32.4	-6.0	5.2
HOUSING	1.834	1.878	1.911	1.939	1.981	2.017	2.047	2.077	2.107
%CH	9.2	9.9	7.2	6.0	8.9	7.5	6.2	6.0	5.8
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	2.764	2.812	2.833	2.870	2.924	2.938	2.933	2.962	3.000
%CH	12.0	7.2	3.0	5.3	7.8	2.0	-0.7	4.0	5.2
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	17.577	13.587	14.227	14.513	11.007	9.287	8.614	8.242	7.802
PRIME	20.323	17.013	16.270	16.500	14.717	11.957	10.881	10.348	10.184
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	15.967	15.347	15.710	15.453	13.970	14.104	13.507	12.845	12.661
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	9.980	10.206	10.017	10.255	10.256	10.464	10.527	9.841	9.540
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.514	1.524	1.512	1.504	1.502	1.520	1.527	1.537	1.548
%CH	-1.0	2.7	-3.1	-2.1	-0.4	4.7	2.1	2.5	2.9
MINING	1.458	1.437	1.417	1.288	1.172	1.171	1.175	1.162	1.178
%CH	26.8	-5.6	-5.6	-31.6	-31.4	-0.3	1.1	-4.2	5.5
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.285	1.134	1.054	0.973	1.031	0.934	0.986	1.013	1.043
%CH	22.0	-39.5	-25.2	-27.6	26.4	-32.7	24.3	11.5	12.2
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.516	2.356	2.207	2.149	2.123	1.868	1.899	1.903	1.921
%CH	23.4	-23.1	-23.0	-10.1	-4.7	-40.1	6.9	0.9	3.9
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.757	1.683	1.594	1.504	1.464	1.397	1.376	1.397	1.421
%CH	8.9	-15.7	-19.6	-20.8	-10.1	-17.2	-5.7	6.2	7.1
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.604	1.543	1.420	1.277	1.167	0.958	0.947	1.031	1.069
%CH	5.9	-14.4	-28.2	-34.7	-30.3	-54.5	-4.7	40.5	15.5
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.812	1.753	1.712	1.713	1.690	1.654	1.700	1.713	1.751
%CH	3.5	-12.3	-9.0	0.2	-5.3	-8.3	11.5	3.3	9.1
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.133	3.144	3.172	3.168	3.117	3.038	3.146	3.181	3.274
%CH	0.9	1.4	3.6	-0.5	-6.3	-9.7	15.0	4.5	12.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.184	1.064	1.025	1.097	1.190	1.192	1.261	1.270	1.302
%CH	-19.5	-34.9	-13.7	30.9	38.8	0.7	24.9	2.9	10.5

MISCELLANEOUS

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	345.7	347.9	348.9	350.3	359.6	365.2	366.6	369.5	373.2
%CH	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.6	11.1	6.3	1.5	3.2	4.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	91,400.0	92,000.0	92,300.0	92,700.0	95,200.0	96,700.0	97,100.0	97,900.0	98,900.0
%CH	1.8	2.7	1.3	1.7	11.2	6.5	1.7	3.3	4.1
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.209	2.238	2.266	2.294	2.325	2.354	2.384	2.414	2.447
%CH	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.0	5.7
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2.183	2.210	2.236	2.262	2.289	2.319	2.349	2.378	2.408
%CH	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1
FOOD	2.250	2.272	2.292	2.316	2.340	2.367	2.393	2.419	2.449
%CH	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.0
GAS & OIL	3.271	3.287	3.312	3.345	3.380	3.472	3.553	3.611	3.662
%CH	3.1	1.9	3.1	4.1	4.2	11.4	9.6	6.7	5.8
HOUSING	2.136	2.166	2.195	2.224	2.254	2.284	2.313	2.343	2.372
%CH	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	3.036	3.076	3.114	3.153	3.191	3.237	3.281	3.324	3.367
%CH	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.3
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	8.141	8.819	8.618	8.225	8.010	8.242	8.646	9.189	9.969
PRIME	10.547	11.346	11.090	10.775	10.419	10.513	10.707	11.107	11.629
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	12.401	12.158	12.011	11.922	12.006	12.190	12.341	12.483	12.524
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	9.380	9.262	9.231	9.100	9.072	8.966	8.880	8.827	8.820
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.562	1.576	1.590	1.601	1.613	1.626	1.636	1.646	1.655
%CH	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
MINING	1.197	1.223	1.249	1.273	1.295	1.315	1.330	1.341	1.350
%CH	6.7	9.0	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.2	4.8	3.2	2.9
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.074	1.106	1.138	1.163	1.194	1.210	1.240	1.249	1.266
%CH	12.4	12.6	11.8	9.3	11.0	5.4	10.3	2.9	5.7
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.951	2.001	2.055	2.108	2.155	2.193	2.232	2.269	2.307
%CH	6.3	10.7	11.3	10.7	9.3	7.2	7.4	6.8	6.8
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.453	1.487	1.528	1.572	1.613	1.654	1.693	1.730	1.760
%CH	9.3	9.7	11.5	12.0	10.7	10.7	9.5	9.1	7.3
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.108	1.151	1.198	1.245	1.290	1.332	1.374	1.411	1.439
%CH	15.5	16.7	17.3	16.7	15.2	13.5	13.3	11.2	8.0
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.788	1.825	1.864	1.902	1.936	1.969	2.007	2.030	2.063
%CH	8.8	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.3	7.1	7.8	4.7	6.6
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.366	3.453	3.555	3.653	3.737	3.813	3.913	3.945	4.011
%CH	11.7	10.8	12.3	11.5	9.5	8.5	10.9	3.3	6.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.341	1.351	1.358	1.364	1.374	1.383	1.392	1.410	1.421
%CH	12.5	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	5.3	3.1

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THE DRI U. S. MACRO MODEL

The Data Resources, Inc. (DRI) Macroeconomic Model of the U.S. economy, with some 850 equations and 450 stochastic endogenous variables, is the largest of the current generation of econometric models of the U.S. economy. It undergoes continual revision and refinement, with the most recent version (1983A) available as of January 1983.

The DRI Model is a simultaneous model. Solution for some unknowns required values for other unknowns. All such equations are solved through a process of iterative approximations.

Conceptually, the DRI model can be divided into six broad sectors:

I Final GNP Demand
II Incomes
III Financial
IV Employment, Unemployment, Labor Force
V Production, Investment Capital Stock
VI Prices, Wages, Productivity

In a very general sense, the model can be viewed in the framework of the circular flow of income and output presented in basic economics textbooks. Consumers and producers are linked through the product markets with prices, financial variables, productivity and demographic variables determining what and how much is produced and earned. A brief description of each of the sectors listed above follows:

I. The final demand sector includes equations for consumer spending on housing, automobiles, several other categories of durable and non-durable goods, and several service categories. Among the important determinants of demand in these categories are demographic factors, financial market conditions, debt service burden, past and present income, relative prices, unemployment, and inflation.

Another major element of final demand is investment, which can be divided into fixed investment and inventories. Fixed investment is determined by such factors as utilization rates; capital stock; relative prices; financial market conditions; corporate balance sheet conditions; and government policy, especially tax and environmental policies. Investment in inventories is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government demand and state and local government demand. The federal component can be divided into expenditures and receipts, with most of the expenditure side being exogenous: defense and non-defense purchases, grants-in-aid, and transfers to foreigners. Transfers to persons and interest payments are endogenous with the former dependent on demographic factors - unemployment rate and labor force - and the latter dependent on interest rates and the levels of federal expenditures and receipts.

Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes and contributions for social insurance. Primary determinants include tax rates and tax bases - personal income, profits, etc.

The state and local sector can also be divided into expenditure and receipt components, with receipts depending primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases - personal income, profit, consumption levels, etc. State and local expenditures depend on income factors and the costs of borrowing.

The foreign sector of the DRI model mainly considers trade balance and enters into the circular flow of demand and incomes. Some specific impacts on the production sector are also included.

II. The income sector follows the national income accounting approach. Since GNP and gross national income must be equal, DRI estimates all components of national income except wage and salary disbursements, which are treated as a residual. Important endogenous components include profits, capital consumption allowances, dividends, interest payments, and taxes. Personal savings are also treated as a residual after taxes, consumer spending, transfers to foreigners, and consumer interest payments have been deducted from personal income.

The importance of the income sector derives from the impact the income distribution has on the mix of consumption and investment.

III. The financial sector is the largest of the six broad categories defined above. It can be divided into the following conceptual categories:

A. Monetary and reserve aggregates - includes M1 through M5 and reserve requirements on demand and time deposits;

B. Interest rates - includes mortgage rates, consumer installment rates, federal funds rates, government bill and bond rates, municipal bond rates, corporate bond rates, and various savings and time deposit rates;

C. Loans - includes consumer, business and mortgage loans at commercial banks;

D. Flow of funds - balance sheet (assets and liabilities) broken out by households, non-financial corporations, commercial banks, and non-bank financial institutions;

E. Stock market, new issues of government debt, inflation expectations, and other miscellaneous financial indicators.

These categories interact very heavily with one another and provide important input in other sectors of the model. Also, the financial sector provides important policy levers within the model which make it more robust in its ability to capture the impacts of federal monetary policy.

IV. Industry employment is derived from industry output using Cobb-Douglas production functions. Long-run trends in productivity and cyclical sensitivity are taken into account on an industry by industry basis.

Labor force is estimated using demographic, stage of cycle, and participation rate variables.

Unemployment by demographic characteristic (females, blacks, married males, adults, teenagers, etc.) is based on demographic, stage of cycle, and GNP composition variables.

V. Industrial Output and Investment is the second largest component of the DRI model. The production equations, of which there are over 75, form the basis for the investment, capital stock, and industry employment equations.

In general, final demand determines the level of activity in the final product industries. An input-output matrix then translates final demand into the derived demand faced by the intermediate processing and crude materials industries.

Industry investment is derived from industry output using neo-classical capital stock adjustment equations. Capital stock is simply last period's capital stock plus investment less depreciation.

VI. The price and wage sector includes equations for wholesale price indices, GNP price deflators, components of the CPI, wages and productivity.

Wholesale price indices contain variables representing materials and labor input costs and demand levels. WPI's then enter into GNP price deflators in appropriate mixes, and also feed into CPI components.

Input costs terms are determined by measures of market "tightness" including vendor performance and capacity utilization. The resulting relative prices then enter back into other sectors of the model, especially final demand equations.

THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI[1] U.S. Macro Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

> personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietor's income + non-farm proprietor's income + property income + transfer payments - contribution for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments each comprise sub-models containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated sub-model consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; transfer payments to farmers are given exogenously. Two concepts of farm proprietor income are used: YENTAF@ID includes inventory changes and imputed rent, while YENTAFREAL@ID has them removed.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state specific-demand variables.

Other sectors of the IEM include a demographic component which is used to forecast births, deaths, net migration and total population; and the labor force participation rate which is driven by population and employment. a comprehensive listing of IEM equations and variables follows. A detailed flowchart of the IEM and a set of regression results are available from the editors upon request; see Preface.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

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[1] Data Resources, Inc.

The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares.

Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from the DRI U.S. Macro Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the section on Forecast Outlook.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

EQUATIONS

```
EAHEM@ID: EQUATION
1>AHEM@ID=JRWSSNF*(<4.44926> + <0.495724>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM@ID)/MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM))

EBIR@ID: EQUATION
1>BIR@ID=21.0*NR@ID

EBTX72@ID: EQUATION
1>BTX72@ID=(WSD@ID+YENTEAF@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTAFREAL@ID)/PC

EDEA@ID: EQUATION
1>DEA@ID= <2.99068> + <0.448149>*NR@ID\1*(DEA\1/N\1)

EDS&LAVG@ID: EQUATION
1>DS&LAVG@ID=DS&LAVG@ID\1+ + <59.8594>* &&
2>(YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP)) + <13.3946>* &&
3>((RMS&L-RMGBS6NS)*DMMC782*YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP)) + <17.2233>* &&
4>((RMGBS6NS-RMMONMARKNS)*(1-DMMC782)*YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP))

EEC@ID: EQUATION
1>EC@ID=E16@ID+E15&17@ID

EEDOM@ID: EQUATION
1>EDOM@ID=ENM@ID-EMI@ID-EC@ID

EEEA@ID: EQUATION
1>EEA@ID=EMD@ID+EMN@ID+ENM@ID

EEEA@ID@US: EQUATION
1>EEA@ID@US=EEA@ID/(EEA*1000)

EEFIR@ID: EQUATION
1>EFIR@ID= <4.97154> + <0.0563867>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,EEA@ID) &&
2> - <5.61461>*D721774

EEG@ID: EQUATION
1>EG@ID=EGSL@ID+EGF@ID

EEGF@ID: EQUATION
1>EGF@ID=EGF*(<-2.44465>+<1699.44>*NR@ID/N)

EEGSL@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSL@ID=EGSLED@ID+EGSLO@ID

EEGSLED@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSLED@ID=NR@ID*( <26.6592> + <1.61791>*D78 + <0.0371159>* &&
2>VCOLGF@ID/PC)

EEGSLO@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSLO@ID= <10.4947> + <0.0229878>*VCOLGF@ID/JRWSSNF + <2.46214>* &&
2>BTX72@ID + <40151.4>*(((1/TIME**2)*(1-D72742)))

EEM@ID: EQUATION
1>EM@ID=EMN@ID+EMD@ID

EEMD@ID: EQUATION
1>EMD@ID=E24@ID+E33@ID+E32&34@ID+E353637@ID+EMDO@ID

EEMDO@ID: EQUATION
1>ENDD@ID=EEA@ID*(<-0.00216166> + <0.00123649>* &&
2>MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF72@NR@ID) + <0.00116754>*D7278)

EEMI@ID: EQUATION
1>EMI@ID=E10@ID+EMIO@ID

EEMIO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMIO@ID= <0.920593> - <0.0110787>*EXPPRDF/WPIO1 - <0.534084>* &&
2>D721774 + <0.305487>*(JQIND287+JQIND284 )
```

```
EEMN@ID: EQUATION
1>EMN@ID=E20@ID+E26&27@ID+E28@ID+EMNO@ID

EEMNO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMNO@ID=EXP( <-3.35314> + <0.748056>*LOG(CNO/PC) - <0.554610>* &&
2>LOG(TEMP@WPI03/WPI)*LOG(CNO/PC) + <0.409443>*D721802)

EENM@ID: EQUATION
1>ENM@ID=EMI@ID+EC@ID+ER@ID+ET@ID+EFIR@ID+ESV@ID+EGSL@ID+&&
2>EGF@ID

EER@ID: EQUATION
1>ER@ID= <4.47214> + <0.113902>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 1,EM@ID)+MOVAVG(3 TO 1, ET@ID)) - <0.828713>*D7278

EESV@ID: EQUATION
1>ESV@ID=EEA@ID*(<0.125179> + <0.000955310>*ESV/EEA*EEA@ID &&
2> - <0.00826815>*D7278)

EET@ID: EQUATION
1>ET@ID= <-3.66338> + <18.4108>*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) + <43.9377>* &&
2>((CD72+CNO72)*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) /MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72)) &&
3> - <2.21852>*PCNGAS/PC*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) + <2.31235>* &&
4>(YD72@ID-MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID))

EEXPRDF@ID: EQUATION
1>EXPRDF@ID=EXPPRDF*(<14.2489> + <0.00105495>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)+  MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)))

EE10@ID: EQUATION
1>E10@ID= <1.68131> + <0.388798>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,E10@ID) &&
2> - <0.374610>*D723732 - <0.284019>*D762773 - <0.384418>*D802804 &&
3> + <4649.81>*D79290*(1/TIME**2)

EE15&17@ID: EQUATION
1>E15&17@ID= <-2.58677> + <1.88413>*(MOVAVG(2 TO 0,HUATZCORR@ID)/4) &&
2> + <71.2004>*ICNR72@ID - <8.07585>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG) *ICNR72@ID

EE16@ID: EQUATION
1>E16@ID=5.000

EE20@ID: EQUATION
1>E20@ID=E203@ID+E200@ID

EE200@ID: EQUATION
1>E200@ID= <4.73243> + <0.00366762>* &&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 1,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/ MOVAVG(3 TO 1,WPI01) + <0.0202408>* &&
3>CNFOOD72 - <0.685302>*DE200@ID - <0.00270966>* &&
4>MOVAVG(1 TO 0,LABOR@CAP)*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,CNFOOD72)

EE203@ID: EQUATION
1>E203@ID= <4.18206> + <0.00589946>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID))/MOVAVG(3 TO 0,WPI01)  &&
3> - <0.587645>*D203@ID - <0.00530950>* &&
4>MOVAVG(8 TO 0,LABOR@ENG)*(MOVAVG(3 TO 0, SAFCROPSNS@ID)/ MOVAVG(3 TO 0,WPI01)) &&
5> + <1.35037>*D801802 + <0.00533043>*YD/PC

EE24@ID: EQUATION
1>E24@ID=E241&2@ID+E245&0@ID

EE241&2@ID: EQUATION
1>E241&2@ID= + <9.84536>*JQIND24 - <2.23727>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*JQIND24 + <33026.9>*1/TIME**2 &&
3>-POSITIVE(( + <9.84536>*JQIND24 - <2.23727>* &&
4>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*JQIND24 + <33026.9>*1/TIME**2 &&
5>-(17.7*E24)))

EE245&0@ID: EQUATION
1>E245&0@ID= <2.40633> + <7.82919>*JQIND379 - <0.590493>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 0,LABOR@CAP)*JQIND379 - <3.00723>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 0,JAHEADJEA@WPI08)*JQIND379 + <0.0683019>* &&
4>MOVAVG(1 TO 0,E15&17@ID)

EE26&27@ID: EQUATION
1>E26&27@ID=EXP( <0.296070> + <0.847565>* &&
2>LOG(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,PC)) - <0.325426>* &&
3>LOG(TEMP@WPI09/WPI)*(LOG(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,PC))) &&
4> - <0.0517621>*D7278)
```

BEST AVAIL

```
EE28@ID: EQUATION
1>E28@ID= <5.62226> + <0.445019>*EMIO@ID - <3.41850>*TEMP@WPIO6/WPI &&
2> - <3.68846E-05>*D28@ID*(TIME**2) - <0.318987>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)

EE32&34@ID: EQUATION
1>E32&34@ID= <-1.24805> + <0.0810593>*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EC@ID) &&
2> + <2.20483>*JQIND342@4

EE33@ID: EQUATION
1>E33@ID= <1.04305> + <0.154319>*MOVAVG(3 TO 2,E10@ID) &&
2> - <0.725177>*D772773

EE353637@ID: EQUATION
1>E353637@ID= <3.56085> + <0.0279685>*IFIXNR72 - <1.76148>* &&
2>LABOR@ENG + <1.19071>*D754 - <0.0211940>*D7275*TIME

EHUATZCORR@ID: EQUATION
1>HUATZCORR@ID= ( <1.17911> - <0.0494966>* &&
2>((MOVAVG(3 TO 1,KQHOMES@ID)-MOVAVG(3 TO 1, KQHOMESTREND@ID))) &&
3> + <0.0344412>*MOVAVG(3 TO 0,MTGCOMNFHLB72@ID) - <0.858559>* &&
4>DHUSTS)

EICNR72@ID: EQUATION
1>ICNR72@ID=ICNR72*((MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC)*&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EEA@ID)+(1-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC))*&&
3>(EEA@ID-EEA@ID\4))/(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC)*&&
4>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EEA)*1000)+(1-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC))*&&
5>((EEA-EEA\4)*1000)))

EJAHEADJEA@WPIO8: EQUATION
1>JAHEADJEA@WPIO8=JAHEADJEA/WPIO8

EKQHOMES@ID: EQUATION
1>KQHOMES@ID=((1-.003)**.25)*KQHOMES@ID\1+&&
2>(1.022*1.09*1.01*.96)*(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,HUATZCORR@ID)/4)

EKQHOMESTREND@ID: EQUATION
1>KQHOMESTREND@ID=NR@ID*(<306.130> + <6.78602>*MOVAVG(6 TO 1,YPADJ@ID) &&
2> + <5.17975>*D7780)

ELABOR@CAP: EQUATION
1>LABOR@CAP=(JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/IPDENRCOST

ELABOR@ENG: EQUATION
1>LABOR@ENG=(JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/WPIO5

EMIG@ID: EQUATION
1>MIG@ID= EEA@ID*1000*( + <1.09456E-05>*YEF@ID\1/YP\1 &&
2> + <2.18441E-08>*DCENSUS7174 - <1.86952E-08>*DCENSUS70)

EMTGCOMNFHLB72@ID: EQUATION
1>MTGCOMNFHLB72@ID=(MTGCOMS&LNEW/PICR)*  &&
2>((DS&LAVG@ID/DS&LAVG@ID\1)/(DS&L/DS&L\1))

ENR@ID: EQUATION
1>NR@ID=NR@ID\1+BIR@ID/4000-DEA@ID/4000+MIG@ID/4

ENR@ID@US: EQUATION
1>NR@ID@US=NR@ID/N

EREPLACE@INVESTC: EQUATION
1>REPLACE@INVESTC=&&
2>(KNCNR72*(1-((1-DELTAICNR72)**.25)))/(ICNR72/4)

ERESADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>RESADJ@ID=WSD@ID*(<0.0157591> - <99.1433>*1/TIME**2 &&
2> + <0.00167919>*D7278)

ERNFWEMEC@ID: EQUATION
1>RNFWEMEC@ID=JRWSSNF*(<9483.20> + <0.00487262>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,RWM@ID)*(1-POSITIVE(MOVAVG(6  TO 4,EM@ID)-EM@ID))))
```

BLE COPY

```
ERUADJ: EQUATION
1>RUADJ=1-((EEA/N18@64)-0.00157002*(TIME-113))

ERUADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>RUADJ@ID=1-((EEA@ID/((NR@ID*1000)*(N18@64/N)))-.00176351*(TIME-113))

ERUADJNT: EQUATION
1>RUADJNT=1-(EEA/N18@64)

ERUADJNT@ID: EQUATION
1>RUADJNT@ID=1-(EEA@ID/((NR@ID*1000)*(N18@64/N)))

ERWC@ID: EQUATION
1>RWC@ID= + <13888.1>*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JRWSSNF) + <486.614>* &&
2>(POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 4,EC@ID)- MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EC@ID)))

ERWM@ID: EQUATION
1>RWM@ID=JAHEADJEA*(<3965.25> + <817.293>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM@ID)/MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM) + <73.6844>* &&
3>(POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 4,EM@ID)-MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EM@ID))))

ESAFCROPSNS@ID: EQUATION
1>SAFCROPSNS@ID= <44.9372> + <25.4957>*SAFWHTNS + <49.2497>* &&
2>SAFCORNNS + <6.26106>*PSUGAR11NS + <337.730>*Q4

ESAFLVSTKNS@ID: EQUATION
1>SAFLVSTKNS@ID= <11.3457> + <10.7441>*SAFCTL&CLVNS + <8.51365>* &&
2>SAFDAIRYNS + <22.9639>*SAFHOGSNS - <34.9459>*Q1 - <30.3346>*Q2

ETWPER@ID: EQUATION
1>TWPER@ID=WSD@ID*EXP( <-1.27669> + <0.506249>*LOG(TWPER/WSD))

EV@ID: EQUATION
1>V@ID=EXP( <-0.577143> + <0.799340>* &&
2>LOG(VGF@PER*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,NR@ID)/MOVAVG(1 TO 0,N)) + <0.142435>* &&
3>LOG(VGSL@PER*(RUADJ@ID/RUADJ)))

EVCOLGF@ID: EQUATION
1>VCOLGF@ID=VAIDGF@SL*(<3.68683> - <0.660355>*D721794 + <2102.46>* &&
2>1/TIME**2)

EWSD@ID: EQUATION
1>WSD@ID=WSDM@ID+WSDNFEMEC@ID+WSDC@ID+WSDAF@ID

EWSDAF@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDAF@ID=EXPRDF@ID*(<0.000123427> + <2.44214E-05>*D7677 &&
2> - <1.24772E-05>*D73 - <3.76539E-06>*MOVAVG(6 TO 1,LABOR@CAP))

EWSDC@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDC@ID=(RWC@ID*EC@ID)/1000000

EWSDM@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDM@ID=((RWM@ID*EM@ID)/1000000)

EWSDNFEMEC@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDNFEMEC@ID=RNFWEMEC@ID*(EEA@ID-EC@ID-EM@ID)/1000000

EYAFCORP@ID: EQUATION
1>YAFCORP@ID= + <2.64546E-05>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID))

EYAFINV&R@ID: EQUATION
1>YAFINV&R@ID= <-0.0989831> + <0.145756>*CPIU

EYD72@ID: EQUATION
1>YD72@ID=YP72@ID*(YD/YP)

EYD72@NR@ID: EQUATION
1>YD72@NR@ID=YD72@ID/NR@ID

EYEF@ID: EQUATION
1>YEF@ID=YPADJ@ID-YENTAFREAL@ID
```

```
EYEF72●NR●ID: EQUATION
1>YEF72●NR●ID=YEF●ID/PC/NR●ID

EYENTAF●ID: EQUATION
1>YENTAF●ID=MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS●ID)/1000+&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS●ID)/1000+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFVGF●ID)+&&
3>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFINV&R●ID)-MCVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFCORP●ID)-&&
4>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EXPRDF●ID)/1000

 EYENTAFREAL●ID: EQUATION
 1>YENTAFREAL●ID=MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS●ID)/1000+&&
 2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS●ID)/1000+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFVGF●ID)-&&
 3>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EXPRDF●ID)/,000

 EYENTEAF●ID: EQUATION
 1>YENTEAF●ID=YENTNFADJ*(<0.000852483>+<1.03648>*&&
 2>MOVAVG(2 TO 1,EEA●ID●US))

 EYOL●ID: EQUATION
 1>YOL●ID=WSD●ID*EXP(<-0.214552>+<.946644>*LOG(YOL/WSD))

 EYP●ID: EQUATION
 1>YP●ID=WSD●ID+YOL●ID+YPPROP●ID+YENTEAF●ID+&&
 2>YENTAF●ID+V●ID+RESADJ●ID-TWPER●ID

 EYPADJ●ID: EQUATION
 1>YPADJ●ID=WSD●ID+YOL●ID+YPPROP●ID+YENTEAF●ID+&&
 2>YENTAFREAL●ID+V●ID+RESADJ●ID-TWPER●ID

 EYPADJ72●ID: EQUATION
 1>YPADJ72●ID=YPADJ●ID/PC

 EYPPROP●ID: EQUATION
 1>YPPROP●ID=PC*(<0.0413222> + <0.980350>* &&
 2>(((YINTPER+DIV+YRENTADJ)/PC)*(MOVAVG(20 TO 1,YP●ID) /MOVAVG(20 TO 1,YP)) ))

 EYP72●ID: EQUATION
 1>YP72●ID=YP●ID/PC
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES[1]

AHEM@ID	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
BIR@ID	Number of births
BTX72@ID	Tax base in 1972 dollars
DEA@ID	Number of deaths
DS&LAVG@ID	Two month moving average, deposits in savings & loans
EC@ID	Employment in construction
EDOM@ID	Employment in all domestic sectors
EEA@ID	Employment except agriculture
EEA@ID&US	Ratio of employment, Idaho/U.S.
EFIR@ID	Employment in finance, insurance and real estate
EG@ID	Employment in government
EGF@ID	Employment in federal government
EGSL@ID	Employment in state and local government
EGSLED@ID	Employment in state and local government, education
EGSLO@ID	Employment in state and local government, non-education
EM@ID	Employment in manufacturing
EMD@ID	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMDO@ID	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EMI@ID	Employment in mining
EMIO@ID	Employment in mining except metal mining
EMN@ID	Employment in non-durable manufacturing
EMNO@ID	Employment in other non-durable manufacturing
ENM@ID	Employment in non-manufacturing
ER@ID	Employment in communications, trans. & public utilities
ESV@ID	Employment in services
ET@ID	Employment in trade
EXPRDF@ID	Farm production expenses
E10@ID	Employment in metal mining
E15&17@ID	Employment in residential & commercial construction
E16@ID	Employment in heavy construction
E20@ID	Employment in food processing
E20O@ID	Employ. in food processing except canned, cured,& frozen
E203@ID	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, & frozen
E24@ID	Employment in lumber and wood products
E241&2@ID	Employment in logging camps and sawmills
E245&O@ID	Employment in mobile homes and other wood products
E26&27@ID	Employment in paper, printing and publishing
E28@ID	Employment in chemicals and allied products
E32&34@ID	Employment in stone, clay & glass, & fabricated metals
E33@ID	Employment in primary metals
E35,36,37@ID	Employment in machinery & transportation equipment
HUATZOORR@ID	Housing starts
ICNR72@ID	Investment in non-res. construction, U.S., 1972 dollars

[1] @ID signifies a variable specific to Idaho

JAHEADJEA@WPI08	Ration, labor costs/lumber prices, U.S.
KQHOMES@ID	Housing stock
KQHOMESTREND@ID	Housing trend in Idaho
LABOR@CAP	Labor/capital ratio
LABOR@ENG	Labor/energy ratio
MIG@ID	Net migration of persons
MTGCOMNFHLB72@ID	New mortgage commitments in Idaho, 1972 dollars
NR@ID	Resident population
NR@ID@US	Ratio of population, Idaho/U.S.
REPLACE@INVESTC	Proxy for capital stock replacement
RESADJ@ID	Residence adjustment - personal income
RNFWEMEC@ID	Average annual wage except manufac., construc. and farm
RUADJ	Adjusted labor force non-participation, U.S.
RUADJ@ID	Adjusted labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RUADJNT	Labor force non-participation rate, U.S.
RUADJNT@ID	Labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RWC@ID	Average annual wage in construction
RWM@ID	Manufacturing wage rate
SAFCROPSNS@ID	Sales at farm of crops, not seasonally adjusted
SAFLVSTKNS@ID	Sales at farm of livestock, not seasonally adjusted
TWPER@ID	Contributions for social insurance
V@ID	Transfer payments
VCOLGF@ID	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
WSD@ID	Wage and salary disbursement
WSDAF@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, at farm
WSDC@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
WSDM@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
WSDNFEMEC@ID	Wage & salary disbursements, except farm, mfg., & const.
YAFCORP@ID	Corporate farm income
YAFINV&R@ID	Inventory value changes & imputed rent & income at farm
YD72@ID	Disposable income in 1972 dollars
YD72@NR@ID	Per capita disposable income in 1972 dollars
YEF@ID	Non-farm personal income
YEF72@NR@ID	Per capita non-farm income in 1972 dollars
YENTAF@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, w/YAFINV&R@ID
YENTAFREAL@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, w/o YAFINV&R@ID
YENTEAF@ID	Non-farm proprietors' income
YOL@ID	Other labor income
YP@ID	Total personal income, w/YAFINV&R@ID
YPADJ@ID	Total personal income, w/o YAFINV&R@ID
YPADJ72@ID	Total personal income in 1972 dollars
YPPROP@ID	Divident, interest and rent income
P72@ID	Total personal income, w/YAFINV&R@ID, in 1972 dollars

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

C	Personal consumption expenditures - total
CD72	Personal consump. expend. - durable goods - 1972 dollars
CDTP10	Net change in consumer installment credit
CNFOOD72	Personal consumption expend. - food - 1972 dollars
CNO72	Personal consumption expenditures - other nondurable goods - 1972 dollars
CPIU	Consumer price index - all
DEA	Number of deaths
DELTAICNR72	Depreciation rate - real nonresidential construction
DIV	Dividends
DS&L	Savings capital at savings and loan associations
DECENSUS70	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or non-economic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
DECENSUS7174	
DE200@ID	
DHUSTS	
DMMC782	
DSIC72	
D203@ID	
D28@ID	
D721774	
D721794	
D723732	
D72742	
D72575	
D7278	
D751772	
D754	
D761771	
D762773	
D772773	
D78	
D79290	
D801802	
D802804	
EEA	Non-farm employment, U.S.
EGF	Federal government employment, U.S.
EM	Employment in manufacturing
ESV	Total employment - services
EXPPRDF	Farm production expenses, U.S.
E24	Total employment - lumber and products
ICNR72	Gross investment in private nonresidential structures, 1972 dollars
IFIXNR72	Gross fixed private nonresidential investment 1972 dollars
INTC	Interest paid by consumers to business
IPDENRCOST	Rental price of capital - producer's durable equip.
JAHEADHEA	Index of hourly earnings of production workers -private
JQIND24	Industrial production index - lumber & wood products
JQIND284	Industrial production index - soaps and toiletries
JQIND287	Industrial production index - agricultural chemicals
JQIND342@4	Industrial production index - hardware, plumbing, structural metal

JQIND379	Industrial production index - mobile homes
JRWSSNF	Index of compensation per hour - non-farm business sector
KNCNR72	Net capital stock - nonresidential structures - 1972 dollars
MTGCOMS&LNEW	Mortgage committments - new - insured savings and loan associations
N	Population, U.S.
N18@64	Population between 18 and 64 years of age, U.S.
PC	Implicit price deflator - personal consumption
PCNGAS	Implicit price deflator - gasoline and oil
PICR	Implicit price deflator - private residential const.
PSUGAR11NS	Price of sugar
Q1	Seasonal dummy for first quarter
Q2	Seasonal dummy for second quarter
Q4	Seasonal dummy for fourth quarter
RMGBS6NS	Average yield on U.S. government 6-month bills
RMMONMARKNS	Rate on money market fund shares
RMS&L	Effective interest rates paid by savings and loan associations
SAFCORNNS	Sales at farm - corn
SAFCTL&CLVNS	Sales at farm - cattle and calves
SAFDAIRYNS	Sales at farm - dairy products
SAFHOGSNS	Sales at farm - hogs
SAFVGF@ID	Government transfer payments to farmers in Idaho
SAFWHTNS	Sales at farm - wheat
TEMP@WP103	Input cost term for WP103 - textile products and apparel
TEMP@WP106	Input cost term for WP106 - chemicals & allied products
TEMP@WP109	Input cost term for WP109 - pulp, paper, & allied prod.
TIME	Time 1947:1 - 1
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state & local government
VFG@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons
VGSL@PER	Wholesale price index (seasonally adjusted)
WPI	Wholesale price index - farm products
WPI01	Wholesale price index - fuels & related products
WPI05	Wholesale price index - lumber and wood products
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements, U.S.
WSS	Compensation of employees
YD	Disposal income
YD72	Disposable income - 1972 dollars
YENTNFADJ	Non-farm proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustments and capital consumption adjustments
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment

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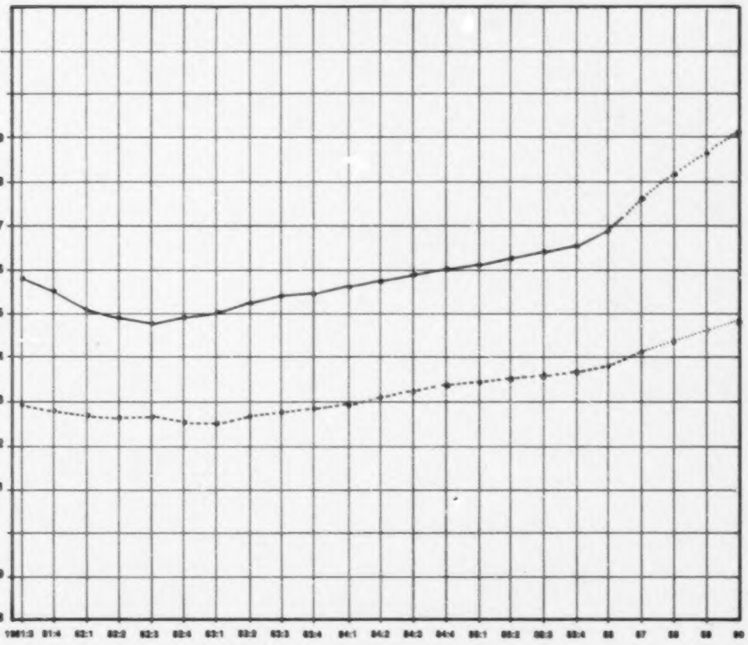
IDAHO
ECONOMIC FORECAST

John V. Evans, Governor **Division of Financial Management**

Vol. V, No. 2
Summer 1983

- **Forecast 1983-1987**
- **Structures of the Idaho Economy**
- **Alternative Forecasts**
- **Outlook to 1990**

Non Agricultural Employment Index
1970 = 1.00 Idaho —— U.S. . . . . .



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STATE OF IDAHO

The

IDAHO ECONOMIC FORECAST

1983—1987

JOHN V. EVANS
GOVERNOR

PREFACE

The Idaho economy has undergone rapid change in the last decade, with evidence that further change is taking place today. The State's economy shifted from the slow-growth, agrarian condition that we knew in the 1960's to a pattern of growth so rapid that by the mid-1970's Idaho was one of the fastest growing states in the U.S. in population, employment, and income. Within the last three years, however, that rate of growth has declined, with per capita income growth falling to well below the national average and population growth slowing down.

Probably the most notable feature of Idaho's economy is its heavy reliance on the State's natural resource base. Major industries in the State include agriculture, forestry, mining, and tourism, all of which are directly tied to the resource base. In addition, over 60% of the employment in manufacturing is in lumber, wood products, and food processing - all indirectly tied to the resource base.

This heavy dependence on natural resources, while providing Idahoans with rich and diversified employment and recreational opportunities, has also brought challenges for a changing economy and changing society. These challenges include competition between agriculture and the expanding population for water and energy, the environmental impacts of the economically important mining and forestry industries, and the pressures of a rapidly expanding population on the State's natural and economic resources. In addition, rapidly expanding employment opportunities have brought improved incomes but, at the same time, threaten to reduce the high quality of life enjoyed by residents and non-residents alike.

Much of the burden of dealing with and resolving the problems faced in the State will fall on the public sector. In order to deal effectively with these and similar problems and conflicts, public and private decisions need to be made with as thorough an understanding of the structure and workings of the State's economy as possible. It is to this end the Idaho Economic Model and this publication are directed.

The Idaho Economic Model was developed under a grant from the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission. The Division of Financial Management has been joined by the Department of Health and Welfare, the Idaho Transportation Department, and the Department of Employment in the development and maximum utilization of the State's forecast system.

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Vol. V, No. 2

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INTRODUCTION

The Idaho forecast presented in this publication is based upon the August 1983 Data Resources, Incorporated forecast of the national economy. Although a direct comparison of this forecast with that made in Winter/Spring 1982 is difficult because of data revisions and different forecast intervals, the outlook shows a slightly stronger economy than expected last April. The Idaho economy is expected to begin to grow during 1983 after three consecutive years of decline but that growth will remain below the rate of the 1970's. As indicated by the cover graph, the growth of real personal income during much of the 1980's will be substantially slower than employment numbers as the peak employment of 1979 is not matched until 1985.

FEATURES

The feature article of this issue of the Idaho Economic Forecast, entitled "The Structure of the Idaho Economy", discusses how employment share by industry in Idaho has changed over the last 120 years.

In addition, this publication provides summaries of two alternative forecasts which employ different assumptions from the control or baseline forecast. Although the control forecast uses assumptions with the highest probability of occurrence, it is useful to examine the difference in outcome for various Idaho and national variables when those assumptions are changed. The alternatives presented in this issue are a "Trouble 84" alternative in which the Federal Reserve clamps down on monetary growth in 1984 and nips the recovery in the bud and an optimistic alternative in which there is a more favorable economic environment due primarily to a lower inflation rate.

This Forecast also includes a projection of primary Idaho economic concepts and related national concepts to 1990. A table comparing the seventies and the eighties is featured.

Historical and forecast detail is provided annually from 1970 to 1987 and quarterly from the third quarter of 1981 through 1985. The solution of the Idaho Economic Model for this forecast begins in the first quarter of 1983. A description of both the DRI Macro Model and the Idaho Economic Model is provided in the Appendix, together with a listing of variables and equations.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscription rates for the Idaho Economic Forecast are as follows:

Idaho State Government	No charge
Idaho Resident	$7.50/yr
Non-Idaho Resident	$15.00/yr

To subscribe, send appropriate payment to:

Idaho Economic Forecast
Division of Financial Management
Room 122, Statehouse
Boise, ID 83720

Idaho Economic Model
Idaho and U. S. Summary

Idaho Economic Model	1983				1984		National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	82	83	84	85
				Idaho Employment						
Non-Agricultural Employment	312.990	316.564	318.827	321.442	324.592	327.838	310.738	317.456	329.183	339.391
Manufacturing Employment	48.307	50.589	50.716	51.045	51.321	51.521	47.887	50.164	51.653	52.938
Lumber and Wood Products	12.648	14.110	14.606	14.796	14.878	14.913	11.991	14.040	14.905	15.187
Food Processing	16.784	16.889	17.122	17.251	17.384	17.387	16.862	17.012	17.417	17.767
Construction	13.674	13.812	13.833	13.864	13.988	14.396	13.394	13.796	14.578	15.582
Mining	3.705	3.842	4.067	4.100	4.187	4.272	3.584	3.928	4.278	4.371
				Idaho Income						
Personal Income - Current Dollars	9.377	9.502	9.624	9.756	9.973	10.171	8.938	9.565	10.232	10.936
Personal Income - 72 Dollars	4.463	4.463	4.482	4.499	4.551	4.594	4.353	4.477	4.597	4.701
Per Capita Personal Income	9.576	9.668	9.756	9.853	10.034	10.196	9.210	9.713	10.237	10.777
Real Per Capita Personal Income	4.558	4.541	4.543	4.544	4.579	4.605	4.486	4.546	4.600	4.632
Wage and Salary Payments	5.169	5.263	5.317	5.401	5.518	5.636	4.936	5.288	5.693	6.151
Dividents, Interest and Rent	1.709	1.710	1.750	1.798	1.857	1.892	1.705	1.742	1.919	2.122
Other Labor Income	0.471	0.485	0.495	0.506	0.518	0.531	0.439	0.489	0.537	0.592
Transfer Payments	1.457	1.391	1.348	1.322	1.314	1.307	1.324	1.380	1.308	1.331
				Miscellaneous Idaho Variables						
Housing Starts (Thousands)	3.764	3.877	2.557	2.651	3.050	3.623	1.735	3.212	3.822	4.779
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing ($)	8.823	9.121	9.231	9.354	9.510	9.642	8.600	9.132	9.707	10.235
Average Annual Wage ($Thousands)	16.516	16.627	16.678	16.804	17.000	17.191	15.885	16.656	17.291	18.123
Population	0.979	0.983	0.987	0.990	0.994	0.998	0.970	0.985	0.999	1.015
				Selected National Variables						
Real GNP ($Trillions)	1.490	1.521	1.547	1.565	1.583	1.597	1.485	1.531	1.604	1.658
Final Sales ($trillions)	3.211	3.284	3.355	3.420	3.488	3.555	3.098	3.318	3.591	3.883
Unemployment Rate	10.367	10.100	9.555	9.131	8.733	8.530	9.708	9.788	8.488	8.119
Consumer Price Index	2.935	2.966	2.999	3.031	3.065	3.099	2.891	2.983	3.117	3.265
Hourly Compensation Index	1.597	1.609	1.624	1.642	1.664	1.682	1.540	1.618	1.692	1.778
Prime Rate	10.880	10.500	10.838	11.133	11.421	11.228	14.861	10.838	11.087	11.229
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	13.353	12.500	13.046	13.384	13.490	13.385	15.120	13.071	13.278	13.194
Housing Starts (Millions)	1.694	1.684	1.724	1.648	1.626	1.699	1.059	1.688	1.723	1.679

Income concepts except as noted in billions of dollars
Division of Financial Management
3/17/83

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Idaho Economic Model
Idaho and U. S. Summary

Idaho Economic Model	National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.									
	1983				1984					
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	82	83	84	85
	Idaho Employment									
Non-Agricultural Employment	4.0	4.6	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	-5.2	2.2	3.7	3.1
Manufacturing Employment	6.7	20.3	1.0	2.6	2.2	1.6	-9.2	4.8	3.0	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	45.3	54.9	14.8	5.3	2.2	0.9	-20.6	17.1	6.2	1.9
Food Processing	-6.6	2.5	5.6	3.0	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.4	2.0
Construction	13.2	4.1	0.6	0.9	3.6	12.2	-20.3	3.0	5.7	6.9
Mining	44.1	15.7	25.5	3.3	8.8	8.4	-31.2	9.6	8.9	2.2
	Idaho Income									
Personal Income - Current Dollars	4.2	5.5	5.2	5.6	9.2	8.2	4.2	7.0	7.0	6.9
Personal Income - 72 Dollars	2.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	4.7	3.8	-1.4	2.8	2.7	2.2
Per Capita Personal Income	2.6	3.9	3.7	4.0	7.6	6.6	3.0	5.5	5.4	5.3
Real Per Capita Personal Income	0.5	-1.5	0.2	0.1	3.1	2.3	-2.6	1.4	1.2	0.7
Wage and Salary Payments	12.4	7.5	4.2	6.5	8.9	8.8	1.0	7.1	7.7	8.1
Dividents, Interest and Rent	-4.8	0.4	9.5	11.4	13.9	7.7	10.8	2.2	10.2	10.6
Other Labor Income	16.2	11.9	8.5	9.0	10.5	9.8	5.5	11.5	9.8	10.3
Transfer Payments	13.6	-16.8	-11.8	-7.6	-2.4	-2.2	12.8	4.2	-5.2	1.7
	Miscellaneous Idaho Variables									
Housing Starts (Thousands)	120.5	12.5	-81.1	15.4	75.2	99.1	100.4	85.1	19.0	25.0
Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing ($)	-1.3	14.2	4.9	5.5	6.9	5.6	4.4	6.2	6.3	5.4
Average Annual Wage ($Thousands)	8.1	2.7	1.2	3.1	4.8	4.6	6.6	4.9	3.8	4.8
Population	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Selected National Variables									
Real GNP ($Trillions)	2.6	8.7	6.8	4.9	4.5	3.8	-1.9	3.1	4.8	3.4
Final Sales ($trillions)	5.8	9.4	9.0	7.9	8.3	7.9	5.5	7.1	8.2	8.1
Unemployment Rate	-10.8	-9.9	-19.9	-16.6	-16.4	-9.0	27.5	0.8	-13.3	-4.3
Consumer Price Index	-0.4	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	6.2	3.2	4.5	4.8
Hourly Compensation Index	6.0	3.0	3.8	4.4	5.6	4.4	7.3	5.0	4.6	5.1
Prime Rate	-31.4	-13.3	13.5	11.4	10.7	-6.6	-21.2	-27.1	2.3	1.3
Mortgage Rate, New Homes	-16.5	-23.2	18.7	10.7	3.2	-3.1	2.6	-13.6	1.6	-0.6
Housing Starts (Millions)	225.9	-2.4	9.8	-16.5	-5.1	19.2	-3.7	59.4	2.1	-2.5

Income concepts except as noted in billions of dollars
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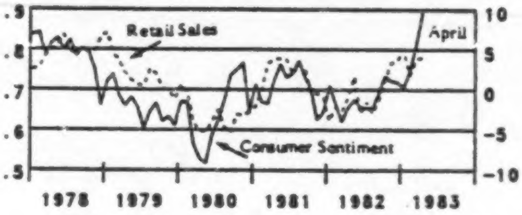
8/17/83

COPY

NATIONAL FORECAST DESCRIPTION

The recovery accelerated in the second quarter of 1983. The surprisingly strong 8.7% annual growth rate in real GNP followed lackluster 2.6% growth in the first quarter. Steady gains in employment forced the unemployment rate below 10% by July. Insured employment had dropped to 3.5% by July 2, well below its peak 5.3% in November. Although economic activitiy has exceeded expectations, inflation has been milder than anticipated. Consumer prices rose at only a 2.75% annual rate in the first half of the year. The favorable inflation outlook, greater employment security, and rising real disposable income boosted consumer confidence. Consumer spending rose at a 10% annual rate in the second quarter, its sharpest increase since 1950. Automobile sales and housing starts showed particularly large gains. Residential construction in the first six months of 1983 was nearly double its level in the same period a year ago, being at a 1.68 million unit annual rate in both quarters.

Real Retail Sales and Consumer Sentiment (Left scale, consumer sentiment, Michigan Index, NSA) (Right scale, 12-month percent change in real retail sales)*



*Deflated by DRI

This forcecast assumes that the recovery will continue to thrive, despite real rates of interest which are unprecedented for a recovery period. The economy is volatile in the next few years mainly due to the height and movement in interest rates, which fluctuate in a narrow 3/4% point spread for the next year and a half. Rates soar upward in late 1984 or early 1985, when the financing needs of the private sector collide with the enormous deficit financing demands of the federal government. The high level of interest rates prevents housing, automobiles, and business capital spending from reaching their normal peaks.

FORECAST HIGHLIGHTS

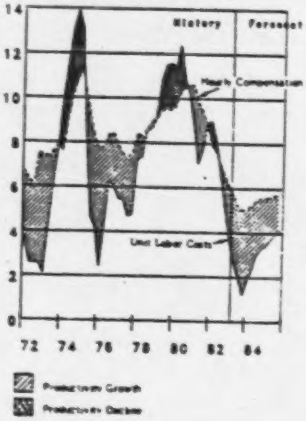
- Employment: Labor markets continue to improve. The unemployment rate dropped from 10% to 9% in July. Hiring accelerates throughout 1983, raising employment 2.4 million above its low point. Hiring outpaces labor force growth, steadily forcing down the unemployment rate. However, the unemployment rate remains above 8% for the next two years. The industries most injured by the recession show the largest gains in employment. Manufacturing employment, which declined at a 6.8% rate from the third quarter of 1981 to the first quarter of 1983, rose at a 5% rate in the first year of the recovery. Industries recovering quickly include lumber, textiles, paper, printing, primary metals, stone, clay and glass.

- Consumer Spending: Consumers have lead the recovery so far; their increased spending accounted for three-quarters of second quarter growth. The causes of increased consumer confidence include: greater job security and higher incomes as employment increases; the encouraging price outlook; the increase in disposable income due to the implementation of the third year of the tax cut in July; and large increases in household net worth due to the past year's stock market performance. Consumer spending is typical for a recovery until 1985, when disposable income fails to grow at the rate needed to maintain normal recovery spending. Disposable income growth slows to only 2%, due to interest rate hikes, weakness in business investment, and the large declines in net exports. Consumer spending in 1985 is further reduced by the loss of consumer confidence when interest rates surge.

- Housing: Housing has been a major component of increased consumer spending. Fluctuating in the 1.7 million unit range, housing starts in the first two quarters of 1983 were nearly double their year ago level. There is a high level of pent-up demand for housing. As the baby boom generation ages, it swells the 25-to-45 age bracket which is the segment of the population most likely to purchase houses. At the same time, personal income growth and good debt positions further support housing. However, high real rates of interest prevent housing starts from attaining the peaks they would in a normal recovery. The projected housing starts are 1.69 and 1.72 million units for 1983 and 1984 respectively. Increases in rates force them down to 1.68 million in 1985.

- Exports: Foreign trade, which accounted for 69% of the decline in in real GNP from 1981 to 1982, continues to be a drag on the economy in the forecast period. The rate of growth in negative net exports accelerated in the Spring of this year. While real imports of goods and services grew at an 8.8% annual rate, real exports fell precipitously at a 10.9% rate. If this decline in real net exports had not occurred, real GNP might have expanded at an annual rate of 11.6%, rather than 8.7%, in the second quarter. The drop in real net exports were caused by factors that will persist throughout the next two years. The consumer-led recovery in the United States spurs demand for exports while lagging economies in other nations prevent creation of strong demand for U.S. exports. The real rate of interest in the United States remains high relative to that in other nations, thereby stimulating net capital inflows into the United States. The consequent demand for dollars causes the dollar to appreciate against other currencies and makes American goods relatively more expensive. The current account deficit is projected to expand from $11.2 billion in 1982 to $35.4 billion this year, $54.3 billion in 1984, and $64 billion in 1985.

- Prices and Wages: The inflation outlook is encouraging. The consumer price index rose at a 2.7% annual rate from December to June. High unemployment, underutilized capacity, and rising productivity continue to dampen inflation as the recovery proceeds. Energy costs remain relatively level throughout the next year and a half. Imported oil prices continue to be less than two-thirds of their early 1981 peak until the demand for oil strengthens in 1985. The price of farm commodities may rise with crop acreage in spring wheat, sorghum, cotton, and corn reduced 25% and the drought in the Midwest. However, consumer price inflation is only 3.1% for 1983, then accelerates mildly to 4.5% in 1984 and 4.8% in 1985. High unemployment has moderated wage demands, while falling oil prices have slowed the growth of cost-of-living adjustments (COLAs). With the recovery boosting productivity and wage gains slowing, unit labor costs increase gradually—2.3% this year and 2.8% in 1984. Acceleration of wages, due to labor market improvement and increasing rates of inflation, and diminution in productivity growth boost unit labor costs 4.8% in 1985.


Productivity Gains Slow the Rise in Unit Labor Costs (Year-over-year percent change)

INTEREST RATES AND THE RECOVERY

Despite recent Congressional testimony by Chairman Paul Volcker which reassured financial markets, the reaction of the Federal Reserve to the recovery is far from certain. Although the Chairman announced forgiveness of the early 1983 M1 bulge, the Federal Reserve has not increased the targets for the broader monetary aggregates. Volcker also expressed concern that the recovery could reignite inflation. There is no doubt that the Federal Reserve will not risk accelerating price increases given how hard-won the victory over inflation has been. One Fed worry is the possibility of a substantial increase in velocity—the rate at which money changes hands—which could be highly inflationary. Fortunately, recent price performance is not a cause for concern. Inflation is much lower than expected although the recovery has been stronger.

The Federal Reserve is not likely to strenuously rein in the money supply in the near term, because it is constrained by: the desire to foster the recovery; the knowledge that every increase in interest rates aggravates the problems of debtor nations and increases the chances of a banking disaster; the fear of exacerbating the United States' international trade problems; the favorable inflation outlook; and the wish to avoid a downturn right before the 1984 election. For this reason, Data Resources assumes that the Federal Reserve will continue to apply timely, steady pressure, allowing short-term interest rates to rise, but will avoid harsh or sudden tightening which could spur interest rates upward sharply.

The greatest threat to interest rate stability and a sustained economic recovery over the next five years is the $200+ billion federal deficits projected. Despite growing concern in the financial markets, which has raised interest rates on federal bonds considerably, federal policymakers have failed to cut the projected deficits. They have used the robustness of the recovery as an excuse to resign themselves to the size of projected deficits. Although improved economic prospects have

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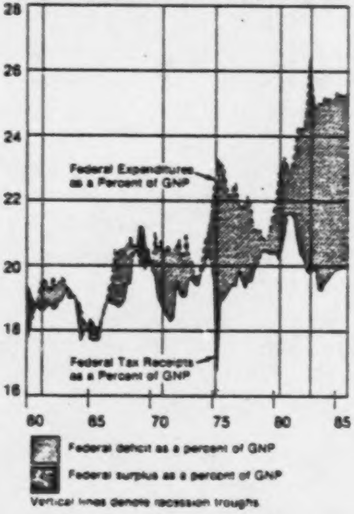
reduced their projected size somewhat, deficits remain in the $200 billion range. National defense is still expected to increase by 45% from fiscal years 1982 to 1985. Net interest paid grows 55% as old debt rolls over into new debt at higher rates and the total debt rises to $200 billion a year. No new taxes are likely given the approaching election in November 1984.

Traditionally, the Federal Reserve has been willing and able to mitigate the impact of the deficits. The Federal Reserve absorbed between one-third and one-half of total Treasury issues for over thirty years. Since 1980, the Federal Reserve has been less accomodative, reducing its share of Treasury purchases to a range of 5% to 11%. Even a more accomodating Federal Reserve could not mimimize the impact of the deficit, because the deficits are five times the size of total banking system reserves. The federal government will absorb over 43% of total available credit. This not only squeezes total available funds for nonfinancial corporate sector to only 23%, but puts upward pressure on real interest rates. When the economic recovery elicits greater business demand for financing, the demands of the private sector collide with those of the federal government. At that time, interest rates should soar.

Pressure on the Fed: The Deficit Remains Unusually High as the Recovery Matures



The forecast is based on the assumption that following the gradual climb of interest rates until the end of 1983, interest rates fluctuate in a narrow 3/4% band until the collision occurs in late 1984 or early 1985. The very high real rates of interest throughout the recovery and the likely sharp increase at its mid-point make the recovery highly unusual and greatly increase the risks that it may be aborted. High interest rates also distort the pattern of the recovery, as growth rates in interest-sensitive industries fall below their normal recovery growth rates.

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IDAHO FORECAST DESCRIPTION

Idaho's economy turned around in the last quarter of 1982, after three years of decline. Total nonagricultural employment increased by nearly 6,700 in the first two quarters of 1983. Almost half of the increase can be ascribed to the phenomenal growth in lumber and wood products employment, which had grown at an annual average rate of approximately 50% in thoe six months. The unemployment rate in the first six months of the year oscillated between a high of 8.0%, which was registered in March, and a low of 7.6%, which was reached in May. This fluctuation indicates the cautious, modest nature of the current recovery in Idaho.

Despite the recovery and an increase in wage and salary payments at an annual rate of 15%, Idaho personal income dropped slightly in the first quarter of 1983. The drop was due to a decline in farm income.

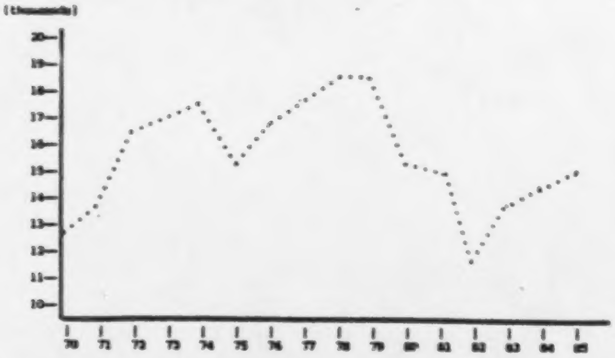
Total nonagricultural employment is forecast to grow 2.2% in 1983, 3.7% in 1984, and 3.1% in 1985. Idaho personal income grows approximately 7% in each of the three years, mainly due to rising wages and salaries. The growth in employment, inflation, and increased productivity pushes wage and salary payments up by more than 7% each year—a substantial improvement after the stagnation in 1982. With improved economic opportunities in Idaho, the out-migration of recent years should be stemmed. Along with Idaho's high birth rate, net in-migration increases Idaho population an average 1.5% a year after 1983, rather than the 1.2% in 1982. The flow of people into the state spurs construction, trade, and services employment as it did in the 1970's. At the same time, Idaho's interest-sensitive industries are boosted by a gradual decline in interest rates between 1985 and 1987. Therefore, Idaho nonagricultural employment grows faster than national employment in the late 1980's.

The industries showing the greatest gains are those most severely injured by the recession and vulnerable to interest rate changes. Given the recent low levels of employment, particularly in those interest-sensitive industries, even major increases in employment do not indicate an expansion of the economic base. By the Spring of next year, total nonagricultural employment is projected to reach its pre-1982 levels, making up the 5.2% drop in employment. But pre-recession levels will not be attained until 1985. Several of Idaho's major industries—including construction, lumber and wood products, and mining—may not regain their peak levels of employment during the forecast period, due to the high real rates of interest which prevail and some structural changes in Idaho's economy.

FORECAST HIGHLIGHTS

- Lumber and Wood Products: Lumber and wood products employment in Idaho grew at an astounding average annual rate of 50% in the first half of 1983. Idaho's largest manufacturing sector advances more slowly over the second half of 1983, as the national housing market reaches its interim peak. Lumber and wood products employment shows

Lumber and Wood Products
Employment in Idaho

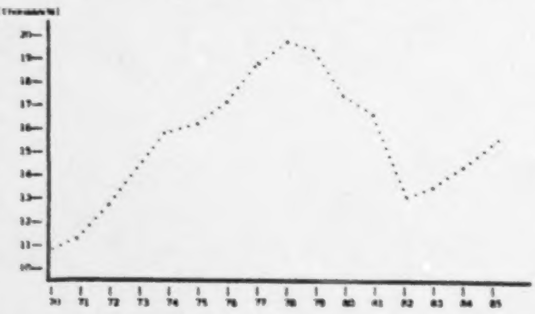


the same level in 1984, lumber and wood products employment in Idaho grows much less rapidly—6.2%. The following year, national housing starts drop a little, and the Idaho lumber and wood products industries are relatively stagnant. Subsequent years bring steady gains, yet Idaho lumber and wood products employment does not exceed its 1978 level until 1987.

- Mineral Industries: Mining employment in Idaho does not reach its 1981 peak level of 5,212 during the forecast period. As Cyprus's Thompson Creek project in the Challis area comes on line in 1983 and the demand for minerals gradually swells, metal mining employment in Idaho grows 17.6% in 1983 and 13.4% in 1984 after a 35.5% decline in 1982. The Payment in Kind program, which reduced crop acreages for several major crops by 25%, is assumed to dampen demand for fertilizers. The subsequent decline in phosphate mining employment causes nonmetal mining employment to fall in 1983 and 1984.

- Construction: The long decline of Idaho construction employment, which began in 1979, finally ends in 1983. The first quarter 14% growth at an annual rate; subsequent quarters show more modest growth. After the 3% growth in 1983, hiring accelerates throughout the forecast period. Slower population growth and higher real rates of interest prevent the return to the fast track of the seventies. Construction employment never reaches the 1978 level of 19,846, being only 18,326 in 1987.

Construction Employment in Idaho



- Domestic Industries: Domestic employment tends to grow faster than overall employment. Wholesale and retail trade, which employs approximately one-quarter of all Idahoans, responds to the rise in personal income and more rapid population growth by surpassing pre-recession levels by 1984. The same factors, plus the national trend for services to gain share of total employment, contribute to the average annual growth of services employment of 3.7% from 1982 to 1987. Services employment is 19% of total Idaho nonagricultural employment in 1987, up from 17% in 1977; at the same time, national services employment goes from 19% to 23% of total nonagricultural employment. Despite population growth, which increases the demand for government services especially for public schools, and expansion of the tax base, government employment in Idaho grows less than 1% from 1980 to 1987.

OUTLOOK TO 1990

The stagnation since the late 1970's raises questions about its long-term effects on the Idaho economy. Will the tremendous growth in Idaho employment, income, and population once again grow as rapidly as they did in the seventies? What are the areas of the Idaho economy most likely to expand quickly? What will the structure of the Idaho economy look like after the recovery? To better answer these questions, the Idaho Economic Model was solved through 1990. The results are summarized in the accompanying table. Annual data through 1987 is presented in the forecast section. This analysis is not intended as a definitive forecast of future events, but rather an indication of relative direction and magnitude given current policy and the existing economic structure.

NATIONAL ASSUMPTIONS

Even if female participation in the labor force continues to increase, labor force growth will slow as the number of people entering their adult years declines. This means that less employment growth will be needed to lower the unemployment rate than in the 1970's. It also means the average worker will be older and more experienced. Therefore, the labor force should be more productive.

Increased productivity, along with still weak labor markets and a substantially lower rate of inflation, keeps unit labor costs from growing as rapidly as in the 1970's. Wage increases are more moderate. Underutilized capacity forces oil prices to stay at their current levels for the next year and a half. After that, delining energy consumption should prevent energy prices from fueling inflation. The annual increases of the consumer price index remain in the 5% to 6.5% range throughout the eighties. Interest rates remain high (the prime rate stays above 10%) and volatile throughout the rest of the decade, due to: tight monetary policies of the Federal Reserve; the $200+ billion deficits of the federal government; increasing credit demands as the recovery proceeds; and financial deregulation.

The high real rates of interest frustrate the housing market, preventing the otherwise robust boom that would occur. With so many people in the 25-to-45-year bracket, there is a lot of pent-up demand for housing. Housing starts cycle between 1.6 and 1.85 throughout the period. Another factor limiting lumber and wood product employment is that the average size of houses declines as the average size of the family continues to fall and as lifestyles change.

FORECAST HIGHLIGHTS

The Idaho economy outpaced the national in the seventies. While Idaho total nonagricultural employment surged at a rate of 4.73% in that decade, national employment rose 2.46%. The forecast for employment in the eighties shows Idaho and the nation rising at roughly the same 1.5% average annual rate. However, their growth patterns differ. Idaho nonagricultural employment dropped for the first three years of the

TEN YEAR FORECAST

History and Forecast Comparison, 1970 - 1990

Idaho Economic Model CONCEPT	1970	%GR 70 - 80	1980	%GR 80 - 85	U. S. Forecast - Data Resources, Inc. 1985	%GR 85 - 90	1990
U.S. Population	205.082	1.05	227.595	0.95	238.653	0.91	249.729
Idaho Population	0.713	2.88	0.947	1.39	1.015	1.57	1.097
U.S. Housing Starts	1.435	-0.98	1.300	5.25	1.679	1.34	1.794
Idaho Housing Starts	3.713	4.53	5.781	-3.75	4.779	8.49	7.181
U.S. Real GNP	1,085.600	3.11	1,474.975	2.36	1,657.540	3.14	1,934.848
U.S. Personal Income	876.801	3.27	1,209.665	2.81	1,389.577	2.64	1,582.677
Idaho Personal Income	2.571	5.25	4.287	1.86	4.701	1.87	5.158
U.S. Per Capita Income	4,275.373	2.20	5,314.989	1.84	5,822.588	1.71	6,337.564
Idaho Per Capita Income	3,605.854	2.30	4,526.939	0.46	4,632.736	0.30	4,701.746
U.S. Non-Farm Prop. Income	56.106	-0.49	53.422	2.42	60.194	0.17	60.692
Idaho Non-Farm Prop. Income	0.224	-0.88	0.205	3.50	0.244	-0.17	0.242
U.S. Property Income	120.617	5.13	198.911	5.73	262.780	1.71	285.993
Idaho Property Income	0.336	7.73	0.709	5.18	0.912	0.42	0.932
U.S. Wage & Salary Payments	593.192	2.48	757.933	1.91	832.978	2.80	956.222
Idaho Wage Payments	1.527	5.04	2.498	1.14	2.644	4.02	3.219
U.S. Average Annual Wage	8,368.640	0.02	8,382.553	0.70	8,678.822	0.90	9,075.235
Idaho Avg. Annual Wage	7,344.933	0.30	7,566.223	0.59	7,790.805	1.76	8,499.162
Consumer Price Index	1.163	7.81	2.468	5.75	3.265	5.74	4.316
Personal Consumption Deflator	0.925	6.82	1.790	5.38	2.326	5.51	3.042
Implicit GNP Deflator	0.914	6.91	1.784	5.77	2.362	5.58	3.099
U.S. Non-Ag. Employment	70.883	2.46	90.418	1.20	95.978	1.88	105.366
Idaho Non-Ag. Employment	207.893	4.73	330.139	0.55	339.391	2.22	378.781
U.S. Mfg. Employment	19.371	0.46	20.288	-0.47	19.812	0.83	20.643
Idaho Mfg. Employment	40.340	2.83	53.344	-0.15	52.938	1.30	56.472
Idaho Durable Manufacturing	20.383	3.23	28.003	-1.25	26.300	1.43	28.229
Idaho Lumber & Wood Prod.	12.800	1.89	15.435	-0.32	15.187	-0.95	14.481
Idaho Non-Durables	19.956	2.42	25.341	1.00	26.637	1.18	28.242
Idaho Food Processing	15.257	1.09	17.008	0.88	17.767	0.90	18.581
Idaho Mining	3.547	2.79	4.672	-1.32	4.371	0.81	4.551
U.S. Construction Employment	3.589	1.95	4.353	-0.11	4.330	2.67	4.940
Idaho Construction	10.906	4.81	17.440	-2.23	15.582	4.74	19.647
Idaho Domestic Employment	143.094	5.38	241.618	0.90	252.747	2.19	281.521

All income concepts given in 1972 dollars
Income in Billions; Per Capita income and Avg. wage in $
Idaho Employment and housing starts in Thousands
U. S. Employment and housing starts in Millions
Division of Financial Management
8/17/83

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1980's, although U.S. employment fell only in 1982. Therefore, Idaho's employment increases only 2.8% between 1980 and 1985, while the nation's grows 6.1%. In the second half of the decade, Idaho's hiring accelerates, going up 2.2%; the U.S.'s grows 1.9%.

The high real rates of interest, which prevail throughout the decade, and particularly their spikes in 1981 and 1985 have more severe impacts in Idaho than in the United States as a whole. Several of Idaho's largest basic sectors--lumber and wood products, mining, and construction--are particularly sensitive to interest rate movements. These industries never or only slowly surpass their peaks in the late 1970's. Idaho manufacturing employment, nearly 30% of which is lumber and wood product employment, grows much less rapidly in the eighties than in the seventies. In most years of the 1970's, Idaho manufacturing employment went up nearly 5% a year. After 1984, despite the recovery, manufacturing employment grows only 1.3% a year.

Idaho food processing employment is projected to grow at an annual rate of less than 1% throughout this decade. The slower rate is due to the maturation of the potato processing industry, increased competition from other regions, and greater mechanization. Even at such a slow rate, Idaho food processing employment is bucking the national trend of decline, just as it did in the 1970's.

During the 1970's Idaho's population grew at a phenomenal pace--an average 2.9% a year. There had been a reversal of the trend of most of the century: more people had moved in than out. This net in-migration, along with Idaho's birth rate which is approximately one-third higher than the national average, accounted for the increase. As the recession hit Idaho hard, net migration went negative. Natural increase outweighed the effects of out-migration, but Idaho grew at much slower rate. The recovery should staunch the flow, and Idaho should once again attract new residents. Thus, the second half of the decade sees average annual population growth of 1.6%, compared to the first half's 1.3%.

Idaho housing starts in 1980 were more than one and a half times their 1970 level, despite plummetting to 5,780 units from their peak of 13,729 in 1977. Tremendous rate of net in-migration, entrance of the baby boom generation into the household formation age, and the negative real rates of interest were responsible for the large number of housing starts in the mid-1970's. As interest rates rose and employment fell, housing starts dropped to a trough of 1,906 in 1982. Housing starts have nearly doubled from their year ago level, offsetting some of the decline so that the average rate of decline for 1980 to 1985 is 3.76%. Yet, despite a 8.5% average rate of growth in the last half of this decade, they do not approach their peak levels. With the decline in housing starts in the first half of the decade and a drop in business incomes and government revenues, construction employment fell 12%. But the next half sees average increases of nearly 5% a year.

ALTERNATIVE FORECAST

The forecast of the Idaho economy presented in this publication uses national variables which have the highest probability of occurrence. In addition to providing what we consider to be the most likely economic forecast, it is useful to examine the difference in certain national and Idaho concepts when some of the assumptions of the control forecast are changed. The following discusses the differences in assumptions and outcomes from the control forecast for two alternatives: an optimistic alternative and one which anticipates economic difficulties in 1984. The accompanying table provides a comparison between the three forecasts for the major concepts in real percentage change terms.

CONTROL

A description of the control forecast appears in the Forecast Description section of this issue. Detail is provided in the data tables. The forecast assumes a unified defense outlay of $243.5 billion for fiscal 1984, only 1.2% below the Administration's original request. Nondefense expenditures will rise 8% a year. No major new tax increases are assumed. Consequently, the unified budget deficit is expected to be in the $200 billion range for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985. The $4.6 billion jobs program has been incorporated.

Despite Chariman Volcker's recent forgiveness of the early 1983 M1 bulge, the Federal Reserve is expected to keep monetary policy tight. It has not adopted larger targets for the broader aggregates. Volcker has expresed concern that the stronger than expected recovery could "bring the day of reckoning in the financial markets earlier". He refers to the expected clash between federal government need to finance the deficits and private sector financing demands. The Control scenario assumes that the collision occurs in late 1984 or early 1985.

OPTIMISTIC

This scenario assumes lower wage growth and higher productivity. Wage increases remain low during the recovery period. Despite the more rapid growth of the real economy, compensation per hour remains at the same level as in the Control forecast. This wage moderation, accompanied by substantial productivity gains, keeps consumer price increases to 3.9%, rather than the 4.6% in Control, in 1984. The favorable inflation outlook permits interest rates to fall to 9.93% in 1984 and 8.75% in 1985, compared to 11.09% and 11.23% in the Control scenario. Consequently, housing starts grow about 4% a year more rapidly than in the Control. The lower rates bring the dollar down, and the U.S. regains some of its trade share lossess of 1983 and 1983. The unemployment rate falls below 7% by late 1985.

Since national housing starts do not fall in 1985 in this scenario as they do in the Control forecast, Idaho lumber and wood product employment grows at a faster rate—10%, rather than 8%. Total Idaho non-agricultural employment increases 4.3% in 1984 and 4.2% in 1985, while Control forecasts 3.7% and 3.1%

CONTROL AND ALTERNATIVE FORECASTS

Annual Percent Change in Real Terms

Idaho Economic Model

U. S. Forecast - Data Resources, Inc.

CONCEPT	CONTROL			TROUBLE84			OPTIMISTIC		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
U.S. Population	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Idaho Population	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
U. S. Housing Starts	59.4	2.1	-2.5	58.3	-14.8	5.3	60.3	6.0	3.8
Idaho Housing Starts	85.1	19.0	25.0	74.2	-22.4	60.2	89.7	40.4	36.9
Real GNP	3.1	4.8	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	5.5	4.6
U.S. Personal Income	2.4	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.4	4.5	3.9
Idaho Personal Income	2.8	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.1	3.1	3.7	3.7
U.S. Per Capita Income	1.4	3.4	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.4	3.6	2.9
Idaho Per Capita Income	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.1	2.1
U.S. Non-Farm Prop. Income	19.6	13.9	3.7	19.7	10.2	2.5	19.7	15.5	5.0
Idaho Non-Farm Prop. Income	15.0	13.9	3.8	15.0	11.2	2.1	15.0	15.2	5.3
U.S. Property Income	-2.3	6.8	6.7	-1.2	10.9	6.8	-2.5	5.4	5.6
Idaho Property Income	-1.8	5.8	5.8	-0.7	10.1	6.4	-2.0	4.6	5.3
U.S. Wage & Salary Payments	2.3	3.8	2.7	2.4	0.9	1.6	2.3	4.5	3.9
Idaho Wage Payments	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.0	2.8	3.4	5.3	5.8
U.S. Average Annual Wage	1.9	0.2	-0.3	1.9	-1.0	-0.6	1.9	0.5	0.1
Idaho Avg. Annual Wage	0.8	-0.3	0.3	1.2	-0.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.5
Consumer Price Index	3.2	4.5	4.8	3.2	4.4	4.2	3.1	4.0	4.1
Personal Consumption Deflator	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9
Implicit GNP Deflator	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.0
U.S. Non-Ag. Employment	0.4	3.6	3.0	0.5	1.9	2.2	0.4	4.0	3.7
Idaho Non-Ag. Employment	2.2	3.7	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	4.3	4.2
U.S. Manufacturing Employment	-1.4	4.1	2.4	-1.1	0.9	0.1	-1.4	5.0	4.3
Idaho Mfg. Employment	4.8	3.0	2.5	5.2	0.3	-0.5	4.8	3.3	3.3
Idaho Durable Manufacturing	9.1	3.4	2.5	9.5	-2.8	-1.7	9.1	4.8	4.9
Idaho Lumber & Wood	17.1	6.2	1.9	17.4	-1.0	-2.1	17.1	7.1	2.9
Idaho Non-Durables	0.9	2.6	2.5	1.2	3.3	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.6
Idaho Food Processing	0.9	2.4	2.0	1.4	3.6	-0.1	0.8	1.4	0.7
Idaho Mining	9.6	8.9	2.2	9.6	8.7	1.8	9.6	9.0	2.4
U.S. Construction Employment	0.6	6.7	3.1	0.7	3.3	-2.1	0.6	7.9	6.5
Idaho Construction	3.0	5.7	6.9	3.8	-0.4	3.7	3.2	9.3	12.7
Idaho Domestic Employment	1.4	3.5	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.6	1.5	4.1	3.9

TROUBLE 84

The Trouble 84 alternative assumes an early clampdown by the Federal Reserve, which cuts off the recovery. The current low savings rate extends into the next two quarters, stimulating growth at rates close to the 8.7% rate of the second quarter. Along with the continued shift of funds into the new monetary accounts, the growth causes monetary growth far above the Federal Reserve target. To combat the rise in the money supply, the Federal Reserve permits interest rates to spike upward in late 1983 and early 1984. The prime rate is over 15% in the first quarter of 1984. The clampdown results in an early recession. Housing starts fall precipitously to 1.49 million units in 1984. The unemployment rate, which had fallen to 8.6% in the first quarter of 1984, rises to 9.3% by the end of the year. The high interest rates have a disastrous effect on the U.S. trade position, and the U.S. loses even more market share in manufacturing than in the gloomy foreign trade prognosis in the Control forecast.

The early spike in interest rates causes a 14.8% decline in U.S. housing starts in 1984. Consequently, lumber and wood products employment in Idaho drops 1% in 1984 and 2% in 1985. For the same years, the Control forecast indicates increases of 6% and 2%. Idaho housing starts are also affected by the rise in interest rates, plunging 22.4% in 1984. Construction employment falls. The Trouble 84 scenario forecasts Idaho nonagricultural employment to grow at rates of only 2.1% in 1984 and 2.3% in 1985, compared to Controls's rates of 3.7% and 3.1%.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY OF IDAHO

STRUCTURAL CHANGES, 1870-1980

The structure of Idaho's economy shifted dramatically from 1870 to 1980. Before Statehood, Idaho's economy depended on mining. By 1890, agriculture was the dominant industry of the state. In the past century, manufacturing, services, and trade became increasingly important in the state's economy. Although Idaho's economy is characterized by an unusually heavy reliance on its natural resource base, that reliance has decreased over time.

Changes in employment patterns provide clues to how the structure of an economy shifts over time. The table on the next page illustrates the changes in the relative importance of various industries in Idaho over the last eleven decades. The most significant shifts include:

- a steady decline in mining's share of employment from over 60% in 1870 to nearly 1% in 1980

- the rapid rise of agriculture's relative importance as an employer from 13.4% in the first Census period to 43.9% in 1920, then the fall to less than 10% in the most recent Census

- the tripling of manufacturing's share of employment from 4.5% in 1870 to 14.7% by 1970, then a drop in the following decade

- the growth of the trade and services portion of total employment from slightly more than one-tenth to nearly one-half.

BASIC INDUSTRIES

Basic industries are those industries which are primarily geared to exporting products, while domestic industries provide goods and services to the population employed by the basic industries. The vigor of an area's economy depends on its basic industries. Idaho's basic industries are agriculture, mining, and manufacturing.

In 1870, Idaho was still a remote wilderness area. Most of the state's population were transients attracted by Idaho's gold rush. Three-quarters of the State's population was employed, indicating that many did not intend to settle here with their families. Over 60% of total employment was in the mining industry.

Agriculture quickly surpassed mining as the state's most important industry, and more and more families settled in Idaho. The government assisted in the development of agricultural lands by offering land to homestead, sponsoring research and extension efforts, and subsidizing

TABLE 1

IDAHO EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Agriculture	13.4%	24.8%	37.6%	42.7%	42.3%	43.9%	40.4%	36.7%	26.8%	18.4%	12.9%	9.8%
Forest & Fisheries	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.0	3.6	3.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6
Mining	60.5	30.2	14.9	11.7	5.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.1
Manufacturing	4.5	6.3	7.2	6.8	8.1	9.3	10.0	7.9	9.2	13.5	14.7	13.9
Construction	1.5	3.4	4.0	3.2	9.9	7.1	6.6	4.5	7.5	6.8	6.5	7.0
Transportation, Communication, & Public Utilites	2.5	4.2	7.0	6.8	8.4	6.6	6.4	6.6	9.2	7.7	7.2	7.5
Trade	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	7.6	8.4	9.6	16.4	19.2	20.3	22.7	22.1
Services	6.2	7.9	11.9	12.9	15.5	16.6	18.7	18.1	19.8	24.1	24.8	26.7
Public Service	3.3	3.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	3.5	3.8	4.6	5.1	5.9
Miscellaneous	3.3	13.7	10.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	2.2	4.0	5.4

TABLE 2

IDAHO EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Textiles, Clothing	20.6%	17.8%	25.7%	21.5%	19.2%	10.6%	7.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.6%	1.4%	2.6%
Clay, Glass, Stone	1.9	2.1	3.8	2.5	4.1	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.6
Food Processing	26.5	20.5	16.2	11.5	5.0	9.0	8.2	23.9	23.8	31.8	35.3	31.3
Lumber and Wood Products	10.1	14.8	10.7	9.3	29.1	25.5	31.9	46.6	44.7	33.0	24.7	29.0
Iron, Steel	30.7	33.1	32.2	24.5	32.8	43.5	36.0	5.5	4.4	7.7	12.7	15.6
Non-ferrous Metals	3.7	6.0	3.0	4.4	2.4	2.5	4.3	6.3	9.3	3.1	2.9	2.6
Paper, Printing, Publishing	3.7	3.8	4.4	5.3	4.1	3.7	3.2	11.3	9.8	9.4	8.3	8.5
Miscellaneous	2.9	2.2	3.8	21.1	3.5	4.0	7.4	3.5	5.2	11.6	12.2	7.8

irrigation projects. The number of acres cultivated were continually extended. Until the 1920's, agriculture steadily gained share from 13.4% in 1870 to 43.9% in 1920. Although Idaho's agricultural output has continued to rise in the subsequent decades, the total number of people employed in agriculture has been falling rapidly. This decline is due to increasing mechanization and improved yields. The absolute drops in agricultural employment, coinciding with the large increase in employment in other industries, reduced greatly the relative importance of agriculture as an employer. By 1980, agricultural employment was less than 10% of total employment in Idaho.

Manufacturing's share of total employment in Idaho grew threefold from less than 5% in 1870. Most of Idaho's manufacturing is closely tied to the natural resource base. Employment in food processing and lumber wood products industries accounted for three-fifths of Idaho's total manufacturing employment in 1980. Accounting for almost half of manufacturing employment at mid-century, lumber and wood products employment declined in relative importance in the last few decades.

Even as Idaho's agricultural output grew rapidly, food processing's share of employment fell. The rapid development of potato processing in response to military demand in World War II saw a meteoric rise in the importance of food processing to Idaho's economy. Changes in consumer preferences—greater demand for convenience and increased fast food consumption—sustained food processing's growth after the war. Citing the aging of the American population and the fact that young people are the major consumers to processed potatoes, many experts argue that potato processing is now a mature industry and will not grow rapidly.

DOMESTIC SECTOR

The expansion of Idaho's basic industries contributed to the expansion of its domestic industries. As business enterprises sprang up and farms multiplied in the late 1800's, the population grew. Services and trade gained share as the transient individuals became a smaller fraction of the population. This gradual shift is indicated by the increase of the ratio of total population to total employment from 1.37 in 1870 to 2.86 in 1920, where it subsequently remained.

Several other factors contributed to the tremendous gain in the share of services and trades employment from a little over one-tenth to over half of total employment. As Idaho's economy matured and economic specialization increased, it could provide an increasing proportion of its own domestic needs for goods and services. At the same time, rising incomes created greater demand for goods and services. Nationwide, the relative importance of services and trade also increased dramatically. Health care, repair, legal and accounting services, and business services—including software and data processing, temporary employment and employment agencies, graphics and services—are the major components of the "services industries", designated in the Standard Industrial Code as the 700 and 800 categories. In the United States, this narrow category has accounted for 36% of total growth in private nonfarm employment since 1949 and

42% of the growth in employment since 1972. Idaho's economy has followed the national shift from a goods-producing orientation to a services-producing one.

THE SEVENTIES

The 1960's saw an average annual growth in Idaho's total non-agricultural employment of only 0.6%. Given the economic stagnation, many young Idahoans moved to other states with better employment opportunities. Net migration was negative throughout most of the decade.

The seventies brought a dramatic reversal of these trends. By the middle of the decade, Idaho was one of the fastest growing states in the U.S. in population, employment, and income. Rather than undergoing net out-migration, Idaho experienced a flood of people into the state. Coupled with Idaho's high birth rate, this net in-migration resulted in a 32% increase in population. The once stagnant, agrarian economy became a dynamic, increasingly diversified one.

The annualized growth rate of Idaho's non-agricultural employment between 1972 and 1979 was over twice that of the United States. Machinery and transportation equipment manufacturing employment led this growth in Idaho with an annual rate of 20%--nearly four times the growth of all employment. The only industry which performed poorly in Idaho compared to the nation was metal mining.

The biggest gains in employment in Idaho were in the domestic sector. The rate of increase in the service employment--7.5%--was nearly 50% greater than the increase in total Idaho employment. However, the rate of increase in U.S. service employment was double that of total employment. Given that Idaho's population increased in the same period at a much greater rate than the U.S. population, Idaho's service employment growth rate was not nearly as significant as in the nation as a whole.

The tremendous influx of people into the state, along with the maturation of the baby boom generation and the negative real rates of interest, generated a large demand for new housing. The creation and expansion of businesses also boosted construction employment. Average annual construction employment grew 75.8% from 1970 to 1979.

Although total manufacturing employment in Idaho increased more slowly than total employment, Idaho's manufacturing employment grew at nearly nine times the rate of U.S. manufacturing employment between 1972 and 1979. Machinery and transportation equipment manufacturing employment in Idaho showed the greatest percentage increases, growing at a 20% annual rate. While Idaho's food processing employment had an annualized employment growth rate in excees of 2.2%, nationwide food processing employment declined at a rate of 0.1%. Only one manufacturing sector did not expand considerably. That sector was primary metal processing, which over the seven year period had an increase of ten employees, followed the national pattern of stagnation in that industry.

Lumber and wood products employment in 1980 was still the major component of Idaho's manufacturing employment, composing approximately one-third. The primary output from Idaho's lumber and wood products industries are softwood lumber and plywood. Since new housing uses 44% of the new softwood lumber and 49% of the softwood plywood produced nationwide, lumber and wood products employment in Idaho follows the national housing market very closely.

Housing starts were at their strongest in the 1970's, averaging 23% above the previous decade. Yet, the housing market of the 1970's was extremely volatile; housing starts cycled from a historic peak of 2.4 million in 1972 to 980,00 in the first quarter of 1975 to 2.11 million in the second quarter of 1978 to 1.06 in the third quarter of 1980.

The strength of the housing market in much of the 1970's was due to demographic factors, responses to inflation, and conditions in the financial market. The baby boom generation was entering early adulthood, the period of household formation, creating a large demand for housing. The trend for older people to remain in homes of their own and the greater divorce rate also increased the numbers of households. Federal tax policy encouraged homeowning. Consumers perceived the purchase of a house as a hedge against inflation since the value of houses rose faster than overall prices. Throughout most of the decade, the real rate of interest (the rate of interest less the expected rate of inflation) was minimal or even negative.

The rapid expansion of the Idaho economy came to an end in the late 1970's. The national economic stagnation has more harshly affected Idaho than the nation in terms of employment. Total national employment is approximately the same as its 1979 level while Idaho employment dropped over 8% from 1979 to 1982. The most severe year of the recession, 1982, brought the first drop in total non-agricultural employment in the United States. While the national sagged by 1.6%, Idaho non-agricultural employment dropped over 5% during 1982. The Idaho economy's greater losses are due to its major industries' vulnerability to changes in interest rates.

The advent of double-digit interest rates hampered new construction. At the deepest point of the recession the housing industry nationally ran at about 50% of the 1978 level of two million starts. The Idaho lumber and wood products industries, which are so closely tied to the housing market, became severely depressed. Average annual construction employment fell by almost one-third.

High interest rates and the recession stiffled demand for automobiles, new construction, and new plant equipment—all of which are major end uses of Idaho mining products. With mineral commodity prices at their lowest level in a half century, Idaho mining employment plummeted from 5,212 in 1981 to 3,584 in 1982. The low prices and slow demand also prompted the closure of the Bunker Hill Mine and Smelter, which decreased employment by 1,400 and virtually eliminated mineral processing as an employer in Idaho.

TABLE 3

EMPLOYMENT AS PERCENT OF TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	Idaho			United States		
	1970	1980	1990	1970	1980	1990
Manufacturing	19.4%	16.1%	14.9%	27.3%	22.4%	19.6%
Mining	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0
Lumber & Wood Prod.	6.2	4.6	4.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Construction	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.7
Services	15.6	18.2	20.4	16.3	19.8	23.2
Trade	23.7	24.4	24.8	21.2	22.5	23.7

THE EIGHTIES

The structure of the Idaho economy will continue to shift in the 1980's, as illustrated by the table above. Idaho's resource base plays an extremely important, but declining, role in its economy. Idaho's increasingly services-producing, rather than goods-producing, orientation, is indicated by the decline in relative importance of manufacturing from 19.4% in 1970 to 14.9% in 1990 and the combined increase of the trade sector and the narrowly defined services sector from 39.3% to 49.2%. Although lumber and wood products employment declines relative to total manufacturing employment, it will continue to be the largest manufacturing sector, employing almost 27% of all those employed in manufacturing.

FORECAST DETAIL

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Quarterly 1981-1985......................Page 40

Reporting Conventions

Units of measurement are presented in the individual reports. If not otherwise given, population is in millions; income is in billions; and employment is in thousands.

The percentage change numbers given in the annual reports are simple change from period to period. Since the periods are years, they are thus simple annual changes. The numbers given in the quarterly report are at compound annual rates, following standard practice. A large change in a given quarter can seem to be exaggerated since the calculation assumes the change is compounded over the year.

Historic Data Sources

National data is provided by Data Resources Incorporated, demographic data is from the Bureau of Census, production and income is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, employment data is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agriculture data is from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Idaho data is primarily from the Department of Employment (employment and hourly earnings), the Bureau of Economic Analysis (income), U.S.D.A. (agricultural), the Bureau of Vital Statistics (births and deaths), and the Division of Financial Management (population and migration).

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY
1970 - 1987

Idaho Economic Model

August 1983

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the First Quarter of 1983
Employment and Income for 1983:1 approximate preliminary data
Farm Income Data for 1982 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	713.0	739.0	763.0	782.0	808.0	832.0	857.0	883.0	911.0
%CH	0.8	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	205.1	207.6	209.9	211.9	213.9	216.0	218.1	220.3	222.6
%CH	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	13.891	14.015	13.828	14.539	15.131	15.743	16.821	18.268	19.355
%CH	6.7	0.9	-1.3	5.1	4.1	4.0	6.8	8.6	6.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,739.0	3,556.0	3,258.0	3,137.0	3,160.0	3,144.0	3,163.0	3,274.0	3,304.0
%CH	3.0	-4.9	-8.4	-3.7	0.7	-0.5	0.6	3.5	0.9
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	5.892	6.140	6.114	6.290	6.238	6.219	6.326	6.448	6.487
%CH	-1.4	4.2	-0.4	2.9	-0.8	-0.3	1.7	1.9	0.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,927.0	1,930.0	1,965.0	1,974.0	1,935.0	1,894.0	1,914.0	1,882.0	1,944.0
%CH	-0.4	0.2	1.8	0.5	-2.0	-2.1	1.1	-1.7	3.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.222	20.153	14.789	11.860	17.495	14.472	14.880	14.804	13.892
%CH	-45.6	806.8	-26.6	-19.8	47.5	-17.3	2.8	-0.5	-6.2
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	3.711	7.737	7.294	6.996	7.322	8.481	10.450	13.729	10.578
%CH	NA	108.5	-5.7	-4.1	4.6	15.8	23.2	31.4	-23.0
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.435	2.036	2.361	2.044	1.332	1.160	1.535	1.962	2.001
%CH	-3.5	41.9	16.0	-13.4	-34.8	-12.9	32.4	27.8	2.0
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	232.2	238.7	247.9	256.5	265.2	274.8	285.7	300.1	316.7
%CH	NA	2.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	70.940	72.534	74.692	77.035	78.906	80.166	81.587	83.324	85.278
%CH	1.9	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	922.6	947.0	958.6	970.4	984.7	999.5	1,014.7	1,030.4	1,046.4
%CH	1.3	2.6	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	225.1	227.6	229.8	232.0	234.2	236.4	238.7	240.9	243.2
%CH	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.919	20.140	19.500	19.796	20.088	20.389	20.701	21.020	21.347
%CH	2.9	1.1	-3.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,382.0	3,543.0	3,733.0	3,839.0	3,904.0	3,951.0	3,984.0	4,007.0	NA
%CH	2.4	4.8	5.4	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	NA
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.386	6.753	6.902	6.905	6.971	7.044	7.120	7.215	7.296
%CH	-1.6	5.7	2.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,889.0	1,954.0	2,080.0	2,109.0	2,138.0	2,167.0	2,197.0	2,239.6	2,266.9
%CH	-2.8	3.4	6.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.2
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	-1.762	6.486	-2.597	1.104	1.422	1.575	1.889	1.909	2.268
%CH	NM	NM	NM	NM	28.9	10.7	20.0	1.0	18.8
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	8.641	5.780	3.464	1.735	3.212	3.822	4.779	5.860	7.336
%CH	-18.3	-33.1	-40.1	-49.9	85.1	19.0	25.0	22.6	25.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.717	1.300	1.100	1.059	1.688	1.723	1.679	1.721	1.847
%CH	-14.2	-24.3	-15.4	-3.7	59.4	2.1	-2.5	2.5	7.3
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	329.0	337.8	342.8	344.1	345.6	348.0	351.4	355.7	361.4
%CH	3.9	2.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.6
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	87.136	88.565	89.743	90.586	91.775	93.348	95.004	96.596	98.299
%CH	2.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	992.7	1,077.7	1,185.9	1,326.4	1,434.2	1,549.2	1,718.0	1,918.3	2,163.8
%CH	5.2	8.6	10.0	11.8	8.1	8.0	10.9	11.7	12.8
1972 DOLLARS	1,085.6	1,122.4	1,185.9	1,254.3	1,246.3	1,231.7	1,298.2	1,369.7	1,438.5
%CH	-0.2	3.4	5.7	5.8	-0.6	-1.2	5.4	5.5	5.0
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	2,378.3	2,604.5	2,981.5	3,536.3	4,112.8	4,360.0	4,841.8	5,379.3	6,234.0
%CH	9.3	9.5	14.5	18.6	16.3	6.0	11.0	11.1	15.9
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	2,176.8	2,409.7	2,716.3	3,101.3	3,552.2	4,044.3	4,666.5	5,251.5	5,911.3
%CH	NA	10.7	12.7	14.2	14.5	13.9	15.4	12.5	12.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	811.1	868.5	951.4	1,065.3	1,168.6	1,265.0	1,391.3	1,540.5	1,732.7
%CH	7.5	7.1	9.5	12.0	9.7	8.2	10.0	10.7	12.5
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	2,571.0	2,699.9	2,982.0	3,344.0	3,532.5	3,481.0	3,676.3	3,860.9	4,183.2
%CH	4.5	5.0	10.4	12.1	5.6	-1.5	5.6	5.0	8.3
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	2,353.1	2,498.0	2,716.7	2,932.6	3,051.1	3,228.9	3,543.3	3,769.2	3,966.6
%CH	NA	6.2	8.8	7.9	4.0	5.8	9.7	6.4	5.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	876.8	900.3	951.5	1,007.4	1,003.7	1,010.0	1,056.4	1,105.7	1,162.7
%CH	2.7	2.7	5.7	5.9	-0.4	0.6	4.6	4.7	5.2
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	3,335.6	3,524.4	3,907.6	4,522.1	5,090.0	5,240.4	5,649.6	6,092.0	6,843.0
%CH	8.4	5.7	10.9	15.7	12.6	3.0	7.8	7.8	12.3
NATIONAL	3,954.9	4,183.1	4,533.1	5,027.3	5,463.8	5,857.4	6,380.4	6,994.0	7,783.7
%CH	6.2	5.8	8.4	10.9	8.7	7.2	8.9	9.6	11.3
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	3,605.9	3,653.5	3,908.3	4,276.2	4,371.9	4,183.9	4,289.8	4,372.5	4,591.9
%CH	3.6	1.3	7.0	9.4	2.2	-4.3	2.5	1.9	5.0
NATIONAL	4,275.4	4,336.4	4,533.9	4,754.0	4,693.0	4,676.5	4,844.7	5,019.9	5,223.1
%CH	1.6	1.4	4.6	4.9	-1.3	-0.4	3.6	3.6	4.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	6,794.3	7,043.7	7,371.6	7,809.4	8,411.6	9,289.9	10,045.5	10,746.9	11,421.3
%CH	5.9	3.7	4.7	5.9	7.7	10.4	8.1	7.0	6.3
NATIONAL	7,741.3	8,158.5	8,622.5	9,151.7	9,782.2	10,479.7	11,211.1	11,921.9	12,760.6
%CH	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.3	7.0

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	2,417.8	2,631.7	2,954.1	3,073.0	3,310.0	3,616.9	3,915.2	4,255.9	4,637.6
%CH	11.7	8.8	12.2	4.0	7.7	9.3	8.2	8.7	9.0
1972 DOLLARS	1,479.4	1,475.0	1,513.8	1,485.4	1,530.9	1,603.8	1,657.5	1,714.8	1,775.8
%CH	2.8	-0.3	2.6	-1.9	3.1	4.8	3.4	3.5	3.6
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	6,867.3	7,673.8	8,573.5	8,937.8	9,564.9	10,232.4	10,936.4	11,317.7	12,186.3
%CH	10.2	11.7	11.7	4.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	3.5	7.7
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	6,585.5	7,251.0	8,081.0	8,440.5	8,981.7	9,584.9	10,332.1	10,733.9	11,609.9
%CH	11.4	10.1	11.4	4.4	6.4	6.7	7.8	3.9	8.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,951.2	2,165.3	2,435.0	2,578.7	2,747.7	2,987.2	3,232.7	3,504.0	3,791.1
%CH	12.6	11.0	12.5	5.9	6.6	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.2
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,227.3	4,287.0	4,416.5	4,353.5	4,477.0	4,597.5	4,701.0	4,637.6	4,749.8
%CH	1.1	1.4	3.0	-1.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	-1.3	2.4
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,053.9	4,050.8	4,162.8	4,111.3	4,204.1	4,306.5	4,441.3	4,398.4	4,525.1
%CH	2.2	-0.1	2.8	-1.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	-1.0	2.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,201.1	1,209.7	1,254.4	1,256.1	1,286.1	1,342.2	1,389.6	1,435.8	1,477.6
%CH	3.3	0.7	3.7	0.1	2.4	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.9
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	7,443.2	8,103.2	8,943.8	9,210.5	9,713.4	10,237.9	10,777.6	10,983.9	11,645.6
%CH	8.8	8.9	10.4	3.0	5.5	5.4	5.3	1.9	6.0
NATIONAL	8,669.0	9,513.8	10,595.6	11,115.1	11,732.7	12,635.4	13,545.7	14,544.5	15,590.3
%CH	11.4	9.7	11.4	4.9	5.6	7.7	7.2	7.4	7.2
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,581.8	4,526.9	4,607.2	4,486.4	4,546.5	4,599.9	4,632.7	4,500.8	4,539.1
%CH	-0.2	-1.2	1.8	-2.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	-2.8	0.8
NATIONAL	5,336.4	5,315.0	5,458.2	5,414.1	5,491.7	5,677.2	5,822.6	5,959.8	6,076.6
%CH	2.2	-0.4	2.7	-0.8	1.4	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.0
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	12,391.1	13,543.5	14,904.4	15,884.0	16,657.0	17,293.2	18,124.5	17,932.0	19,058.2
%CH	8.5	9.3	10.0	6.6	4.9	3.8	4.8	-1.1	6.3
NATIONAL	13,778.1	15,004.8	16,379.9	17,501.6	18,563.8	19,373.5	20,190.4	21,307.0	22,664.9
%CH	8.0	8.9	9.2	6.8	6.1	4.4	4.2	5.5	6.4

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,412.5	1,529.5	1,742.2	1,964.5	2,243.7	2,535.2	2,923.0	3,304.0	3,768.3
%CH	9.3	8.3	13.9	12.8	14.2	13.0	15.3	13.0	14.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	548.7	580.9	635.2	702.6	765.8	806.4	889.9	983.2	1,106.3
%CH	6.4	5.9	9.3	10.6	9.0	5.3	10.4	10.5	12.5
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	201.5	194.8	265.2	435.0	560.5	315.7	175.3	127.8	322.7
%CH	NA	-3.3	36.2	64.0	28.9	-43.7	-44.5	-27.1	152.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	14.3	15.0	18.7	32.8	26.5	24.6	19.1	19.1	26.3
%CH	-1.5	4.5	24.8	75.3	-19.3	-7.1	-22.4	-0.3	38.1
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	207.5	218.3	238.0	253.8	271.0	301.7	352.5	381.0	410.8
%CH	4.1	5.2	9.0	6.6	6.8	11.3	16.8	8.1	7.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	51.9	54.4	58.1	61.0	62.3	65.4	75.0	84.8	92.2
%CH	-1.1	4.8	6.9	4.9	2.0	5.1	14.6	13.1	8.8
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	311.2	357.2	386.5	480.0	560.5	602.8	682.0	774.0	874.5
%CH	8.6	14.8	8.2	24.2	16.8	7.5	13.1	13.5	13.0
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	111.6	118.0	126.4	143.5	165.8	177.0	193.4	218.4	253.0
%CH	8.1	5.7	7.1	13.6	15.6	6.7	9.3	12.9	15.8
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	77.5	88.5	112.0	132.0	154.8	190.5	232.2	280.8	326.5
%CH	18.3	14.2	26.6	17.9	17.2	23.1	21.9	20.9	16.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	32.5	36.7	43.0	48.9	55.8	64.5	75.9	89.5	102.5
%CH	14.3	12.8	17.2	13.5	14.3	15.5	17.6	17.9	14.6
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	248.5	292.0	330.7	378.3	456.8	565.5	642.8	696.8	746.3
%CH	19.8	17.5	13.3	14.4	20.8	23.8	13.7	8.4	7.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	73.6	87.4	97.0	111.4	132.2	167.8	183.1	196.0	210.9
%CH	21.6	18.4	11.1	14.8	18.7	27.0	9.2	7.0	7.5
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	92.5	90.0	107.3	122.5	156.5	177.2	199.3	220.3	255.0
%CH	8.5	-2.7	19.2	14.2	27.8	13.3	12.4	10.5	15.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	27.9	30.7	34.5	42.6	47.9	50.4	55.5	61.1	69.8
%CH	6.3	10.0	12.5	23.5	12.6	5.3	10.0	10.1	14.2
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	12.0	14.3	14.0	15.2	22.0	25.8	33.3	35.2	40.0
%CH	4.3	18.8	-1.8	8.9	44.3	17.0	29.1	6.0	13.5

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,187.8	4,471.3	4,886.5	4,935.8	5,287.9	5,692.6	6,151.3	6,305.2	6,974.1
%CH	11.1	6.8	9.3	1.0	7.1	7.7	8.1	2.5	10.6
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,237.6	1,356.7	1,493.2	1,568.1	1,669.4	1,805.3	1,937.8	2,097.8	2,279.1
%CH	11.9	9.6	10.1	5.0	6.5	8.1	7.3	8.3	8.6
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	281.7	422.7	492.5	467.5	583.1	647.5	604.3	583.8	576.4
%CH	-12.7	50.0	16.5	-5.1	24.7	11.0	-6.7	-3.4	-1.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	31.9	21.8	30.5	21.5	24.1	26.1	27.7	30.0	31.9
%CH	21.4	-31.7	39.8	-29.5	12.1	8.5	6.1	8.0	6.5
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	409.0	367.5	385.2	368.3	440.6	522.8	567.2	602.3	634.4
%CH	-0.4	-10.1	4.8	-4.4	19.6	18.7	8.5	6.2	5.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	100.2	95.6	89.7	87.5	108.8	129.1	140.0	149.3	157.6
%CH	8.6	-4.5	-6.2	-2.5	24.5	18.7	8.4	6.6	5.6
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,030.5	1,268.3	1,539.0	1,705.0	1,741.7	1,919.3	2,122.2	2,275.9	2,373.7
%CH	17.8	23.1	21.3	10.8	2.2	10.2	10.6	7.2	4.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	299.3	356.0	447.4	484.7	492.7	548.2	611.3	667.1	712.1
%CH	18.3	19.0	25.6	8.4	1.6	11.3	11.5	9.1	6.7
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	354.8	380.2	415.8	438.5	489.1	537.3	592.4	621.5	703.5
%CH	8.7	7.2	9.3	5.5	11.5	9.8	10.3	4.9	13.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	114.9	128.0	143.6	156.6	173.0	191.1	209.7	233.1	260.0
%CH	12.1	11.4	12.1	9.1	10.5	10.5	9.8	11.2	11.5
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	856.8	1,030.8	1,174.0	1,324.0	1,379.6	1,308.4	1,331.0	1,371.6	1,414.7
%CH	14.8	20.3	13.9	12.8	4.2	-5.2	1.7	3.1	3.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	235.8	280.7	318.5	354.1	382.0	403.5	433.2	465.0	501.4
%CH	11.8	19.0	13.5	11.2	7.9	5.6	7.3	7.3	7.8
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	293.2	316.7	372.3	384.0	410.6	455.9	499.2	513.1	570.3
%CH	15.0	8.0	17.5	3.2	6.9	11.0	9.5	2.8	11.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	81.1	88.7	104.5	112.0	119.4	134.1	146.2	158.9	173.6
%CH	16.2	9.3	17.9	7.1	6.6	12.3	9.0	8.6	9.3
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	40.0	49.8	52.7	53.0	53.5	60.4	67.3	70.4	79.8
%CH	0.0	24.4	6.0	0.5	0.9	12.9	11.4	4.7	13.3

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	207,893.5	217,145.8	236,345.6	251,555.0	266,746.1	272,903.0	290,975.0	307,438.0	329,932.6
%CH	3.2	4.5	8.8	6.4	6.0	2.3	6.6	5.7	7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	70,882.7	71,205.2	73,667.4	76,777.8	78,279.7	76,946.4	79,379.1	82,468.1	86,692.8
%CH	0.7	0.5	3.5	4.2	2.0	-1.7	3.2	3.9	5.1
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	40,339.5	41,234.9	43,570.7	46,882.9	47,983.6	47,735.2	52,007.3	54,084.8	58,075.1
%CH	1.0	2.2	5.7	7.6	2.3	-0.5	8.9	4.0	7.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	19,371.2	18,622.6	19,152.0	20,153.0	20,080.4	18,320.4	18,996.0	19,686.8	20,510.4
%CH	-3.9	-3.9	2.8	5.2	-0.4	-8.8	3.7	3.6	4.2
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	20,383.4	21,604.7	23,303.2	25,426.2	25,453.8	24,624.7	27,986.9	29,478.9	32,419.8
%CH	-2.9	6.0	7.9	9.1	0.1	-3.3	13.7	5.3	10.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,211.9	10,635.3	11,048.9	11,890.8	11,926.8	10,685.3	11,073.4	11,599.1	12,277.0
%CH	-5.7	-5.1	3.9	7.6	0.3	-10.4	3.6	4.7	5.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	12,799.5	13,606.6	16,427.8	17,411.2	16,801.1	15,593.7	16,927.3	17,817.9	18,970.8
%CH	-2.4	6.3	20.7	6.0	-3.5	-7.2	8.6	5.3	6.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	646.0	668.7	725.4	759.2	712.8	614.3	679.5	721.8	754.9
%CH	-4.7	3.5	8.5	4.7	-6.1	-13.8	10.6	6.2	4.6
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	10,841.2	11,665.2	11,576.9	11,047.3	12,482.3	12,955.2	13,456.8
%CH	NA	NA	NA	7.6	-0.8	-4.6	13.0	3.8	3.9
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	NA	NA	5,586.6	5,746.0	5,224.2	4,546.4	4,445.0	4,862.7	5,514.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	2.9	-9.1	-13.0	-2.2	9.4	13.4
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,420.3	2,683.6	3,078.7	2,766.1	2,833.9	3,245.6	3,782.6
%CH	NA	NA	NA	10.9	14.7	-10.2	2.4	14.5	16.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,204.3	2,124.7	2,224.5	2,366.7	2,346.4	2,087.7	2,155.8	2,251.7	2,371.3
%CH	-5.1	-3.6	4.7	6.4	-0.9	-11.0	3.3	4.4	5.3
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	1,366.7	1,450.0	1,475.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,008.3	1,383.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	6.1	1.7	1.7	0.0	-32.8	37.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,260.3	1,170.9	1,173.4	1,259.2	1,289.0	1,139.1	1,154.9	1,181.3	1,215.5
%CH	-3.4	-7.1	0.2	7.3	2.4	-11.6	1.4	2.3	2.9
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,363.4	2,956.4	3,174.0	3,731.5	5,475.7	6,090.4	6,908.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	25.1	7.4	17.6	46.7	11.2	13.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,708.4	5,320.5	5,492.7	5,987.2	6,044.8	5,470.2	5,634.3	5,926.0	6,336.2
%CH	-7.0	-6.8	3.2	9.0	1.0	-9.5	3.0	5.2	6.9
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	NA	NA	725.0	925.0	925.0	1,033.3	1,250.0	1,316.7	1,375.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	27.6	0.0	11.7	21.0	5.3	4.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,392.8	1,350.5	1,432.9	1,518.6	1,533.8	1,373.9	1,448.9	1,518.3	1,599.2
%CH	-3.9	-3.0	6.1	6.0	1.0	-10.4	5.5	4.8	5.3

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	337,964.0	330,139.0	327,856.6	310,737.8	317,455.9	329,182.8	339,391.2	351,614.8	365,938.8
%CH	2.4	-2.3	-0.7	-5.2	2.2	3.7	3.1	3.6	4.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	89,825.3	90,417.9	91,158.8	89,597.7	89,927.4	93,182.1	95,978.2	98,454.1	100,557.9
%CH	3.6	0.7	0.8	-1.7	0.4	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.1
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	58,342.0	53,343.8	52,714.9	47,887.0	50,164.4	51,652.7	52,937.5	57,674.6	63,299.8
%CH	0.5	-8.6	-1.2	-9.2	4.8	3.0	2.5	8.9	9.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	21,044.1	20,288.0	20,171.0	18,853.2	18,587.4	19,350.2	19,811.9	20,095.7	20,246.0
%CH	2.6	-3.6	-0.6	-6.5	-1.4	4.1	2.4	1.4	0.7
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	32,268.9	28,003.0	27,721.6	22,774.1	24,837.7	25,671.3	26,300.2	29,210.0	34,153.4
%CH	-0.5	-13.2	-1.0	-17.8	9.1	3.4	2.5	11.1	16.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	12,762.2	12,189.3	12,109.3	11,100.2	10,849.1	11,390.3	11,737.2	11,968.2	12,129.0
%CH	4.0	-4.5	-0.7	-8.3	-2.3	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	18,821.6	15,434.5	15,094.2	11,991.0	14,040.2	14,905.3	15,186.6	16,962.7	19,857.0
%CH	-0.8	-18.0	-2.2	-20.6	17.1	6.2	1.9	11.7	17.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	767.0	691.3	666.3	603.5	673.0	718.4	723.9	723.2	732.4
%CH	1.6	-9.9	-3.6	-9.4	11.5	6.7	0.8	-0.1	1.3
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	13,315.1	10,838.8	10,670.3	8,668.9	10,061.7	10,915.2	11,012.6	11,000.0	11,463.1
%CH	-1.1	-18.6	-1.6	-18.8	16.1	8.5	0.9	-0.1	1.5
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	5,506.5	4,595.8	4,423.9	3,322.1	3,978.5	3,990.1	4,174.0	5,962.7	8,693.9
%CH	-0.1	-16.5	-3.7	-24.9	19.8	0.3	4.6	42.9	45.8
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	3,683.2	3,384.5	3,234.3	2,490.8	2,527.5	2,795.3	3,116.5	3,342.1	3,704.1
%CH	-2.6	-8.1	-4.4	-23.0	1.5	10.6	11.5	7.2	10.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,426.7	2,275.8	2,228.0	2,013.1	1,963.6	2,046.6	2,086.5	2,106.2	2,134.1
%CH	2.3	-6.2	-2.1	-9.6	-2.5	4.2	1.9	0.9	1.3
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	1,491.7	1,466.7	1,400.3	250.1	99.7	188.9	206.2	206.0	204.3
%CH	7.8	-1.7	-4.5	-82.1	-60.1	89.4	9.2	-0.1	-0.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,254.3	1,142.5	1,122.7	921.9	839.8	931.2	1,016.7	1,056.0	1,065.4
%CH	3.2	-8.9	-1.7	-17.9	-8.9	10.9	9.2	3.9	0.9
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	7,180.8	6,875.6	7,117.2	7,213.2	7,296.3	6,931.5	6,872.8	7,572.7	9,127.2
%CH	3.9	-4.3	3.5	1.3	1.2	-5.0	-0.8	10.2	20.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	6,680.0	6,484.4	6,489.7	6,026.5	5,850.7	6,124.9	6,305.7	6,445.1	6,532.7
%CH	5.4	-2.9	0.1	-7.1	-2.9	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.4
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,091.7	841.7	875.7	828.9	874.0	850.3	918.2	1,126.5	1,260.9
%CH	-20.6	-22.9	4.0	-5.3	5.4	-2.7	8.0	22.7	11.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,634.2	1,595.2	1,602.8	1,535.2	1,522.1	1,569.2	1,604.4	1,637.8	1,664.4
%CH	2.2	-2.4	0.5	-4.2	-0.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.6

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	19,956.1	19,630.2	20,267.5	21,456.7	22,529.8	23,110.6	24,020.4	24,605.8	25,655.3
%CH	5.3	-1.6	3.2	5.9	5.0	2.6	3.9	2.4	4.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,159.3	7,987.3	8,103.1	8,262.3	8,153.6	7,635.2	7,922.6	8,087.7	8,233.4
%CH	-1.4	-2.1	1.5	2.0	-1.3	-6.4	3.8	2.1	1.8
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	15,256.9	14,838.7	15,168.6	15,341.3	16,021.9	15,976.8	16,685.2	17,096.6	17,728.8
%CH	3.4	-2.7	2.2	1.1	4.4	-0.3	4.4	2.5	3.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,786.8	1,765.3	1,745.8	1,715.2	1,707.0	1,657.4	1,689.2	1,711.3	1,724.7
%CH	-0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.8	-0.5	-2.9	1.9	1.3	0.8
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	NA	NA	9,429.6	9,500.2	10,018.3	10,278.5	10,817.9	11,411.7	11,567.4
%CH	NA	NA	NA	0.7	5.5	2.6	5.2	5.5	1.4
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	NA	NA	5,739.0	5,841.1	6,003.6	5,698.3	5,867.3	5,684.9	6,161.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	1.8	2.8	-5.1	3.0	-3.1	8.4
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	2,750.6	2,758.4	2,825.1	3,116.3	3,283.2	3,457.8	3,658.8	3,841.9	4,067.3
%CH	5.8	0.3	2.4	10.3	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,809.8	1,762.4	1,782.9	1,815.1	1,817.6	1,725.6	1,775.1	1,833.3	1,891.1
%CH	0.3	-2.6	1.2	1.8	0.1	-5.1	2.9	3.3	3.1
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	NA	NA	1,574.2	1,816.1	1,841.8	2,317.1	2,258.9	2,241.5	2,383.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	15.4	1.4	25.8	-2.5	-0.8	6.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,049.5	1,010.7	1,009.4	1,037.5	1,060.4	1,015.0	1,042.7	1,073.9	1,095.7
%CH	-1.0	-3.7	-0.1	2.8	2.2	-4.3	2.7	3.0	2.0
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	NA	NA	699.6	1,183.0	1,383.0	1,358.8	1,417.6	1,425.9	1,476.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	69.1	16.9	-1.7	4.3	0.6	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,513.2	3,448.8	3,564.9	3,694.5	3,568.6	3,237.2	3,415.7	3,469.2	3,522.0
%CH	-2.9	-1.8	3.4	3.6	-3.4	-9.3	5.5	1.6	1.5
MINING									
IDAHO	3,547.1	3,417.6	3,077.8	3,156.9	3,560.6	3,653.7	3,324.9	3,399.3	3,901.3
%CH	-1.8	-3.7	-9.9	2.6	12.8	2.6	-9.0	2.2	14.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	622.6	609.1	627.6	641.4	696.9	751.8	779.6	812.8	850.2
%CH	0.5	-2.2	3.0	2.2	8.7	7.9	3.7	4.3	4.6
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	NA	NA	2,441.7	2,416.7	2,750.0	2,808.3	2,416.7	2,450.0	2,658.3
%CH	NA	NA	NA	-1.0	13.8	2.1	-13.9	1.4	8.5
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	NA	NA	636.2	740.3	810.6	845.4	908.2	949.3	1,243.0
%CH	NA	NA	NA	16.4	9.5	4.3	7.4	4.5	30.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	26,073.1	25,340.8	24,993.3	25,113.2	25,326.8	25,981.5	26,637.3	28,464.7	29,146.4
%CH	1.6	-2.8	-1.4	0.5	0.9	2.6	2.5	6.9	2.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,281.9	8,098.8	8,061.7	7,753.0	7,738.3	7,959.9	8,074.7	8,127.6	8,117.0
%CH	0.6	-2.2	-0.5	-3.8	-0.2	2.9	1.4	0.7	-0.1
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	17,572.4	17,008.0	16,810.3	16,861.5	17,011.6	17,416.8	17,767.1	19,493.1	19,907.7
%CH	-0.9	-3.2	-1.2	0.3	0.9	2.4	2.0	9.7	2.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,732.7	1,708.0	1,671.3	1,638.4	1,637.8	1,675.6	1,697.0	1,704.9	1,689.2
%CH	0.5	-1.4	-2.1	-2.0	0.0	2.3	1.3	0.5	-0.9
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	11,540.7	10,896.2	10,460.0	10,527.7	10,981.6	11,453.8	11,841.2	12,135.8	12,416.3
%CH	-0.2	-5.6	-4.0	0.6	4.3	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.3
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHJ	6,031.7	6,111.9	6,350.3	6,333.8	6,030.0	5,963.0	5,925.9	7,357.3	7,491.4
%CH	-2.1	1.3	3.9	-0.3	-4.8	-1.1	-0.6	24.2	1.8
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,416.8	4,567.5	4,666.0	4,711.4	4,717.1	4,808.7	4,955.3	4,988.6	5,042.6
%CH	8.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	0.1	1.9	3.0	0.7	1.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,942.2	1,945.3	1,955.0	1,930.9	1,936.9	1,986.7	2,024.4	2,050.7	2,056.3
%CH	2.7	0.2	0.5	-1.2	0.3	2.6	1.9	1.3	0.3
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,483.3	2,358.3	2,333.2	2,312.8	2,335.0	2,438.1	2,506.1	2,613.4	2,787.1
%CH	4.2	-5.0	-1.1	-0.9	1.0	4.4	2.8	4.3	6.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,109.4	1,107.5	1,109.0	1,078.9	1,058.8	1,068.5	1,073.1	1,077.7	1,084.1
%CH	1.3	-0.2	0.1	-2.7	-1.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,600.6	1,407.0	1,183.7	1,227.7	1,263.1	1,317.8	1,408.8	1,369.5	1,409.0
%CH	8.4	-12.1	-15.9	3.7	2.9	4.3	6.9	-2.8	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,497.6	3,337.9	3,326.3	3,104.7	3,104.7	3,229.2	3,280.3	3,294.2	3,287.5
%CH	-0.7	-4.6	-0.3	-6.7	0.0	4.0	1.6	0.4	-0.2
MINING									
IDAHO	4,301.9	4,672.0	5,212.1	3,584.1	3,928.4	4,277.8	4,371.0	4,409.3	4,442.9
%CH	10.3	8.6	11.6	-31.2	9.6	8.9	2.2	0.9	0.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	957.9	1,026.9	1,138.8	1,143.6	1,021.6	1,094.3	1,132.8	1,118.9	1,096.0
%CH	12.7	7.2	10.9	0.4	-10.7	7.1	3.5	-1.2	-2.1
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	2,916.7	3,100.0	3,550.0	2,290.2	2,692.7	3,052.3	3,070.1	3,057.2	3,042.4
%CH	9.7	6.3	14.5	-35.5	17.6	13.4	0.6	-0.4	-0.5
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,385.2	1,572.0	1,662.1	1,293.8	1,235.7	1,225.6	1,300.9	1,352.2	1,400.4
%CH	11.4	13.5	5.7	-22.2	-4.5	-0.8	6.1	3.9	3.6

EMPLOYMENT

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	167,553.9	175,910.9	192,774.9	204,672.1	218,762.5	225,167.8	238,967.7	253,353.2	271,857.5
%CH	3.8	5.0	9.6	6.2	6.9	2.9	6.1	6.0	7.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	51,511.5	52,582.6	54,515.4	56,624.8	58,199.3	58,626.0	60,383.1	62,781.3	66,182.4
%CH	2.6	2.1	3.7	3.9	2.8	0.7	3.0	4.0	5.4
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	10,905.5	11,251.9	12,960.7	14,675.2	15,985.2	16,163.5	17,078.6	18,954.0	19,845.6
%CH	6.0	3.2	15.2	13.2	8.9	1.1	5.7	11.0	4.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,589.4	3,699.3	3,887.9	4,093.8	4,026.2	3,528.7	3,576.0	3,843.8	4,221.1
%CH	0.5	3.1	5.1	5.3	-1.7	-12.4	1.3	7.5	9.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	7,965.9	8,508.9	12,374.2	13,182.6	14,048.9	14,424.8	15,391.5	16,450.6	20,850.0
%CH	4.4	6.8	45.4	6.5	6.6	2.7	6.7	6.9	26.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,645.8	3,771.8	3,907.3	4,045.4	4,148.2	4,165.3	4,270.9	4,467.6	4,724.5
%CH	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	0.4	2.5	4.6	5.8
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	14,299.1	14,514.4	14,890.8	15,729.4	16,581.2	16,326.5	17,136.6	18,016.7	19,513.7
%CH	0.7	1.5	2.6	5.6	5.4	-1.5	5.0	5.1	8.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,514.4	4,476.5	4,540.7	4,655.8	4,725.2	4,542.3	4,582.1	4,712.8	4,922.4
%CH	1.6	-0.8	1.4	2.5	1.5	-3.9	0.9	2.9	4.4
TRADE									
IDAHO	49,327.2	52,521.9	58,010.8	62,366.7	66,311.4	67,730.2	72,793.5	76,796.1	82,180.2
%CH	3.0	6.5	10.5	7.5	6.3	2.1	7.5	5.5	7.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	15,039.4	15,350.5	15,945.7	16,604.0	16,991.0	17,064.9	17,755.0	18,514.3	19,539.9
%CH	2.3	2.1	3.9	4.1	2.3	0.4	4.0	4.3	5.5
SERVICES									
IDAHO	32,385.2	34,467.2	36,901.2	39,425.0	42,578.9	44,549.0	48,772.6	52,402.1	57,128.2
%CH	4.6	6.4	7.1	6.8	8.0	4.6	9.5	7.4	9.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,550.3	11,796.7	12,274.0	12,855.8	13,443.8	13,890.8	14,550.3	15,301.9	16,251.4
%CH	3.4	2.1	4.0	4.7	4.6	3.3	4.7	5.2	6.2
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	NA	NA	44,362.5	45,950.4	48,873.8	51,377.5	52,949.5	55,435.4	55,873.7
%CH	NA	NA	NA	3.6	6.4	5.1	3.1	4.7	0.8
EDUCATION	NA	NA	24,024.5	24,344.1	25,367.0	25,865.8	27,118.5	28,722.7	30,483.2
%CH	NA	NA	NA	1.3	4.2	2.0	4.8	5.9	6.1
OTHER	NA	NA	20,337.9	21,606.3	23,506.8	25,511.7	25,831.0	26,712.6	25,390.5
%CH	NA	NA	NA	6.2	8.8	8.5	1.3	3.4	-4.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	9,822.8	10,185.8	10,651.3	11,068.3	11,447.0	11,937.0	12,137.1	12,400.7	12,919.9
%CH	4.1	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.4	4.3	1.7	2.2	4.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	10,007.5	10,065.0	10,196.9	10,185.9	10,822.5	10,942.6	11,520.5	11,899.1	12,564.8
%CH	2.1	0.6	1.3	-0.1	6.2	1.1	5.3	3.3	5.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,726.8	2,692.9	2,681.0	2,660.3	2,721.1	2,745.2	2,732.1	2,727.5	2,752.9
%CH	-1.0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.8	2.3	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	0.9

EMPLOYMENT

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	279,622.0	276,795.2	275,141.7	262,850.8	267,291.5	277,530.1	286,453.7	293,940.2	302,639.0
%CH	2.9	-1.0	-0.6	-4.5	1.7	3.8	3.2	2.6	3.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	68,781.2	70,129.9	70,987.8	70,744.5	71,340.0	73,831.8	76,166.3	78,358.4	80,311.9
%CH	3.9	2.0	1.2	-0.3	0.8	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.5
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	19,117.3	17,439.8	16,799.3	13,394.1	13,795.8	14,578.3	15,582.1	16,565.7	18,325.7
%CH	-3.7	-8.8	-3.7	-20.3	3.0	5.7	6.9	6.3	10.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,459.0	4,353.2	4,191.8	3,913.4	3,935.4	4,199.7	4,330.2	4,391.7	4,557.6
%CH	5.6	-2.4	-3.7	-6.6	0.6	6.7	3.1	1.4	3.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	23,384.2	23,362.1	23,109.9	22,497.2	22,998.2	23,675.3	24,376.6	25,052.3	25,928.1
%CH	12.2	-0.1	-1.1	-2.7	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,974.9	5,160.5	5,297.7	5,339.7	5,467.5	5,717.9	5,975.0	6,235.4	6,414.3
%CH	5.3	3.7	2.7	0.8	2.4	4.6	4.5	4.4	2.9
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	20,533.9	20,140.8	20,003.4	18,985.6	18,823.1	19,419.9	19,841.8	20,381.4	20,967.3
%CH	5.2	-1.9	-0.7	-5.1	-0.9	3.2	2.2	2.7	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,135.3	5,146.1	5,164.8	5,081.6	4,996.5	5,056.1	5,099.4	5,112.9	5,061.0
%CH	4.3	0.2	0.4	-1.6	-1.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	-1.0
TRADE									
IDAHO	83,402.3	80,635.1	80,724.5	78,371.5	80,010.4	83,946.0	86,347.5	87,513.6	88.483.5
%CH	1.5	-3.3	0.1	-2.9	2.1	4.9	2.9	1.4	1.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,192.7	20,311.1	20,546.9	20,401.4	20,545.3	21,430.1	22,242.2	22,981.4	23,594.8
%CH	3.3	0.6	1.2	-0.7	0.7	4.3	3.8	3.3	2.7
SERVICES									
IDAHO	59,362.4	60,028.5	60,074.6	58,566.3	59,392.0	61,375.8	63,866.7	66,718.9	70,097.6
%CH	3.9	1.1	0.1	-2.5	1.4	3.3	4.1	4.5	5.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	17,112.1	17,890.1	18,617.8	19,063.2	19,639.6	20,439.2	21,248.6	22,094.8	22,844.0
%CH	5.3	4.5	4.1	2.4	3.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.4
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	56,650.7	57,451.4	56,693.0	55,451.0	56,017.7	57,135.9	58,315.4	58,894.2	59,329.1
%CH	1.4	1.4	-1.3	-2.2	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	0.7
EDUCATION	30,309.7	31,013.2	31,062.7	30,519.9	30,307.8	30,746.5	31,172.8	31,623.3	32,208.2
%CH	-0.6	2.3	0.2	-1.7	-0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8
OTHER	26,341.0	26,438.2	25,630.4	24,931.1	25,709.9	26,389.4	27,142.6	27,270.8	27,120.9
%CH	3.7	0.4	-3.1	-2.7	3.1	2.6	2.9	0.5	-0.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,176.2	13,376.0	13,257.9	13,063.1	12,982.1	13,087.5	13,250.0	13,433.3	13,648.5
%CH	2.0	1.5	-0.9	-1.5	-0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,869.3	13,065.3	12,524.9	12,015.4	12,327.7	13,122.4	13,753.7	14,406.4	15,066.9
%CH	2.4	1.5	-4.1	-4.1	2.6	6.4	4.8	4.7	4.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,773.2	2,866.1	2,772.1	2,738.6	2,752.0	2,807.1	2,888.1	2,989.9	3,095.7
%CH	0.7	3.4	-3.3	-1.2	0.5	2.0	2.9	3.5	3.5

MISCELLANEOUS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	78.3	93.9	116.5	137.2	148.7	159.9	194.9	224.5	236.5
%CH	12.2	20.0	24.0	17.8	8.4	7.5	21.9	15.2	5.4
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	24,475.0	29,000.0	37,525.0	40,550.0	43,925.0	54,550.0	61,100.0	67,550.0	77,275.0
%CH	20.3	18.5	29.4	8.1	8.3	24.2	12.0	10.6	14.4
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	0.914	0.960	1.000	1.057	1.151	1.257	1.323	1.400	1.504
%CH	5.4	5.0	4.1	5.8	8.9	9.2	5.2	5.8	7.4
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	0.925	0.965	1.000	1.058	1.164	1.253	1.317	1.393	1.490
%CH	4.6	4.3	3.6	5.8	10.1	7.6	5.1	5.8	7.0
FOOD	0.926	0.953	1.000	1.125	1.275	1.368	1.405	1.464	1.606
%CH	5.7	3.0	4.9	12.5	13.4	7.3	2.7	4.2	9.7
GAS & OIL	0.979	0.987	1.000	1.095	1.476	1.577	1.643	1.737	1.813
%CH	0.9	0.9	1.3	9.5	34.8	6.8	4.2	5.7	4.3
HOUSING	0.920	0.964	1.000	1.047	1.106	1.168	1.234	1.316	1.412
%CH	4.1	4.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.6	7.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	1.163	1.213	1.253	1.331	1.477	1.613	1.705	1.816	1.954
%CH	5.9	4.2	3.3	6.2	11.0	9.2	5.7	6.5	7.6
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	7.181	4.662	4.431	8.728	10.503	5.824	5.046	5.538	7.931
PRIME	7.910	5.696	5.243	8.021	10.797	7.863	6.841	6.824	9.057
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	8.325	7.667	7.608	8.180	9.068	8.952	9.005	9.063	9.794
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	4.715	4.735	4.742	5.030	5.402	5.508	5.535	5.519	5.640
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.427
%CH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MINING	1.122	1.098	1.132	1.147	1.153	1.129	1.142	1.182	1.241
%CH	3.6	-2.2	3.1	1.4	0.5	-2.1	1.2	3.5	5.0
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.098	1.074	1.212	1.347	1.286	0.979	1.186	1.238	1.324
%CH	-5.3	-2.2	12.9	11.1	-4.5	-23.9	21.1	4.4	6.9
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	1.079	1.035	1.089	1.270	1.447	1.641	1.854	2.012	2.118
%CH	1.7	-4.0	5.2	16.6	13.9	13.4	13.0	8.5	5.3
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.044	1.002	1.159	1.337	1.401	1.250	1.344	1.436	1.535
%CH	-4.4	-4.0	15.7	15.3	4.8	-10.8	7.5	6.8	6.9
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	0.990	1.006	1.126	1.278	1.378	1.293	1.271	1.354	1.479
%CH	-7.8	1.6	12.0	13.4	7.9	-6.2	-1.7	6.5	9.2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.081	1.077	1.223	1.430	1.438	1.165	1.347	1.453	1.594
%CH	-3.3	-0.4	13.6	17.0	0.5	-19.0	15.6	7.9	9.7
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	1.206	1.271	1.585	2.097	2.130	1.547	2.011	2.139	2.467
%CH	-0.9	5.4	24.7	32.3	1.6	-27.3	29.9	6.4	15.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.057	1.138	1.208	1.260	1.161	1.076	1.232	1.312	1.364
%CH	-2.0	7.7	6.2	4.3	-7.9	-7.3	14.4	6.5	4.0

MISCELLANEOUS

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	245.7	281.8	303.8	282.8	288.1	297.9	306.7	317.9	342.0
%CH	3.9	14.7	7.8	-6.9	1.8	3.4	2.9	3.7	7.6
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	80,500.0	88,675.0	87,875.0	83,900.0	87,100.0	89,475.0	92,050.0	97,189.1	104,731.5
%CH	4.2	10.2	-0.9	-4.5	3.8	2.7	2.9	5.6	7.8
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.634	1.784	1.951	2.069	2.162	2.255	2.362	2.482	2.611
%CH	8.7	9.2	9.4	6.0	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.2
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.625	1.790	1.941	2.053	2.136	2.226	2.326	2.440	2.566
%CH	9.0	10.2	8.4	5.8	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1
FOOD	1.769	1.908	2.068	2.157	2.228	2.319	2.421	2.548	2.685
%CH	10.2	7.8	8.4	4.3	3.3	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.4
GAS & OIL	2.443	3.378	3.758	3.572	3.444	3.582	3.772	4.041	4.343
%CH	34.8	38.3	11.2	-5.0	-3.6	4.0	5.3	7.1	7.5
HOUSING	1.524	1.665	1.811	1.950	2.063	2.165	2.267	2.362	2.463
%CH	8.0	9.2	8.8	7.7	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.2	4.2
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	2.175	2.468	2.724	2.891	2.983	3.117	3.265	3.432	3.615
%CH	11.3	13.5	10.3	6.2	3.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	11.194	13.356	16.378	12.258	9.164	9.557	9.762	9.495	9.200
PRIME	12.666	15.266	18.870	14.861	10.838	11.087	11.229	11.045	10.432
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	11.245	13.017	15.178	14.622	13.105	13.167	13.243	12.948	12.352
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	6.370	7.470	9.724	10.248	10.074	9.683	9.475	8.950	8.539
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.474	1.496	1.520	1.510	1.560	1.629	1.686	1.729	1.770
%CH	3.3	1.5	1.6	-0.6	3.3	4.4	3.5	2.6	2.4
MINING	1.255	1.328	1.423	1.262	1.157	1.254	1.328	1.345	1.351
%CH	1.2	5.8	7.1	-11.3	-8.3	8.4	5.9	1.3	0.4
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.361	1.197	1.225	1.000	1.115	1.218	1.302	1.344	1.398
%CH	2.8	-12.1	2.4	-18.4	11.5	9.3	6.9	3.2	4.0
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.216	2.307	2.415	2.087	1.949	2.115	2.277	2.412	2.555
%CH	4.6	4.1	4.7	-13.6	-6.6	8.5	7.6	5.9	5.9
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.637	1.628	1.711	1.490	1.465	1.613	1.756	1.879	1.995
%CH	6.7	-0.6	5.1	-12.9	-1.7	10.1	8.9	7.0	6.2
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.555	1.518	1.571	1.204	1.020	1.207	1.387	1.503	1.603
%CH	5.1	-2.3	3.5	-23.4	-15.2	18.3	14.9	8.4	6.6
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.751	1.728	1.782	1.693	1.817	1.963	2.076	2.203	2.330
%CH	9.9	-1.3	3.1	-5.0	7.4	8.0	5.8	6.1	5.8
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	2.959	3.049	3.118	3.124	3.492	3.858	4.139	4.460	4.744
%CH	19.9	3.1	2.2	0.2	11.8	10.5	7.3	7.8	6.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.368	1.194	1.190	1.126	1.370	1.418	1.431	1.460	1.547
%CH	0.3	-12.7	-0.3	-5.4	21.7	3.5	0.9	2.0	5.9

FORECAST OF THE IDAHO ECONOMY
1981 - 1985

Idaho Economic Model

August 1983

National Variables Forecast by Data Resources, Inc.
Forecast Begins the First Quarter of 1983
Employment and Income for 1983:1 approximate preliminary data
Farm Income Data for 1982 are Forecast

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	960.1	961.7	965.1	968.6	972.1	975.6	979.2	982.9	986.5
%CH	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	230.1	230.6	231.2	231.7	232.3	232.8	233.4	233.9	234.5
%CH	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	19.420	19.445	19.689	19.760	19.831	19.903	19.976	20.051	20.125
%CH	-1.4	0.5	5.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,756.8	3,783.4	3,804.3	3,830.9	3,852.3	3,868.5	3,881.9	3,898.1	3,912.1
%CH	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.921	6.925	6.895	6.891	6.908	6.926	6.944	6.962	6.980
%CH	1.2	0.3	-1.7	-0.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,095.8	2,103.1	2,098.1	2,105.4	2,112.6	2,119.9	2,127.1	2,134.4	2,141.6
%CH	3.8	1.4	-0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	-3.494	-6.116	1.175	1.054	1.038	1.148	1.275	1.538	1.466
%CH	-16,053.6	-839.1	NM	-35.2	-5.8	49.2	52.2	112.1	-17.5
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	3.178	1.687	1.002	1.405	1.445	3.089	3.764	3.877	2.557
%CH	-61.2	-92.1	-87.6	286.4	11.8	1,989.0	120.5	12.5	-81.1
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	0.961	0.870	0.903	0.950	1.122	1.261	1.694	1.684	1.724
%CH	-55.4	-32.8	15.7	22.5	94.6	59.7	225.9	-2.4	9.8
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	343.5	344.2	344.1	344.0	344.1	344.2	344.6	345.2	346.0
%CH	1.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	89.900	90.105	90.282	90.471	90.675	90.914	91.189	91.577	91.966
%CH	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.7

DEMOGRAPHICS

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
POPULATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	990.2	993.9	997.6	1,001.3	1,005.1	1,008.9	1,012.8	1,016.7	1,020.6
%CH	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	235.0	235.6	236.1	236.7	237.3	237.8	238.4	238.9	239.5
%CH	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
BIRTHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	20.200	20.275	20.350	20.427	20.504	20.582	20.661	20.740	20.820
%CH	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,923.9	3,935.1	3,946.9	3,956.9	3,965.1	3,972.9	3,981.1	3,988.1	3,993.9
%CH	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
DEATHS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	6.998	7.016	7.034	7.053	7.071	7.091	7.110	7.130	7.149
%CH	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,148.9	2,156.0	2,163.3	2,170.6	2,178.1	2,185.9	2,193.4	2,200.8	2,208.0
%CH	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
MIGRATION									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	1.411	1.441	1.518	1.623	1.718	1.781	1.853	1.926	1.998
%CH	-14.3	9.0	23.1	30.6	25.5	15.6	17.0	16.8	15.7
HOUSING									
HOUSING STARTS									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	2.651	3.050	3.623	4.144	4.473	4.602	4.719	4.843	4.951
%CH	15.4	75.2	99.1	71.2	35.8	12.1	10.6	10.9	9.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	1.648	1.626	1.699	1.782	1.784	1.747	1.690	1.651	1.629
%CH	-16.5	-5.1	19.2	20.8	0.5	-8.0	-12.6	-8.9	-5.2
HOUSING STOCK									
IDAHO(THOUSANDS)	346.6	347.1	347.6	348.2	349.0	349.9	350.9	351.8	352.9
%CH	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	92.369	92.754	93.136	93.539	93.964	94.391	94.808	95.211	95.605
%CH	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	3,004.9	3,032.2	3,021.4	3,070.2	3,090.7	3,109.6	3,171.5	3,273.7	3,359.5
%CH	13.3	3.7	-1.4	6.6	2.7	2.5	8.2	13.5	10.9
1972 DOLLARS	1,525.8	1,506.9	1,485.8	1,489.3	1,485.7	1,480.7	1,490.1	1,521.4	1,546.7
%CH	3.6	-4.9	-5.5	0.9	-1.0	-1.3	2.6	8.7	6.8
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	8,777.0	8,707.0	8,657.0	8,830.0	8,982.0	9,282.0	9,376.9	9,502.2	9,624.4
%CH	14.8	-3.2	-2.3	8.2	7.1	14.0	4.2	5.5	5.2
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	8,218.0	8,199.0	8,214.0	8,370.0	8,516.0	8,662.0	8,850.4	8,920.6	9,010.1
%CH	10.4	-0.9	0.7	7.8	7.2	7.0	9.0	3.2	4.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	2,490.9	2,516.7	2,528.1	2,563.2	2,591.4	2,632.0	2,657.8	2,715.0	2,778.2
%CH	17.2	4.2	1.8	5.7	4.5	6.4	4.0	8.9	9.6
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,480.3	4,371.0	4,292.0	4,336.9	4,341.2	4,441.1	4,463.1	4,463.2	4,481.6
%CH	6.6	-9.4	-7.0	4.3	0.4	9.5	2.0	0.0	1.7
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,195.0	4,116.0	4,072.4	4,111.0	4,116.0	4,144.5	4,212.5	4,190.1	4,195.6
%CH	2.5	-7.3	-4.2	3.8	0.5	2.8	6.7	-2.1	0.5
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,271.5	1,263.4	1,253.4	1,258.9	1,252.5	1,259.3	1,265.0	1,275.2	1,293.7
%CH	8.8	-2.5	-3.1	1.8	-2.0	2.2	1.8	3.3	5.9
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	9,142.2	9,054.2	8,969.6	9,116.0	9,239.6	9,513.7	9,575.9	9,667.7	9,755.7
%CH	13.7	-3.8	-3.7	6.7	5.5	12.4	2.6	3.9	3.7
NATIONAL	10,826.2	10,912.4	10,935.9	11,061.5	11,156.8	11,304.9	11,388.8	11,606.6	11,848.8
%CH	16.1	3.2	0.9	4.7	3.5	5.4	3.0	7.9	8.6
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,666.8	4,545.3	4,447.0	4,477.4	4,465.8	4,552.0	4,557.8	4,541.0	4,542.8
%CH	5.6	-10.0	-8.4	2.8	-1.0	8.0	0.5	-1.5	0.2
NATIONAL	5,526.4	5,478.1	5,421.9	5,432.9	5,392.3	5,409.0	5,420.7	5,451.6	5,517.4
%CH	7.8	-3.4	-4.0	0.8	-3.0	1.2	0.9	2.3	4.9
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	15,122.3	15,099.7	15,502.1	15,793.4	16,047.5	16,198.0	16,515.8	16,626.8	16,677.7
%CH	8.6	-0.6	11.1	7.7	6.6	3.8	8.1	2.7	1.2
NATIONAL	16,538.8	16,815.7	17,077.7	17,387.5	17,687.7	17,861.2	18,135.4	18,446.6	18,718.8
%CH	8.4	6.9	6.4	7.5	7.1	4.0	6.3	7.0	6.0

OUTPUT, INCOME, & WAGES

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT(BILLIONS)									
CURRENT DOLLARS	3,435.3	3,510.5	3,580.6	3,650.1	3,726.4	3,798.5	3,874.7	3,951.8	4,035.7
%CH	9.3	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.6	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.8
1972 DOLLARS	1,565.3	1,582.6	1,597.2	1,610.7	1,624.7	1,637.9	1,651.3	1,664.1	1,676.8
%CH	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1
PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	9,756.0	9,972.7	10,170.8	10,328.5	10,457.6	10,639.7	10,824.4	11,076.0	11,205.5
%CH	5.6	9.2	8.2	6.3	5.1	7.2	7.1	9.6	4.8
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	9,145.7	9,321.9	9,490.7	9,673.3	9,853.6	10,041.1	10,222.7	10,437.6	10,627.2
%CH	6.2	7.9	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.4	8.7	7.5
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	2,840.0	2,904.1	2,957.1	3,013.0	3,074.7	3,136.3	3,196.1	3,264.6	3,333.9
%CH	9.2	9.3	7.5	7.8	8.4	8.3	7.8	8.9	8.8
PERSONAL INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,499.5	4,551.0	4,594.2	4,617.5	4,625.7	4,651.3	4,681.2	4,736.0	4,733.8
%CH	1.6	4.7	3.8	2.0	0.7	2.2	2.6	4.8	-0.2
IDAHO NON-FARM (MILLIONS)	4,218.1	4,254.0	4,287.0	4,324.7	4,358.6	4,389.6	4,421.0	4,463.0	4,489.5
%CH	2.2	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.9	2.4
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,309.8	1,325.3	1,335.7	1,347.0	1,360.0	1,371.1	1,382.2	1,395.9	1,408.4
%CH	5.1	4.8	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.6
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - CURRENT $$									
IDAHO	9,852.6	10,034.3	10,195.8	10,314.9	10,404.4	10,545.6	10,687.9	10,894.5	10,979.5
%CH	4.0	7.6	6.6	4.8	3.5	5.5	5.5	8.0	3.2
NATIONAL	12,083.7	12,327.6	12,522.8	12,729.4	12,959.5	13,188.1	13,408.0	13,663.2	13,920.5
%CH	8.2	8.3	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.2	6.8	7.8	7.7
PER CAPITA PERS. INCOME - 1972 $$									
IDAHO	4,544.1	4,579.2	4,605.4	4,611.5	4,602.2	4,610.1	4,622.2	4,658.4	4,638.3
%CH	0.1	3.1	2.3	0.5	-0.8	0.7	1.0	3.2	-1.7
NATIONAL	5,573.1	5,625.7	5,656.6	5,690.9	5,732.4	5,765.3	5,798.5	5,842.3	5,880.7
%CH	4.1	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.1	2.7
AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGE									
IDAHO	16,803.8	16,999.9	17,191.3	17,389.3	17,583.6	17,808.3	18,018.1	18,220.7	18,443.7
%CH	3.1	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.0
NATIONAL	18,942.7	19,090.9	19,268.9	19,450.5	19,676.3	19,848.6	20,070.9	20,269.5	20,564.3
%CH	4.9	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.7	3.5	4.6	4.0	5.9

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	4,952.0	4,863.0	4,858.0	4,909.0	4,956.0	5,020.0	5,169.3	5,263.5	5,317.3
%CH	5.4	-7.0	-0.4	4.3	3.9	5.3	12.4	7.5	4.2
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,512.3	1,530.6	1,542.8	1,563.8	1,579.8	1,586.0	1,610.7	1,649.6	1,690.1
%CH	9.6	4.9	3.2	5.6	4.2	1.6	6.4	10.0	10.2
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	559.0	508.0	452.3	439.2	476.8	501.7	526.5	581.6	614.2
%CH	112.5	-31.8	-37.2	-11.1	39.0	22.6	21.3	48.9	24.4
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	35.0	31.3	27.4	16.8	15.8	26.0	22.2	24.1	25.0
%CH	109.3	-36.0	-41.3	-85.9	-21.8	633.3	-46.8	38.9	15.8
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	381.0	366.0	359.0	362.0	368.0	384.0	399.8	428.7	455.3
%CH	-10.8	-14.8	-7.4	3.4	6.8	18.6	17.5	32.2	27.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	88.5	85.8	83.7	88.1	87.8	90.2	98.4	106.0	112.6
%CH	-5.7	-11.7	-9.4	22.7	-1.4	11.4	41.6	34.7	27.5
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,580.0	1,622.0	1,656.0	1,704.0	1,730.0	1,730.0	1,709.0	1,710.5	1,749.7
%CH	20.8	11.1	8.7	12.1	6.2	0.0	-4.8	0.4	9.5
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	471.0	477.6	480.0	488.7	484.5	485.8	482.7	483.5	494.8
%CH	39.5	5.7	2.0	7.4	-3.4	1.1	-2.5	0.7	9.6
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	422.0	416.0	422.0	433.0	445.0	454.0	471.4	484.8	494.8
%CH	6.9	-5.6	5.9	10.8	11.6	8.3	16.2	11.9	8.5
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	145.7	149.4	152.4	155.4	158.2	160.4	164.3	170.1	176.3
%CH	12.4	10.6	8.3	8.1	7.4	5.7	10.1	14.9	15.3
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,207.0	1,245.0	1,242.0	1,291.0	1,352.0	1,411.0	1,456.6	1,391.2	1,348.4
%CH	27.0	13.2	-1.0	16.7	20.3	18.6	13.6	-16.8	-11.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	326.7	330.7	334.9	344.4	360.3	376.7	378.6	382.9	382.7
%CH	23.2	5.0	5.2	11.8	19.8	19.5	2.0	4.6	-0.2
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	377.0	369.0	377.0	381.0	388.0	390.0	406.5	410.9	409.7
%CH	4.4	-8.2	9.0	4.3	7.6	2.1	18.1	4.3	-1.1
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	105.6	106.8	110.7	111.7	112.7	112.9	116.5	118.6	120.0
%CH	7.9	4.6	15.4	3.7	3.6	0.7	13.4	7.4	4.8
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	53.0	56.0	54.0	52.0	53.0	53.0	50.9	52.9	54.3
%CH	7.9	24.6	-13.5	-14.0	7.9	0.0	-14.9	16.7	10.7

COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME - CURRENT DOLLARS

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
WAGE & SALARY PAYMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	5,401.4	5,518.0	5,636.0	5,753.4	5,863.1	5,981.1	6,094.2	6,206.9	6,323.1
%CH	6.5	8.9	8.8	8.6	7.8	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	1,727.1	1,757.6	1,789.2	1,819.7	1,854.5	1,884.5	1,919.7	1,952.6	1,994.6
%CH	9.0	7.3	7.4	7.0	7.9	6.6	7.7	7.0	8.9
FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	610.2	650.9	680.1	655.1	604.0	598.6	601.8	638.4	578.3
%CH	-2.6	29.4	19.2	-13.9	-27.8	-3.5	2.2	26.7	-32.7
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	25.1	25.3	25.8	26.4	27.2	27.1	27.1	28.1	28.7
%CH	1.5	2.6	8.2	10.3	12.3	-1.2	-0.1	15.8	9.4
NON-FARM PROPRIETORS' INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	478.6	499.1	516.9	531.5	543.9	554.1	562.9	571.5	580.3
%CH	22.0	18.3	15.0	11.8	9.6	7.8	6.5	6.2	6.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	118.3	123.5	127.7	131.2	134.2	136.6	138.9	141.1	143.5
%CH	21.7	18.6	14.4	11.4	9.5	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.9
DIVIDENDS, RENT & INTEREST									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,797.6	1,857.0	1,892.0	1,940.2	1,988.1	2,039.4	2,082.3	2,160.4	2,206.5
%CH	11.4	13.9	7.7	10.6	10.2	10.7	8.7	15.9	8.8
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	509.7	528.0	539.7	555.0	570.1	586.0	599.0	622.8	637.5
%CH	12.6	15.2	9.1	11.8	11.4	11.6	9.2	16.9	9.7
OTHER LABOR INCOME									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	505.5	518.3	530.5	543.6	556.7	570.9	585.0	599.3	614.2
%CH	9.0	10.5	9.8	10.3	9.9	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	181.2	185.1	188.8	192.8	197.5	201.9	207.0	212.0	218.0
%CH	11.8	8.8	8.3	8.8	10.2	9.2	10.4	9.9	11.8
GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS TO INDIVIDUALS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	1,322.1	1,314.0	1,306.6	1,305.1	1,307.8	1,318.6	1,326.2	1,334.8	1,344.4
%CH	-7.6	-2.4	-2.2	-0.5	0.8	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.9
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	383.9	397.6	400.7	405.4	410.4	424.4	430.2	436.0	442.0
%CH	1.2	15.1	3.2	4.7	5.0	14.4	5.6	5.5	5.6
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	415.4	442.3	450.7	461.8	468.9	487.7	494.4	503.4	511.2
%CH	5.7	28.6	7.8	10.2	6.3	17.0	5.6	7.5	6.3
NATIONAL(BILLIONS)	122.5	130.5	132.7	135.5	137.7	142.9	144.8	147.3	149.9
%CH	8.7	28.8	6.6	9.0	6.4	16.1	5.5	7.0	7.5
RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	55.8	57.7	59.5	61.3	63.0	64.7	66.4	68.1	69.8
%CH	12.1	14.0	13.2	12.5	11.3	11.6	10.8	10.5	10.5

EMPLOYMENT

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	327,462.9	322,059.1	313,375.9	310,826.5	308,833.3	309,915.6	312,990.3	316,564.4	318,827.4
%CH	-2.9	-6.4	-10.4	-3.2	-2.5	1.4	4.0	4.6	2.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	91,439.7	91,022.0	90,340.0	89,938.3	89,316.3	88,796.0	88,815.3	89,425.7	90,291.6
%CH	1.1	-1.8	-3.0	-1.8	-2.7	-2.3	0.1	2.8	3.9
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	53,075.4	50,050.8	47,937.6	47,838.0	48,245.3	47,527.3	48,307.1	50,589.4	50,716.0
%CH	-8.7	-20.9	-15.8	-0.8	3.4	-5.8	6.7	20.3	1.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,298.0	19,920.3	19,428.7	19,052.0	18,674.3	18,257.7	18,252.0	18,474.0	18,691.0
%CH	0.1	-7.2	-9.5	-7.5	-7.7	-8.6	-0.1	5.0	4.8
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	27,867.5	24,993.2	22,883.3	22,950.3	23,113.5	22,149.3	23,351.2	25,405.5	25,208.7
%CH	-18.6	-35.3	-29.7	1.2	2.9	-15.7	23.5	40.1	-3.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	12,196.0	11,914.3	11,551.7	11,269.3	10,972.7	10,607.0	10,606.3	10,767.3	10,924.3
%CH	-0.3	-8.9	-11.6	-9.4	-10.1	-12.7	0.0	6.2	6.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	14,998.5	12,962.1	11,934.1	12,053.7	12,456.0	11,520.2	12,648.2	14,110.0	14,606.3
%CH	-31.0	-44.2	-28.1	4.1	14.0	-26.8	45.3	54.9	14.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	667.0	624.3	601.7	602.0	601.3	609.0	631.3	663.7	688.5
%CH	-10.8	-23.2	-13.8	0.2	-0.4	5.2	15.5	22.1	15.8
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	10,677.3	9,047.7	8,572.1	8,711.7	9,171.0	8,220.9	9,174.6	9,946.9	10,386.9
%CH	-32.7	-48.4	-19.4	6.7	22.8	-35.4	55.1	38.2	18.9
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	4,321.2	3,914.5	3,362.0	3,342.0	3,285.1	3,299.3	3,473.6	4,163.1	4,219.4
%CH	-26.6	-32.7	-45.6	-2.4	-6.6	1.7	22.9	106.3	5.5
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	3,291.4	3,032.8	2,661.9	2,622.7	2,354.9	2,323.8	2,298.4	2,563.4	2,611.8
%CH	-2.5	-27.9	-40.6	-5.8	-35.0	-5.2	-4.3	54.7	7.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,242.0	2,173.7	2,095.0	2,041.3	1,990.3	1,925.7	1,921.0	1,947.3	1,978.0
%CH	-1.8	-11.6	-13.7	-9.9	-9.6	-12.4	-1.0	5.6	6.4
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	1,420.7	1,152.7	337.3	259.7	233.3	170.0	105.8	61.1	94.1
%CH	-17.6	-56.7	-99.3	-64.9	-34.8	-71.8	-85.0	-88.9	463.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,133.0	1,091.7	1,022.3	949.7	889.3	826.3	814.3	826.3	847.0
%CH	-0.9	-13.8	-23.1	-25.5	-23.1	-25.5	-5.7	6.0	10.4
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	7,254.3	7,072.3	7,155.6	7,179.6	7,225.8	7,292.0	7,387.9	7,736.2	7,069.6
%CH	6.6	-9.7	4.8	1.3	2.6	3.7	5.4	20.2	-30.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	6,538.3	6,426.7	6,264.7	6,132.0	5,965.3	5,744.0	5,741.7	5,814.7	5,880.4
%CH	0.9	-6.7	-9.7	-8.2	-10.4	-14.0	-0.2	5.2	4.6
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	902.7	773.3	794.3	834.7	843.3	843.4	911.0	934.8	826.8
%CH	-13.5	-46.1	11.3	21.9	4.2	0.0	36.1	10.9	-38.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,615.7	1,598.0	1,568.0	1,544.3	1,526.3	1,502.0	1,498.0	1,515.3	1,530.4
%CH	2.3	-4.3	-7.3	-5.9	-4.6	-6.2	-1.1	4.7	4.0

EMPLOYMENT

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
TOTAL NON-AG EMPLOYMENT									
IDAHO	321,441.5	324,591.8	327,837.9	330,859.2	333,442.2	335,856.8	338,225.4	340,648.7	342,834.0
%CH	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	91,176.9	92,067.1	92,852.7	93,556.2	94,252.2	94,944.8	95,645.4	96,329.4	96,993.2
%CH	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	51,045.0	51,320.8	51,521.4	51,769.5	51,999.2	52,416.9	52,767.0	53,126.8	53,439.4
%CH	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	18,932.6	19,151.8	19,301.8	19,415.7	19,531.5	19,642.6	19,762.0	19,872.6	19,970.5
%CH	5.3	4.7	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0
DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	25,385.5	25,498.2	25,613.1	25,738.3	25,835.6	26,028.1	26,208.9	26,404.6	26,559.4
%CH	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	11,098.6	11,250.3	11,353.9	11,434.6	11,522.2	11,608.0	11,699.7	11,783.8	11,857.5
%CH	6.5	5.6	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS									
IDAHO	14,796.4	14,878.3	14,913.5	14,907.4	14,922.1	15,060.2	15,159.6	15,247.6	15,278.9
%CH	5.3	2.2	0.9	-0.2	0.4	3.8	2.7	2.3	0.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	708.4	716.0	718.2	718.8	720.5	723.0	724.2	724.1	724.2
%CH	12.0	4.4	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.1
SAWMILLS & LOGGING CAMPS									
IDAHO	10,738.4	10,872.9	10,912.5	10,923.2	10,952.4	10,996.6	11,018.2	11,016.8	11,018.7
%CH	14.2	5.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	-0.1	0.1
MOBILE HOMES & OTHER									
IDAHO	4,058.0	4,005.4	4,001.0	3,984.2	3,969.7	4,063.7	4,141.4	4,230.8	4,260.2
%CH	-14.4	-5.1	-0.4	-1.7	-1.4	9.8	7.9	8.9	2.8
STONE,CLAY & GLASS & FABR. METALS									
IDAHO	2,636.5	2,673.3	2,739.6	2,835.3	2,932.9	3,034.7	3,096.5	3,144.2	3,190.5
%CH	3.8	5.7	10.3	14.7	14.5	14.6	8.4	6.3	6.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,008.1	2,030.1	2,043.1	2,051.6	2,061.6	2,072.4	2,083.0	2,092.1	2,098.4
%CH	6.2	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.2
PRIMARY METALS									
IDAHO	137.8	168.0	187.8	197.2	202.5	205.1	206.3	206.7	206.7
%CH	359.3	120.9	56.2	21.5	11.3	5.1	2.4	0.8	0.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	871.4	896.2	919.8	942.4	966.5	988.4	1,008.6	1,027.0	1,042.8
%CH	12.0	11.9	11.0	10.2	10.6	9.4	8.5	7.5	6.3
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIPMENT									
IDAHO	6,991.5	6,957.5	6,941.9	6,936.5	6,890.1	6,822.2	6,830.1	6,883.8	6,954.9
%CH	-4.3	-1.9	-0.9	-0.3	-2.6	-3.9	0.5	3.2	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,966.2	6,051.6	6,107.7	6,148.4	6,191.7	6,234.0	6,283.5	6,331.6	6,373.9
%CH	6.0	5.9	3.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1	2.7
OTHER DURABLES									
IDAHO	823.3	821.1	830.3	861.9	887.9	905.9	916.3	922.3	928.4
%CH	-1.7	-1.1	4.6	16.1	12.6	8.4	4.7	2.6	2.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,544.5	1,556.4	1,565.1	1,573.4	1,581.9	1,590.2	1,600.4	1,608.9	1,618.2
%CH	3.7	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.2	2.3

EMPLOYMENT

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	25,207.9	25,057.6	25,054.3	24,887.6	25,131.8	25,378.9	24,956.0	25,184.1	25,507.4
%CH	3.9	-2.4	-0.1	-2.6	4.0	4.0	-6.5	3.7	5.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	8,102.0	8,006.0	7,877.0	7,782.7	7,701.7	7,650.7	7,645.7	7,706.7	7,766.7
%CH	0.7	-4.7	-6.3	-4.7	-4.1	-2.6	-0.3	3.2	3.2
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	16,945.9	16,745.3	16,687.6	16,757.6	16,928.3	17,072.5	16,784.1	16,889.0	17,122.4
%CH	2.5	-4.7	-1.4	1.7	4.1	3.5	-6.6	2.5	5.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,662.3	1,654.7	1,649.0	1,637.3	1,636.0	1,631.3	1,621.7	1,633.3	1,643.0
%CH	-4.4	-1.8	-1.4	-2.8	-0.3	-1.1	-2.3	2.9	2.4
CANNED, CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	10,608.7	10,491.0	10,226.3	10,466.5	10,490.8	10,927.5	10,784.6	10,877.9	11,071.8
%CH	9.5	-4.4	-9.7	9.7	0.9	17.7	-5.1	3.5	7.3
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	6,337.2	6,254.3	6,461.4	6,291.1	6,437.5	6,145.1	5,999.4	6,011.2	6,050.6
%CH	-8.1	-5.1	13.9	-10.1	9.6	-17.0	-9.1	0.8	2.6
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,701.3	4,784.6	4,799.1	4,682.2	4,673.1	4,691.2	4,669.7	4,715.0	4,743.8
%CH	4.9	7.3	1.2	-9.4	-0.8	1.6	-1.8	3.9	2.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,965.7	1,958.7	1,946.7	1,935.0	1,925.0	1,917.0	1,918.7	1,931.0	1,942.0
%CH	2.7	-1.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	-1.7	0.3	2.6	2.3
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,335.5	2,323.7	2,361.9	2,280.3	2,237.6	2,370.5	2,243.5	2,334.3	2,371.4
%CH	4.2	-2.0	6.7	-13.1	-7.3	26.0	-19.8	17.2	6.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,110.7	1,107.0	1,096.7	1,083.7	1,072.3	1,063.0	1,056.3	1,057.3	1,059.1
%CH	0.0	-1.3	-3.7	-4.7	-4.1	-3.4	-2.5	0.4	0.7
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,225.3	1,204.0	1,205.7	1,167.5	1,292.8	1,244.7	1,258.7	1,245.7	1,269.8
%CH	21.2	-6.8	0.6	-12.1	50.3	-14.1	4.6	-4.1	8.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,363.3	3,285.7	3,184.7	3,126.7	3,068.3	3,039.3	3,049.0	3,085.0	3,122.6
%CH	2.5	-8.9	-11.7	-7.1	-7.3	-3.7	1.3	4.8	5.0
MINING									
IDAHO	5,415.3	5,099.7	4,099.2	3,858.9	2,996.8	3,381.2	3,704.7	3,842.2	4,066.7
%CH	15.2	-21.4	-58.3	-21.5	-63.6	62.1	44.1	15.7	25.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,193.0	1,217.7	1,217.7	1,177.0	1,112.7	1,067.0	1,019.0	1,001.0	1,023.9
%CH	75.8	8.5	0.0	-12.7	-20.1	-15.4	-16.8	-6.9	9.5
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	3,600.0	3,533.3	2,900.0	2,633.3	1,766.7	1,860.9	2,337.7	2,615.6	2,859.4
%CH	7.8	-7.2	-54.6	-32.0	-79.7	23.1	149.0	56.7	42.8
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,815.3	1,566.4	1,199.2	1,225.6	1,230.1	1,520.3	1,367.0	1,226.5	1,207.3
%CH	31.8	-44.6	-65.6	9.1	1.5	133.3	-34.6	-35.2	-6.1

EMPLOYMENT

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
NON-DURABLE MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	25,659.5	25,822.6	25,908.4	26,031.2	26,163.7	26,388.8	26,558.2	26,722.2	26,880.1
%CH	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	7,834.0	7,901.5	7,947.9	7,981.0	8,009.3	8,034.6	8,062.4	8,088.8	8,113.0
%CH	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	17,250.7	17,383.8	17,387.3	17,427.7	17,468.5	17,623.5	17,726.5	17,816.7	17,901.8
%CH	3.0	3.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,653.3	1,664.9	1,673.5	1,679.7	1,684.3	1,689.1	1,694.7	1,699.7	1,704.4
%CH	2.5	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
CANNED,CURED, & FROZEN									
IDAHO	11,191.9	11,305.7	11,398.3	11,509.4	11,602.0	11,700.1	11,808.6	11,886.2	11,969.9
%CH	4.4	4.1	3.3	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.8	2.7	2.8
OTHER FOOD PROCESSING									
IDAHO	6,058.8	6,078.0	5,989.0	5,918.3	5,866.6	5,923.4	5,917.9	5,930.5	5,931.9
%CH	0.5	1.3	-5.7	-4.6	-3.4	3.9	-0.4	0.9	0.1
PAPER, PRINTING & PUBLISHING									
IDAHO	4,739.7	4,755.0	4,788.4	4,825.1	4,866.3	4,904.1	4,935.8	4,970.9	5,010.5
%CH	-0.3	1.3	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.9	3.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,955.8	1,970.2	1,982.1	1,992.8	2,001.6	2,010.9	2,020.1	2,029.1	2,037.3
%CH	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6
CHEMICALS									
IDAHO	2,390.8	2,402.4	2,429.9	2,453.5	2,466.7	2,471.6	2,496.9	2,519.3	2,536.5
%CH	3.3	2.0	4.6	4.0	2.2	0.8	4.2	3.6	2.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,062.6	1,066.5	1,068.4	1,069.0	1,070.0	1,070.7	1,072.5	1,073.6	1,075.5
%CH	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.7
OTHER NON-DURABLES									
IDAHO	1,278.2	1,281.4	1,302.9	1,324.9	1,362.1	1,389.6	1,399.0	1,415.3	1,431.4
%CH	2.7	1.0	6.9	6.9	11.7	8.3	2.8	4.7	4.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	3,162.3	3,199.9	3,223.9	3,239.6	3,253.4	3,264.0	3,275.1	3,286.3	3,295.8
%CH	5.2	4.8	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
MINING									
IDAHO	4,099.9	4,187.0	4,271.9	4,334.2	4,318.3	4,339.9	4,360.8	4,399.9	4,383.4
%CH.	3.3	8.8	8.4	6.0	-1.5	2.0	1.9	3.6	-1.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	1,042.7	1,066.4	1,088.7	1,105.1	1,116.9	1,127.0	1,133.2	1,135.4	1,135.5
%CH	7.5	9.4	8.6	6.2	4.3	3.7	2.2	0.8	0.1
METAL MINING									
IDAHO	2,957.9	3,021.6	3,050.4	3,065.6	3,071.5	3,073.0	3,071.9	3,069.4	3,066.2
%CH	14.5	8.9	3.9	2.0	0.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4
OTHER MINING									
IDAHO	1,142.0	1,165.4	1,221.5	1,268.6	1,246.8	1,266.9	1,288.9	1,330.5	1,317.1
%CH	-19.9	8.4	20.7	16.3	-6.7	6.6	7.1	13.5	-4.0

EMPLOYMENT

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	274,387.5	272,008.3	265,438.3	262,988.6	260,588.1	262,388.3	264,683.2	265,975.0	268,111.4
%CH	-1.8	-3.4	-9.3	-3.6	-3.6	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	71,141.7	71,101.7	70,911.3	70,886.3	70,642.0	70,538.3	70,563.3	70,951.7	71,600.6
%CH	1.4	-0.2	-1.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.6	0.1	2.2	3.7
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	16,706.2	15,535.5	14,131.7	13,278.6	12,910.0	13,256.2	13,673.8	13,812.1	13,833.4
%CH	-7.8	-25.2	-31.5	-22.0	-10.6	11.2	13.2	4.1	0.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,162.0	4,088.3	3,975.0	3,949.0	3,894.7	3,835.0	3,817.3	3,865.0	3,983.8
%CH	-6.7	-6.9	-10.6	-2.6	-5.4	-6.0	-1.8	5.1	12.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	23,044.3	22,863.2	22,752.8	22,493.7	22,435.3	22,307.2	22,812.0	22,892.8	23,052.1
%CH	-4.3	-3.1	-1.9	-4.5	-1.0	-2.3	9.4	1.4	2.8
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,316.7	5,319.7	5,322.7	5,332.7	5,345.7	5,357.7	5,383.0	5,435.0	5,495.2
%CH	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.9	3.9	4.5
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	19,874.7	19,786.7	19,008.0	18,832.0	19,029.0	19,073.4	18,647.5	18,753.1	18,965.4
%CH	-5.1	-1.8	-14.8	-3.7	4.3	0.9	-8.6	2.3	2.4
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,184.3	5,159.7	5,133.7	5,111.0	5,061.7	5,020.0	4,969.7	4,992.0	5,005.0
%CH	1.5	-1.9	-2.0	-1.8	-3.8	-3.3	-4.0	1.8	1.0
TRADE									
IDAHO	81,547.1	80,045.3	78,217.3	78,203.2	78,344.0	78,721.6	78,964.4	79,458.7	80,288.9
%CH	4.1	-7.2	-8.8	-0.1	0.7	1.9	1.2	2.5	4.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,638.0	20,535.7	20,444.7	20,445.0	20,409.3	20,306.7	20,349.3	20,380.0	20,607.9
%CH	1.4	-2.0	-1.8	0.0	-0.7	-2.0	0.8	0.6	4.5
SERVICES									
IDAHO	60,085.7	60,344.3	59,014.5	58,921.9	58,254.0	58,074.8	59,025.8	59,141.1	59,514.6
%CH	3.5	1.7	-8.5	-0.6	-4.5	-1.2	6.7	0.8	2.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	18,699.7	18,859.3	18,948.7	19,016.7	19,105.3	19,182.0	19,285.3	19,584.7	19,752.7
%CH	3.6	3.5	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.2	6.4	3.5
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	55,470.9	55,913.5	55,663.2	55,350.4	54,964.0	55,826.6	55,902.3	55,843.3	56,035.4
%CH	-11.8	3.2	-1.8	-2.2	-2.8	6.4	0.5	-0.4	1.4
EDUCATION	30,231.3	30,631.7	30,398.0	30,431.8	30,461.0	30,789.0	30,124.4	30,251.0	30,366.0
%CH	-15.9	5.4	-3.0	0.4	0.4	4.4	-8.4	1.7	1.5
OTHER	25,239.7	25,281.8	25,265.2	24,918.6	24,503.0	25,037.6	25,777.9	25,592.4	25,669.4
%CH	-6.5	0.7	-0.3	-5.4	-6.5	9.0	12.4	-2.8	1.2
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,177.3	13,171.0	13,130.7	13,121.0	12,975.7	13,025.0	12,995.7	12,946.3	12,979.9
%CH	-3.5	-0.2	-1.2	-0.3	-4.4	1.5	-0.9	-1.5	1.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,243.3	12,420.1	12,551.6	12,049.9	11,655.0	11,805.1	11,955.2	12,233.9	12,456.1
%CH	-4.0	5.9	4.3	-15.1	-12.5	5.3	5.2	9.7	7.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,770.7	2,750.3	2,738.3	2,734.0	2,737.0	2,745.0	2,744.0	2.747.7	2,752.3
%CH	-1.0	-2.9	-1.7	-0.6	0.4	1.2	-0.1	0.5	0.7

EMPLOYMENT

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
NON-MANUFACTURING									
IDAHO	270,396.5	273,271.0	276,316.5	279,089.7	281,443.0	283,439.8	285,458.4	287,521.9	289,394.5
%CH	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	72,244.3	72,915.3	73,550.9	74,140.6	74,720.6	75,302.2	75,883.4	76,456.9	77,022.8
%CH	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
CONSTRUCTION									
IDAHO	13,864.0	13,987.9	14,395.8	14,813.9	15,115.8	15,352.6	15,523.5	15,666.4	15,786.0
%CH	0.9	3.6	12.2	12.1	8.4	6.4	4.5	3.7	3.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	4,075.4	4,136.7	4,183.0	4,220.4	4,258.7	4,296.6	4,323.2	4,343.7	4,357.4
%CH	9.5	6.2	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.5	1.9	1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE									
IDAHO	23,235.8	23,389.3	23,570.7	23,772.0	23,969.2	24,145.6	24,302.9	24,453.4	24,604.3
%CH	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.5
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,557.0	5,623.1	5,687.1	5,749.0	5,812.2	5,876.7	5,942.0	6,007.7	6,073.6
%CH	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
TRANS., COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES									
IDAHO	19,026.4	19,219.3	19,373.1	19,494.3	19,592.9	19,682.3	19,787.0	19,903.1	19,994.9
%CH	3.5	4.1	3.2	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.9
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	5,019.3	5,037.8	5,051.9	5,062.2	5,072.5	5,083.1	5,094.3	5,105.0	5,115.0
%CH	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
TRADE									
IDAHO	81,329.6	82,629.2	83,673.5	84,438.2	85,043.0	85,462.3	86,038.5	86,693.9	87,195.5
%CH	5.3	6.5	5.2	3.7	2.9	2.0	2.7	3.1	2.3
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	20,843.9	21,097.4	21,331.7	21,544.6	21,746.7	21,945.4	22,144.8	22,342.6	22,536.2
%CH	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5
SERVICES									
IDAHO	59,886.5	60,379.5	61,033.0	61,717.4	62,373.1	62,969.5	63,552.4	64,154.2	64,790.8
%CH	2.5	3.3	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	19,935.9	20,140.8	20,346.0	20,537.9	20,732.0	20,931.9	21,139.4	21,352.7	21,570.3
%CH	3.8	[illegible].2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	56,289.9	56,621.2	56,955.9	57,307.1	57,659.2	57,964.1	58,217.7	58,424.8	58,655.1
%CH	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6
EDUCATION	30,489.8	30,602.0	30,698.1	30,791.3	30,894.4	31,008.2	31,128.1	31,233.3	31,321.7
%CH	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1
OTHER	25,800.1	26,019.1	26,257.8	26,515.8	26,764.8	26,955.9	27,089.6	27,191.5	27,333.3
%CH	2.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.0	1.5	2.1
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	13,006.3	13,034.0	13,065.1	13,105.0	13,146.1	13,186.3	13,230.1	13,271.5	13,312.1
%CH	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT									
IDAHO	12,665.6	12,859.1	13,043.9	13,213.9	13,372.7	13,524.7	13,676.9	13,827.3	13,985.9
%CH	6.9	6.3	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7
NATIONAL(THOUSANDS)	2,763.9	2,779.0	2,797.4	2,816.3	2,835.6	2,855.3	2,876.4	2,898.2	2,922.3
%CH	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.4

MISCELLANEOUS

	1981:3	1981:4	1982:1	1982:2	1982:3	1982:4	1983:1	1983:2	1983:3
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	306.6	312.5	286.8	280.2	281.7	282.6	282.4	287.1	289.6
%CH	7.8	8.0	-29.1	-8.8	2.2	1.2	-0.2	6.8	3.5
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	86,400.0	84,200.0	82,500.0	85,100.0	83,000.0	85,000.0	85,800.0	86,500.0	87,900.0
%CH	-16.6	-9.8	-7.8	13.2	-9.5	10.0	3.8	3.3	6.6
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1.969	2.012	2.034	2.061	2.080	2.100	2.128	2.152	2.172
%CH	9.4	9.0	4.3	5.6	3.7	3.8	5.5	4.5	3.8
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	1.959	1.992	2.017	2.036	2.069	2.090	2.101	2.129	2.148
%CH	7.7	6.9	5.1	3.8	6.6	4.1	2.1	5.4	3.5
FOOD	2.086	2.097	2.131	2.158	2.167	2.171	2.187	2.221	2.240
%CH	6.4	2.1	6.6	5.2	1.7	0.7	3.0	6.4	3.5
GAS & OIL	3.734	3.815	3.636	3.419	3.617	3.615	3.312	3.445	3.500
%CH	-3.8	9.0	-17.5	-21.8	25.3	-0.2	-29.5	17.1	6.5
HOUSING	1.828	1.871	1.903	1.928	1.967	2.002	2.026	2.050	2.076
%CH	8.8	9.7	7.0	5.4	8.3	7.3	4.9	4.8	5.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	2.764	2.812	2.833	2.870	2.924	2.938	2.935	2.966	2.999
%CH	12.0	7.2	3.0	5.3	7.8	2.0	-0.4	4.2	4.6
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	17.577	13.587	14.227	14.513	11.007	9.287	8.653	8.803	9.434
PRIME	20.323	17.013	16.270	16.500	14.717	11.957	10.880	10.500	10.838
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	15.967	15.347	15.710	15.453	13.970	13.353	12.500	13.050	13.380
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	9.980	10.205	10.017	10.255	10.256	10.464	10.529	10.012	9.926
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.514	1.524	1.512	1.504	1.502	1.521	1.531	1.545	1.573
%CH	-1.0	2.7	-3.1	-2.1	-0.4	5.1	2.7	3.6	7.6
MINING	1.458	1.437	1.417	1.288	1.172	1.170	1.167	1.125	1.156
%CH	26.8	-5.6	-5.6	-31.6	-31.4	-0.7	-1.1	-13.7	11.5
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.285	1.134	1.054	0.973	1.031	0.940	1.035	1.083	1.161
%CH	22.0	-39.5	-25.2	-27.6	26.4	-31.1	47.2	19.9	32.1
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.516	2.356	2.207	2.149	2.123	1.868	1.884	1.932	1.975
%CH	23.4	-23.1	-23.0	-10.1	-4.7	-40.1	3.6	10.5	9.1
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.757	1.683	1.594	1.504	1.464	1.397	1.376	1.458	1.500
%CH	8.9	-15.7	-19.6	-20.8	-10.1	-17.0	-6.0	26.1	12.0
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.604	1.543	1.420	1.277	1.167	0.951	0.929	1.009	1.053
%CH	5.9	-14.4	-28.2	-34.7	-30.3	-55.8	-8.9	39.0	18.8
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.812	1.753	1.712	1.713	1.690	1.655	1.707	1.798	1.869
%CH	3.5	-12.3	-9.0	0.2	-5.3	-8.1	13.4	23.0	16.7
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.133	3.144	3.172	3.168	3.117	3.038	3.230	3.439	3.607
%CH	0.9	1.4	3.6	-0.5	-6.3	-9.7	27.7	28.6	21.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.184	1.064	1.025	1.097	1.190	1.192	1.296	1.355	1.419
%CH	-19.5	-34.9	-13.7	30.9	38.8	0.7	39.7	19.4	20.4

MISCELLANEOUS

	1983:4	1984:1	1984:2	1984:3	1984:4	1985:1	1985:2	1985:3	1985:4
FEDERAL TRANSFERS TO STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS									
IDAHO(MILLIONS)	293.1	296.0	297.3	298.3	300.1	303.1	306.3	308.3	309.0
%CH	4.9	3.9	1.8	1.4	2.5	4.1	4.3	2.6	0.9
NATIONAL(MILLIONS)	88,200.0	88,700.0	88,800.0	89,800.0	90,600.0	91,700.0	91,800.0	92,100.0	92,600.0
%CH	1.4	2.3	0.5	4.6	3.6	4.9	0.4	1.3	2.2
SELECTED IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATORS									
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2.195	2.218	2.242	2.266	2.294	2.319	2.346	2.375	2.407
%CH	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.5
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES	2.168	2.191	2.214	2.237	2.261	2.287	2.312	2.339	2.367
%CH	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.6	5.0
FOOD	2.262	2.285	2.307	2.330	2.356	2.382	2.405	2.433	2.466
%CH	4.1	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.8	5.4
GAS & OIL	3.519	3.543	3.566	3.587	3.633	3.730	3.761	3.780	3.819
%CH	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.4	5.2	11.1	3.3	2.1	4.1
HOUSING	2.102	2.128	2.153	2.178	2.202	2.227	2.253	2.280	2.308
%CH	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.9
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL ITEMS	3.031	3.065	3.099	3.133	3.169	3.209	3.245	3.283	3.324
%CH	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.7	5.1
SELECTED INTEREST RATES									
FEDERAL FUNDS	9.766	9.861	9.738	9.264	9.365	9.622	9.650	9.854	9.921
PRIME	11.133	11.421	11.228	10.912	10.786	11.075	11.188	11.270	11.384
NEW HOME MORTGAGE	13.490	13.380	13.180	13.040	13.070	13.140	13.210	13.290	13.330
COMM. BANK SAVING & TIME DEPOSIT	9.827	9.734	9.737	9.627	9.635	9.568	9.497	9.441	9.394
SELECTED PRODUCTION INDICES									
FOOD	1.591	1.608	1.621	1.637	1.651	1.665	1.681	1.692	1.705
%CH	4.5	4.3	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	2.7	2.9
MINING	1.182	1.213	1.244	1.269	1.290	1.310	1.325	1.335	1.344
%CH	9.6	10.9	10.4	8.4	6.8	6.1	4.7	3.3	2.5
NON-FERROUS METALS	1.180	1.191	1.203	1.221	1.256	1.275	1.298	1.313	1.323
%CH	6.7	3.9	4.1	5.8	12.1	6.3	7.2	4.6	3.2
AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS	2.005	2.041	2.095	2.140	2.183	2.226	2.262	2.293	2.325
%CH	6.4	7.3	11.1	8.9	8.2	8.0	6.7	5.6	5.6
NON-ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.525	1.559	1.595	1.630	1.667	1.705	1.741	1.772	1.806
%CH	7.0	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.8	7.4	7.7
CONSTRUCTION & ALLIED EQUIPMENT	1.090	1.135	1.181	1.230	1.283	1.330	1.370	1.407	1.440
%CH	14.6	17.5	17.4	17.6	18.2	15.6	12.6	11.3	9.7
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1.896	1.926	1.950	1.972	2.004	2.033	2.068	2.090	2.114
%CH	5.8	6.6	5.0	4.8	6.5	6.1	7.0	4.4	4.6
ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS	3.691	3.786	3.822	3.870	3.952	4.032	4.120	4.181	4.224
%CH	9.6	10.8	3.8	5.1	8.7	8.4	9.0	6.1	4.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	1.411	1.404	1.408	1.427	1.434	1.438	1.434	1.428	1.425
%CH	-2.4	-2.0	1.4	5.3	2.0	1.0	-1.1	-1.6	-0.8

APPENDIX

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THE DRI U. S. MACRO MODEL

The Data Resources, Inc. (DRI) Macroeconomic Model of the U.S. economy, with some 850 equations and 450 stochastic endogenous variables, is the largest of the current generation of econometric models of the U.S. economy. It undergoes continual revision and refinement, with the most recent version (1983A) available as of January 1983.

The DRI Model is a simultaneous model. Solution for some unknowns required values for other unknowns. All such equations are solved through a process of iterative approximations.

Conceptually, the DRI model can be divided into six broad sectors:

I Final GNP Demand
II Incomes
III Financial
IV Employment, Unemployment, Labor Force
V Production, Investment Capital Stock
VI Prices, Wages, Productivity

In a very general sense, the model can be viewed in the framework of the circular flow of income and output presented in basic economics textbooks. Consumers and producers are linked through the product markets with prices, financial variables, productivity and demographic variables determining what and how much is produced and earned. A brief description of each of the sectors listed above follows:

I. The final demand sector includes equations for consumer spending on housing, automobiles, several other categories of durable and non-durable goods, and several service categories. Among the important determinants of demand in these categories are demographic factors, financial market conditions, debt service burden, past and present income, relative prices, unemployment, and inflation.

Another major element of final demand is investment, which can be divided into fixed investment and inventories. Fixed investment is determined by such factors as utilization rates; capital stock; relative prices; financial market conditions; corporate balance sheet conditions; and government policy, especially tax and environmental policies. Investment in inventories is heavily influenced by such factors as past and present sales levels, vendor performance and utilization rates.

The government sector is divided into federal government demand and state and local government demand. The federal component can be divided into expenditures and receipts, with most of the expenditure side being exogenous: defense and non-defense purchases, grants-in-aid, and transfers to foreigners. Transfers to persons and interest payments are endogenous with the former dependent on demographic factors—unemployment rate and labor force—and the latter dependent on interest rates and the levels of federal expenditures and receipts.

Federal receipts are endogenous and divided into personal taxes, corporate taxes, indirect business taxes and contributions for social insurance. Primary determinants include tax rates and tax bases—personal income, profits, etc.

The state and local sector can also be divided into expenditure and receipt components, with receipts depending primarily on federal grants and various tax rates and bases - personal income, profit, consumption levels, etc. State and local expenditures depend on income factors and the costs of borrowing.

The foreign sector of the DRI model mainly considers trade balance and enters into the circular flow of demand and incomes. Some specific impacts on the production sector are also included.

II. The income sector follows the national income accounting approach. Since GNP and gross national income must be equal, DRI estimates all components of national income except wage and salary disbursements, which are treated as a residual. Important endogenous components include profits, capital consumption allowances, dividends, interest payments, and taxes. Personal savings are also treated as a residual after taxes, consumer spending, transfers to foreigners, and consumer interest payments have been deducted from personal income.

The importance of the income sector derives from the impact the income distribution has on the mix of consumption and investment.

III. The financial sector is the largest of the six broad categories defined above. It can be divided into the following conceptual categories:

A. Monetary and reserve aggregates - includes M1 through M5 and reserve requirements on demand and time deposits;

B. Interest rates - includes mortgage rates, consumer installment rates, federal funds rates, government bill and bond rates, municipal bond rates, corporate bond rates, and various savings and time deposit rates;

C. Loans - includes consumer, business and mortgage loans at commercial banks;

D. Flow of funds—balance sheet (assets and liabilities) broken out by households, non-financial corporations, commercial banks, and non-bank financial institutions;

E. Stock market, new issues of government debt, inflation expectations, and other miscellaneous financial indicators.

These categories interact heavily with one another and provide important input in other model sector. The financial sector provides important policy levers within the model which make it more able to capture the impacts of federal monetary policy.

IV. Industry employment is derived from industry output using Cobb-Douglas production functions. Long-run trends in productivity and cyclical sensitivity are taken into account on an industry by industry basis.

Labor force is estimated using demographic, stage of cycle, and participation rate variables.

Unemployment by demographic characteristic (females, blacks, married males, adults, teenagers, etc.) is based on demographic, stage of cycle, and GNP composition variables.

V. Industrial Output and Investment is the second largest component of the DRI model. The production equations, of which there are over 75, form the basis for the investment, capital stock, and industry employment equations.

In general, final demand determines the level of activity in the final product industries. An input-output matrix then translates final demand into the derived demand faced by the intermediate processing and crude materials industries.

Industry investment is derived from industry output using neo-classical capital stock adjustment equations. Capital stock is simply last period's capital stock plus investment less depreciation.

VI. The price and wage sector includes equations for wholesale price indices, GNP price deflators, components of the CPI, wages and productivity.

Wholesale price indices contain variables representing materials and labor input costs and demand levels. WPI's then enter into GNP price deflators in appropriate mixes, and also feed into CPI components.

Input costs terms are determined by measures of market "tightness" including vendor performance and capacity utilization. The resulting relative prices then enter back into other sectors of the model, especially final demand equations.

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THE IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL

The Idaho Economic Model (IEM) is an income and employment based model of Idaho's economy. The Model consists of a simultaneous system of linear regression equations which are estimated using quarterly data. The primary exogenous variables are obtained from the DRI[1] U.S. Macro Model. Endogenous variables are forecast at the statewide level of aggregation.

The focal point of the IEM is Idaho personal income, which is given by the identity:

> personal income = wage and salary payments + other labor income + farm proprietor's income + non-farm proprietor's income + property income + transfer payments - contribution for social insurance + residence adjustment.

With the exception of farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments, each of the components of personal income is estimated stochastically by a single equation. Farm proprietor's income and wage and salary payments each comprise sub-models containing a system of stochastic equations and identities.

The farm proprietor sector is estimated using a highly aggregated sub-model consisting of equations for crop marketing receipts, livestock marketing receipts, production expenses, inventory changes and imputed income, and corporate farm income; transfer payments to farmers are given exogenously. Two concepts of farm proprietor income are used: YENTAF@ID includes inventory changes and imputed rent, while YENTAFREAL@ID has them removed.

At the heart of the IEM is the wage and salary sector, which includes stochastic employment equations for 21 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment categories. Average annual wages are estimated for several broad employment categories and are combined with employment to arrive at aggregate wage and salary payments. Conceptually, the employment equations are divided into basic and domestic activities. The basic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of national demand and supply variables, while domestic employment equations are specified primarily as functions of state specific-demand variables.

Other sectors of the IEM include a demographic component which is used to forecast births, deaths, net migration and total population; and the labor force participation rate which is driven by population and employment. a comprehensive listing of IEM equations and variables follows. A detailed flowchart of the IEM and a set of regression results are available from the editors upon request; see Preface.

The output of the IEM (i.e., the forecast values of the endogenous variables) is determined by the parameters of the equations and the values of exogenous variables over the forecast period.

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[1] Data Resources, Inc.

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The values of equation parameters are determined by the historic values of both the exogenous and endogenous variables. IEM equation parameters are estimated using the technique of ordinary least squares.

Parameter values for a particular equation (given the same specification) may change as a result of revisions in the historic data or a change in the time interval of the estimation. In general, parameter values should remain relatively constant over time, with changes reflecting changing structural relationships.

While the equation parameters are determined by structural relationships and remain relatively fixed, the forecast period exogenous variable values are more volatile determinants of the forecast values of endogenous variables. They are more often subject to change as expectations regarding future economic behavior change, and they are more likely to give rise to debate over appropriate values. As mentioned above, the forecast period values of exogenous variables are primarily obtained from the DRI U.S. Macro Model.

Since the output of the IEM depends in large part upon the output of the DRI model, an understanding of the DRI model, its input assumptions and its output is very useful in evaluating the results of the Idaho Economic Model's forecast. The assumptions and output of the DRI model are discussed in the section on Forecast Outlook.

IDAHO ECONOMIC MODEL
EQUATIONS

```
EAHEM@ID: EQUATION
1>AHEM@ID=JRWSSNF*(<4.44371> + <0.489785>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM@ID)/MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM))

EBIR@ID: EQUATION
1>BIR@ID=20.4*NR@ID

EBTX72@ID: EQUATION
1>BTX72@ID=(WSD@ID+YENTEAF@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTAFREAL@ID)/PC

EDEA@ID: EQUATION
1>DEA@ID= <3.15486> + <0.426516>*NR@ID\1*(DEA\1/N\1)

EDS&LAVG@ID: EQUATION
1>DS&LAVG@ID=DS&LAVG@ID\1+ + <59.8594>* &&
2>(YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP)) + <13.3946>* &&
3>((RMS&L-RMGBS6NS)*DMMC782*YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP)) + <17.2233>* &&
4>((RMGBS6NS-RMMONMARKNS)*(1-DMMC782)*YPADJ@ID*((YD-C-INTC)/YP))

EEC@ID: EQUATION
1>EC@ID=E16@ID+E15&17@ID

EEEA@ID: EQUATION
1>EEA@ID=EMD@ID+EMN@ID+ENM@ID

EEEA@ID@US: EQUATION
1>EEA@ID@US=EEA@ID/(EEA*1000)

EEFIR@ID: EQUATION
1>EFIR@ID= <1.83895> + <0.0629432>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,EEA@ID) &&
2> - <4.22359>*D721774 + <1.12046E-05>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,HUATZCORR@ID)

EEG@ID: EQUATION
1>EG@ID=EGSL@ID+EGF@ID

EEGF@ID: EQUATION
1>EGF@ID=EGF*(<-2.44465>+<1699.44>*NR@ID/N)

EEGSL@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSL@ID=EGSLED@ID+EGSLO@ID

EEGSLED@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSLED@ID= <-3.47337> + <31.4606>*NR@ID + <0.0267137>* &&
2>VCOLGF@ID/PC + <1.05530>*D78

EEGSLO@ID: EQUATION
1>EGSLO@ID= <5.35166> + <6.63678>* &&
2>(D7278*(MOVAVG(4 TO 1,BTX72@ID))+(VCOLGF@ID/1000/PGSL)) &&
3> - <5.99275>* &&
4>((D7278-1)*(MOVAVG(4 TO 1,BTX72@ID))+(VCOLGF@ID/1000/PGSL))

EEM@ID: EQUATION
1>EM@ID=EMN@ID+EMD@ID

EEMD@ID: EQUATION
1>EMD@ID=E24@ID+E33@ID+E32&34@ID+E353637@ID+EMDO@ID

EEMDO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMDO@ID= <-0.522213> + <0.540314>*JQIND24 + <0.0530118>*EC@ID\1

EEMI@ID: EQUATION
1>EMI@ID=E10@ID+EMIO@ID

EEMIO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMIO@ID= <0.511091> - <0.343729>*D721774 + <0.353959>* &&
2>MOVAVG(2 TO 0,JQIND287) + <0.0151111>* &&
3>((SAFCORNNS+SAFWHTNS)/WPIO1)

EEMN@ID: EQUATION
1>EMN@ID=E20@ID+E26&27@ID+E28@ID+EMNO@ID
```

```
EEMNO@ID: EQUATION
1>EMNO@ID=EXP( <-2.21263> - <5.42170>*LOG(TEMP@WPI03/WPI) &&
2> + <0.353261>*D721802 + <0.437181>*LOG(CNCS72))

EENM@ID: EQUATION
1>ENM@ID=EMI@ID+EC@ID+ER@ID+ET@ID+EFIR@ID+ESV@ID+EGSL@ID+&&
2>EGF@ID

EER@ID: EQUATION
1>ER@ID= <4.90236> - <1.28499>*D7278 + <0.132424>*ET@ID &&
2> + <0.0813214>*EM@ID

EESV@ID: EQUATION
1>ESV@ID= <5.93026> + <0.811287>*(ESV/EEA)*EEA@ID\1

EET@ID: EQUATION
1>ET@ID= + <59.2637>* &&
2>((CD72+CN072)*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID)/MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72)) &&
3> + <3.06398>*(YD72@ID-MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID)) + <12.7470>* &&
4>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID) - <1.39917>* &&
5>PCNGAS/PC*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,YD72@ID)

EEXPRDF@ID: EQUATION
1>EXPRDF@ID=EXPPRDF*(<14.2489> + <0.00105495>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)+  MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)))

EE10@ID: EQUATION
1>E10@ID= <1.68131> + <0.388798>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,E10@ID) &&
2> - <0.374610>*D723732 - <0.284019>*D762773 - <0.384418>*D802804 &&
3> + <4649.81>*D79290*(1/TIME**2)

EE15&17@ID: EQUATION
1>E15&17@ID= <-2.01190> + <0.468229>*MOVAVG(2 TO 0,HUATZCORR@ID) &&
2> + <69.1289>*ICNR72@ID - <9.46851>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*ICNR72@ID

EE16@ID: EQUATION
1>E16@ID=3.000

EE20@ID: EQUATION
1>E20@ID=E203@ID+E200@ID

EE200@ID: EQUATION
1>E200@ID= <4.73243> + <0.00366762>* &&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 1,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/ MOVAVG(3 TO 1,WPI01) + <0.0202408>* &&
3>CNFOOD72 - <0.685302>*DE200@ID - <0.00270966>* &&
4>MOVAVG(1 TO 0,LABOR@CAP)*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,CNFOOD72)

EE203@ID: EQUATION
1>E203@ID= <0.315441> + <6.83666>*JQIND20 - <0.494178>* &&
2>D203@ID*JQIND20 + <1.40548>*D7279

EE24@ID: EQUATION
1>E24@ID=E241&2@ID+E245&0@ID

EE241&2@ID: EQUATION
1>E241&2@ID= + <9.84536>*JQIND24 - <2.23727>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*JQIND24 + <33026.9>*1/TIME**2 &&
3>-POSITIVE(( + <9.84536>*JQIND24 - <2.23727>* &&
4>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*JQIND24 + <33026.9>*1/TIME**2 &&
5>-(17.7*E24)))

EE245&0@ID: EQUATION
1>E245&0@ID= <2.40633> + <7.82919>*JQIND379 - <0.590493>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 0,LABOR@CAP)*JQIND379 - <3.00723>* &&
3>MOVAVG(8 TO 0,JAHEADJEA@WPI08)*JQIND379 + <0.0683019>* &&
4>MOVAVG(1 TO 0,E15&17@ID)

EE26&27@ID: EQUATION
1>E26&27@ID=EXP( <0.317459> + <1.15281>* &&
2>LOG(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,PC)) - <0.0726729>*D7278 &&
3> - <0.304230>* &&
4>(TEMP@WPI09/WPI)*LOG(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,YEF@ID)/MOVAVG(2 TO 1,PC)))

EE28@ID: EQUATION
1>E28@ID= <5.39139> - <3.44112>*TEMP@WPI06/WPI - <0.480342>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,JQIND28) + <0.525671>* &&
3>JQIND287
```

```
EE32&34@ID: EQUATION
1>E32&34@ID= <-1.20422> + <0.0995552>*MOVAVG(1 TO 0. EC@ID) &&
2> + <1.93394>*JQIND342@4

EE33@ID: EQUATION
1>E33@ID= <1.15119> + <0.115722>*MOVAVG(3 TO 2.E10@ID) &&
2> - <0.770242>*D772773

EE353637@ID: EQUATION
1>E353637@ID= <2.20057> - <2.46851>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*MOVAVG(8 TO 1,JQIND367) + <0.0544068>* &&
3>MOVAVG(1 TO 0,IFIXNR72)

EHUATZCORR@ID: EQUATION
1>HUATZCORR@ID= <-19.5108> - <0.0391257>*PAYMENT/PC + <26.5141>* &&
2>EEA@ID/KQHOMES@ID + <0.534160>*HUATZCORR@ID\1 + <0.0326844>* &&
3>PAYMENT\1/PC\1 - <0.575393>*PMHU1NSOLD\1/PC\1 + <0.534505>* &&
4>PMHU1NSOLD/PC

EICNR72@ID: EQUATION
1>ICNR72@ID=ICNR72*((MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC)*&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EEA@ID)+(1-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC))*&&
3>(EEA@ID-EEA@ID\4))/(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC)*&&
4>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EEA)*1000)+(1-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,REPLACE@INVESTC))*&&
5>((EEA-EEA\4)*1000)))

EJAHEADJEA@WPI08: EQUATION
1>JAHEADJEA@WPI08=JAHEADJEA/WPI08

EKQHOMES@ID: EQUATION
1>KQHOMES@ID=((1-.003)**.25)*KQHOMES@ID\1+&&
2>(1.022*1.09*1.01*.96)*(MOVAVG(2 TO 1,HUATZCORR@ID)/4)

ELABOR@CAP: EQUATION
1>LABOR@CAP=(JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/IPDENRCOST

ELABOR@ENG: EQUATION
1>LABOR@ENG=(JAHEADJEA*(WSS/WSD))/WPI05

EMIG@ID: EQUATION
1>MIG@ID= EEA@ID*1000*( + <1.09456E-05>*YEF@ID\1/YP\1 &&
2> + <2.18441E-08>*DCENSUS7174 - <1.86952E-08>*DCENSUS70)

ENR@ID: EQUATION
1>NR@ID=NR@ID\1+BIR@ID/4000-DEA@ID/4000+MIG@ID/4

ENR@ID@US: EQUATION
1>NR@ID@US=NR@ID/N

EPAYMENT: EQUATION
1>PAYMENT=(800*PMHU1NSOLD)/((((1-(1/((1+(RMMTGCOM2575NS/1200))**360)))/&&
2>((RMMTGCOM2575NS/1200))))

EREPLACE@INVESTC: EQUATION
1>REPLACE@INVESTC=&&
2>(KNCNR72*(1-((1-DELTAICNR72)**.25)))/(ICNR72/4)

ERESADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>RESADJ@ID=WSD@ID*(<0.0159659> - <100.546>*1/TIME**2 &&
2> + <0.00159314>*D7278)

ERNFWEMEC@ID: EQUATION
1>RNFWEMEC@ID=JRWSSNF*(<9452.23> + <0.00540502>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,RWM@ID)*(1-POSITIVE(MOVAVG(6 TO 4,  EM@ID)-EM@ID))))

ERUADJ: EQUATION
1>RUADJ=1-((EEA/N18@64)-0.00157002*(TIME-113))

ERUADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>RUADJ@ID=1-((EEA@ID/((NR@ID*1000)*(N18@64/N)))-.00176351*(TIME-113))

ERUADJNT: EQUATION
1>RUADJNT=1-(EEA/N18@64)

ERUADJNT@ID: EQUATION
1>RUADJNT@ID=1-(EEA@ID/((NR@ID*1000)*(N18@64/N)))
```

```
ERWC@ID: EQUATION
1>RWC@ID= <1122.80> + <12618.0>*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,JRWSSNF) + <600.148>* &&
2>(POSITIVE(MOVAVG(8 TO 4,EC@ID)-  MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EC@ID)))

ERWM@ID: EQUATION
1>RWM@ID=JAHEADJEA*(<3963.59> + <816.673>* &&
2>MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM@ID)/MOVAVG(8 TO 1,EM) + <45.7653>* &&
3>(POSITIVE(  MOVAVG(8 TO 4,EM@ID)-MOVAVG(1 TO 0,EM@ID))))

ESAFCROPSNS@ID: EQUATION
1>SAFCROPSNS@ID= <26.8946> + <23.7071>*SAFWHTNS + <49.2050>* &&
2>SAFCORNNS + <6.26471>*PSUGAR11NS + <516.689>*Q4

ESAFLVSTKNS@ID: EQUATION
1>SAFLVSTKNS@ID= <-225.190> + <12.1818>*SAFCTL&CLVNS + <34.0198>* &&
2>SAFDAIRYNS + <21.4286>*SAFHOGSNS - <64.6845>*Q1 - <42.6416>*Q2

ETWPER@ID: EQUATION
1>TWPER@ID=WSD@ID*(<0.00518747> + <1.00558>*TWPER/WSD)

EV@ID: EQUATION
1>V@ID= <1.41898> + <0.000483915>* &&
2>((VGF@PER+VGSL@PER)*RUADJ@ID/RUADJ) - <12404.4>*1/TIME**2

EVCOLGF@ID: EQUATION
1>VCOLGF@ID= <1.49888> + <3.34423>*MOVAVG(2 TO 1,VAIDGF@SL)

EWSD@ID: EQUATION
1>WSD@ID=WSDM@ID+WSDNFEMEC@ID+WSDC@ID+WSDAF@ID

EWSDAF@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDAF@ID= <0.370995> - <0.000367252>* &&
2>MOVAVG(4 TO 1,LABOR@ENG)*(MOVAVG(4 TO 1, EXPRDF@ID)/MOVAVG(4 TO 1,WPI01))

EWSDC@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDC@ID=(RWC@ID*EC@ID)/1000000

EWSDM@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDM@ID=((RWM@ID*EM@ID)/1000000)

EWSDNFEMEC@ID: EQUATION
1>WSDNFEMEC@ID=RNFWEMEC@ID*(EEA@ID-EC@ID-EM@ID)/1000000

EYAFCORP@ID: EQUATION
1>YAFCORP@ID= + <2.64546E-05>* &&
2>(MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID))

EYAFINV&R@ID: EQUATION
1>YAFINV&R@ID= <-0.0754413> + <0.130681>*CPIU

EYD72@ID: EQUATION
1>YD72@ID=YP72@ID*(YD/YP)

EYD72@NR@ID: EQUATION
1>YD72@NR@ID=YD72@ID/NR@ID

EYEF@ID: EQUATION
1>YEF@ID=YPADJ@ID-YENTAFREAL@ID

EYEF72@NR@ID: EQUATION
1>YEF72@NR@ID=YEF@ID/PC/NR@ID

EYENTAF@ID: EQUATION
1>YENTAF@ID=MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)/1000+&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/1000+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFVGF@ID)+&&
3>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFINV&R@ID)-MOVAVG(3 TO 0,YAFCORP@ID)-&&
4>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EXPRDF@ID)/1000

EYENTAFREAL@ID: EQUATION
1>YENTAFREAL@ID=MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFCROPSNS@ID)/1000+&&
2>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFLVSTKNS@ID)/1000+MOVAVG(3 TO 0,SAFVGF@ID)-&&
3>MOVAVG(3 TO 0,EXPRDF@ID)/1000
```

```
EYENTEAF@ID: EQUATION
1>YENTEAF@ID= <0.0411281> + <0.00378834>*MOVAVG(1 TO 0,YENTNFADJ)

EYOL@ID: EQUATION
1>YOL@ID=WSD@ID*(<0.0134234> + <0.766842>*YOL/WSD)

EYP@ID: EQUATION
1>YP@ID=WSD@ID+YOL@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTEAF@ID+&&
2>YENTAF@ID+V@ID+RESADJ@ID-TWPER@ID

EYPADJ@ID: EQUATION
1>YPADJ@ID=WSD@ID+YOL@ID+YPPROP@ID+YENTEAF@ID+&&
2>YENTAFREAL@ID+V@ID+RESADJ@ID-TWPER@ID

EYPADJ72@ID: EQUATION
1>YPADJ72@ID=YPADJ@ID/PC

EYPPROP@ID: EQUATION
1>YPPROP@ID=PC*(<0.0202760> + <0.984065>* &&
2>(((YINTPER+DIV+YRENTADJ)/PC)*MOVAVG(12 TO 1,YP@ID) /MOVAVG(12 TO 1,YP) ))

EYP72@ID: EQUATION
1>YP72@ID=YP@ID/PC
```

ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES[1]

AHEM@ID	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing
BIR@ID	Number of births
BTX72@ID	Tax base in 1972 dollars
DEA@ID	Number of deaths
DS&LAVG@ID	Two month moving average, deposits in savings & loans
EC@ID	Employment in construction
EDOM@ID	Employment in all domestic sectors
EEA@ID	Employment except agriculture
EEA@ID&US	Ratio of employment, Idaho/U.S.
EFIR@ID	Employment in finance, insurance and real estate
EG@ID	Employment in government
EGF@ID	Employment in federal government
EGSL@ID	Employment in state and local government
EGSLED@ID	Employment in state and local government, education
EGSLO@ID	Employment in state and local government, non-education
EM@ID	Employment in manufacturing
EMD@ID	Employment in durable manufacturing
EMDO@ID	Employment in other durable manufacturing
EMI@ID	Employment in mining
EMIO@ID	Employment in mining except metal mining
EMN@ID	Employment in non-durable manufacturing
EMNO@ID	Employment in other non-durable manufacturing
ENM@ID	Employment in non-manufacturing
ER@ID	Employment in communications, trans. & public utilities
ESV@ID	Employment in services
ET@ID	Employment in trade
EXPRDF@ID	Farm production expenses
E10@ID	Employment in metal mining
E15&17@ID	Employment in residential & commercial construction
E16@ID	Employment in heavy construction
E20@ID	Employment in food processing
E200@ID	Employ. in food processing except canned, cured,& frozen
E203@ID	Employment in food processing, canned, cured, & frozen
E24@ID	Employment in lumber and wood products
E241&2@ID	Employment in logging camps and sawmills
E245&0@ID	Employment in mobile homes and other wood products
E26&27@ID	Employment in paper, printing and publishing
E28@ID	Employment in chemicals and allied products
E32&34@ID	Employment in stone, clay & glass, & fabricated metals
E33@ID	Employment in primary metals
E35,36,37@ID	Employment in machinery & transportation equipment
HUATZCORR@ID	Housing starts
ICNR72@ID	Investment in non-res. construction, U.S., 1972 dollars

[1] @ID signifies a variable specific to Idaho

JAHEADJEA@WPI08	Ration, labor costs/lumber prices, U.S.
KQHOMES@ID	Housing stock
LABOR@CAP	Labor/capital ratio
LABOR@ENG	Labor/energy ratio
MIG@ID	Net migration of persons
NR@ID	Resident population
NR@ID@US	Ratio of population, Idaho/U.S.
REPLACE@INVESTC	Proxy for capital stock replacement
RESADJ@ID	Residence adjustment - personal income
RNFWEMEC@ID	Average annual wage except manufac., construc. and farm
RUADJ	Adjusted labor force non-participation, U.S.
RUADJ@ID	Adjusted labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RUADJNT	Labor force non-participation rate, U.S.
RUADJNT@ID	Labor force non-participation rate, Idaho
RWC@ID	Average annual wage in construction
RWM@ID	Manufacturing wage rate
SAFCROPSNS@ID	Sales at farm of crops, not seasonally adjusted
SAFLVSTKNS@ID	Sales at farm of livestock, not seasonally adjusted
TWPER@ID	Contributions for social insurance
V@ID	Transfer payments
VCOLGF@ID	Federal grants-in-aid to Idaho governments
WSD@ID	Wage and salary disbursement
WSDAF@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, at farm
WSDC@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, construction
WSDM@ID	Wage and salary disbursements, manufacturing
WSDNFEMEC@ID	Wage & salary disbursements, except farm, mfg., & const.
YAFCORP@ID	Corporate farm income
YAFINV&R@ID	Inventory value changes & imputed rent & income at farm
YD72@ID	Disposable income in 1972 dollars
YD72@NR@ID	Per capita disposable income in 1972 dollars
YEF@ID	Non-farm personal income
YEF72@NR@ID	Per capita non-farm income in 1972 dollars
YENTAF@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, w/YAFINV&R@ID
YENTAFREAL@ID	Net farm proprietors' income, w/o YAFINV&R@ID
YENTEAF@ID	Non-farm proprietors' income
YOL@ID	Other labor income
YP@ID	Total personal income, w/YAFINV&R@ID
YPADJ@ID	Total personal income, w/o YAFINV&R@ID
YPADJ72@ID	Total personal income in 1972 dollars
YPPROP@ID	Dividend, interest and rent income
YP72@ID	Total personal income, w/YAFINV&R@ID, in 1972 dollars

EXOGENOUS VARIABLES

C	Personal comsumption expenditures - total
CD72	Personal comsump. expend. - durable goods - 1972 dollars
CNCS72	Personal consumption expend. -clothing - 1972 dollars
CNFOOD72	Personal consumption expend. - food - 1972 dollars
CNO72	Personal consumption expenditures - other nondurable goods - 1972 dollars
CPIU	Consumer price index - all
DEA	Number of deaths
DELTAICNR72	Depreciation rate - real nonresidential construction
DIV	Dividends
DMMC782	These are dummy variables used in regression equations for the purpose of capturing the impacts of discrete economic or non-economic events such as SIC code changes, strikes, plant openings or closures, unusual weather conditions, etc.
D203@ID	
D28@ID	
D721774	
D721794	
D721803	
D724742	
D723732	
D72742	
D72575	
D727	
D7279	
D73	
D7677	
D761771	
D762773	
D7677	
D772773	
D78	
D79290	
D801802	
D802804	
EEA	Non-farm employment, U.S.
EGF	Federal government employment, U.S.
EM	Employment in manufacturing
ESV	Total employment - services
EXPPRDF	Farm production expenses, U.S.
E24	Total employment - lumber and products
ICNR72	Gross investment in private nonresidential structures, 1972 dollars
IFIXNR72	Gross fixed private nonresidential investment 1972 dollars
INTC	Interest paid by consumers to business
IPDENRCOST	Rental price of capital - producer's durable equip.
JAHEADJEA	Index of hourly earnings of production workers -private
JQIND20	Industrial production index - food processing
JQIND24	Industrial production index - lumber & wood products
JQIND287	Industrial production index - agricultural chemicals
JQIND307	Industrial production index - plastic products
JQIND342@4	Industrial production index - hardware, plumbing, structural metal
JQIND379	Industrial production index - mobile homes

JRWSSNF	Index of compensation per hour - non-farm business sector
N	Population, U.S.
N18@64	Population between 18 and 64 years of age, U.S.
PC	Implicit price deflator - personal consumption
PCNGAS	Implicit price deflator - gasoline and oil
PICR	Implicit price deflator - private residential const.
PSUGAR11NS	Price of sugar
Q1	Seasonal dummy for first quarter
Q2	Seasonal dummy for second quarter
Q4	Seasonal dummy for fourth quarter
RMGBS6NS	Average yield on U.S. government 6-month bills
RMMONMARKNS	Rate on money market fund shares
RMS&L	Effective interest rates paid by savings and loan associations
SAFCORNNS	Sales at farm - corn
SAFCTL&CLVNS	Sales at farm - cattle and calves
SAFDAIRYNS	Sales at farm - dairy products
SAFHOGSNS	Sales at farm - hogs
SAFVGF@ID	Government transfer payments to farmers in Idaho
SAFWHTNS	Sales at farm - wheat
TEMP@WP103	Input cost term for WP103 - textile products and apparel
TEMP@WP106	Input cost term for WP106 - chemicals & allied products
TEMP@WP109	Input cost term for WP109 - pulp, paper, & allied prod.
TIME	Time 1947:1 - 1
TWPER	Personal contributions for social insurance, U.S.
VAIDGF@SL	Federal grants-in-aid to state & local government
VFG@PER	Federal transfer payments to persons
VGSL@PER	Wholesale price index (seasonally adjusted)
WPI	Wholesale price index - farm products
WPI01	Wholesale price index - fuels & related products
WPI05	Wholesale price index - lumber and wood products
WSD	Wage and salary disbursements, U.S.
WSS	Compensation of employees
YD	Disposal income
YD72	Disposable income - 1972 dollars
YENTNFADJ	Non-farm proprietors' income with inventory valuation adjustments and capital consumption adjustments
YINTPER	Personal interest income
YOL	Other labor income
YP	Personal income
YRENTADJ	Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment